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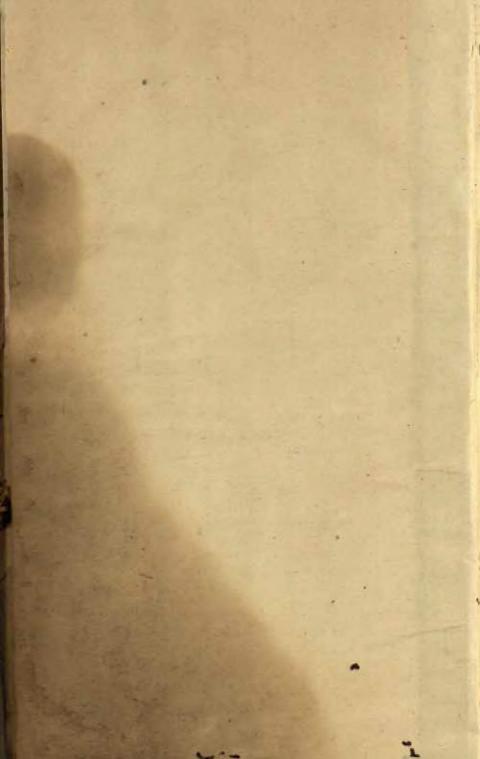
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ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

JANUARY, 1820.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ESSAY ON MISSIONS TO THE EAST.

(Continued from Vol. VIII, p. 536.)

THE Fourth Dispensation is next to be considered. The imperfection of language may excuse both parts of this term. This mysterious province of a veiled theocracy, is the " fourth " only in respect to the order in which the four are surveyed; for in the order of time it is not successive to the others, but collateral with each. As one of the direct Dispensations followed the other, a fine of events circumscribing their operation has been coeval with them all. word "Dispensation" is applied to this branch of the Divine administration only as a comparative term; for although it has been one of the ways of Providence, since the Dispersion, to leave portions of mankind, either to the influence of religious traditions of obscure ori gin and high antiquity, systems of faith which assume the authority of revealed instruction while they want the support of historical evidence, or to suffer the rejectors of such traditions to pursue the unassisted deductions of reason from the face of unture, we must be cantious to distinguish this mode of dealing with mankind from a direct Dispensation, from each of

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the three progressive disclosures of the Divine will resting on the positive monuments of revealed instruction.

The spirit of this indirect Dispensation is powerfully asserted, we may say clearly revealed, by St. Peter in the Acts: " Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him," x. 34, 35. He repeats this article of faith, and principle for action, in the First of his Epistles, i, 17. On this point St. Paul has already been cited. (See above, Vol. VIII, p. 427). II were easy to multiply proofs that there is no difference as to the ground of acceptance between these two eminent Apostles. In addition to such as have already been referred to incidentally, the following texts may suffice. 2 Cor. v. 10 .- Ibid. ix. 6 .- 1 Tim. vi, 17 -19.

Where shall we find hrighter examples of practical virtue than among the Parsecs? I refer particularly to that tribe of these ancicut emigrants who have found a new country at Bombay, and

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who now prosper under a paternal government that protects them in the exercise of talents and industry, and in the free use and distribution of their fruits. How do the opulent among this people use the freedom of doing what they will with their own? By an illustrious band of worthies among the Parsees, this is but a privilege to indulge in unbounded beneficence.

But not to fetch all our examples of virtuous and pious heathen from the east, let us glance at some of those who have been improperly called Indians in the hemisphere explored by Columbus.

Lot the rude Indian, whose untutor'd

Sees God in clouds, and hears him in the

The second Table in the Ten Commandments published by Moses, might be written in facts, transcribed on the scroll of life by the hand of practice, merely by taking characteristic passages in the manners and history of particular tribes in North America, and putting over each descriptive trait the number of the corresponding commandment, e.g.

V.

A father needs only say, in the presence of his children, "I want such a thing stone; I want one of my children to go upon such an errand; let me see who is the good child that will do it!" This word good operates, as it were by magic, and the children lumediately vie with each other, to comply with the wishes of their parent. If a father sees an old decrepid man or woman pass by, led along by a child, he will draw the attention of his own children to the object, by saying, What a good child that must be, which pays such attention to the aged! That child, indeed, looks forward to the time when it will likewise be old !" or he will say, " May the Great Spirit, who looks upon him, grant this good child a long

VIII

The Indians never lock a door, and yet have no housebreakers.

" In the year 1771, while I was residing on the Big Beaver, I passed by the door of an Indian, who was a trader, and had consequently a quantity of goods in his

house. He was going with his wife to Pittsburg, and they were shutting up the house, as no person remained in it during their absence. This shutting up was nothing else than putting a large homley pounding-block with a few sticks of wood outside against the door, so as to keep it closed. As I was looking at this man with attention while he was so employed, he addressed me in these words, " See, my friend, this is an Indian lock that I am porting to my door." I answered, "Well enough; but I see you leave much property in the house, are you not afraid that those articles will be stolen while you are gone?" "Stolen! by whom?" " Why, by Indians, to be sure." " No, no," replied be, " no Indian would do such a thing; and unless a white man or white people should happen to come this way, I shall find all safe on my return."

If splendid specimens of individual integrity ndorn the civilized inhabitants of Europe, the prevalence of general integrity among the less favoured children of the western continent-the admitted fact that fewer among them sink below the level of honesty-is calculated to restrain our exultation at the enjoyment of many undoubted advantages from displaying itself too arrogantly, or from assuming that the moral superiority of the cultivated European, whether he profess himself a Christian or an Infidel, is decided and striking in the same degree.

Virgil applies the epithet of pius to Æneas; and these rude Indians have their warriors who are religious as far as they are enlightened. In educating their children, the heads of families are careful to impress as a first lesson, the knowledge of a Supreme Being, who has not only given them life, and all the blessings their ancestors have enjoyed for many ages, but also that he has created them for certain great purposes.

We see in the case of Cornelius the devout, the charitable centurion, that the transition of such a heathen to Christianity is easy.

* In the year 1742, a veteran warrior of

^{*} Transactions of the Historical and Literary Committee of the Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

the Lenape nation and Monsey tribe, renowned among his own people for his bravery and prowess, and equally dreaded by their enemies, joined the Christian Indians, who then resided at this place. This man, who was then at an advanced age, had a most striking appearance, and could not be viewed without astonishment. Besides that his body was full of scars, where he had been struck and pierced by the arrows of the enemy, there was not a spot to be seen, on that part of it which was exposed to view, but what was tattooed over with some drawing relative to his achievements, so that the whole together struck the beholder with amazement and terror. On his whole face, neck, shoulders, arms, thighs, and legs, as well as on his breast and back, were represented scenes of the various actions and engagements he had been in; in short, the whole of his history was there deposited, which was well known to those of his nation, and was such that all who heard it thought it never could be surpassed by man. Far from murdering those who were defenceless or unarmed, his generosity, as well as his courage and skill in the act of war, was ackne viedged by all. When, after his conversion, he was questioned about his warlike feats, he frankly and modestly answered, "That being now taken captive by Jesus Christ, It did not become him to relate the deeds he had done while in the service of the evil spirit; but that he was willing to give an account of the manner in which he had been conquered." At his haptism, on the 23d of December, 1742, he received the name of Michael, which he preserved until his death, which happened on the 24th of July, 1756. He led the life of a true Christian, and was always ready and willing to relate the history of his conversion, which I heard myself from his own mouth. His age, when he died, was supposed to be about eighty years.".

The early missionaries who ventured into the prairies and savannalis of America, gave many indications of being animated by an They encounapostolic spirit. tered perils and privations; they wandered in deserts and in mountains; in leaving their friends and their country, they made an uncompensated sacrifice, nor could expect to drop into a fortune, or to find an inheritance in a richer clime. Destitute themselves, they had no lucrative employments to offer in the shape of subaltern of-

· Ilid.

fices on a richly endowed missionary establishment, to tempt the natives to enlist as retainers in the household of Christianity. tinctured with the spirit of the baptized miscreant, the Magus of Samaria, they did not practise the Simony of buying converts, than which the wizard's proposition to purchase of the apostles the gift of tongues and of miraculous power, was not more wicked or absurd. The term miscreant is applied to Simon Magus in its original and proper sense, of a " misbeliever;" for although it is recorded of this blind and avaricious proselyte, that he believed and was baptized, (Acts viii. 13.) it is plain from the rebuke of Peter, " Thy money perish with thee," that when a haptized misheliever entertains an impious design from a corrupt motive, he is no better than an infidel, whose character answers to his OWD.

It may be asked then, What is the merit of faith, or where is the demerit of unbelief?

infidels, dogmatic Confident sceptics, decided professors in the school of doubt, tell us, that there can be nothing moral or immoral, nothing to merit praise or blame in belief or unbelief; because belief must be the result of conviction; and where the evidence is not strong enough to convince, there is no eulpability in not being con-But in thus stating the vinced. proposition, and endeavouring to support it by such a course of argument, they confound mathematical and moral evidence, the present subjects of knowledge with the distant objects of faith. If a man see it demonstrated, that every part of a circle is at an equal distance from the centre, there is a degree of impropriety in applying the term helief to such a subject of positive knowledge; he knows it as a tangible element of truth; and there is no room for believing it, no particle of difficulty, no remoteness of time or place to exercise faith. A

same principle; yet this conclusion gives no colour for supposing that it is indifferent whether a man born under the advantages of an enlightened age and country, perform his duties to God and man like a Christian or like a heathen. An infidel in a Christian country cannot escape from the obligation to pursue a rule of life as good as that which he rejects. If an individual, having to make a voyage from the Land's End to the Cape of Good Hope, choose to paidle by himself in a canoe, accoutred and victualled for the expedition, in the style of a Maldive islander, his danger would be incalculably greater than that of a poor savage steering among his own little group of intricate reefs. Indeed, it is impossible to descend in this way from natural or acquired advantages. A man who ties a bandage over his eyes is not to be dealt with like one who is blind: if he fall from a precipiee, it will excite

no sympathy.

On the other hand, there is no ground in the Christian scriptures for supposing, that when the " igpurant and out of the way" shall be called upon by their Creator to give an account for their conduct, they alone are to be judged by a law of charact purity, the superluman standard of divine perfection, by which no man can live. There is no ground for supposing, that the Almighty will be "extreme to mark what is done umiss" in those who stand the most in need of a merciful allowance, having inherited nothing in common with the enlightened part of mankind but the share of human infirmity. In the second of Hebrews, ver, 9, Christ is said to have tatted death for every man. The contreat, so frequently occurring in the ano tolic writings, between what Adam lost and what Christ re fored, implies that the bencht of redemption is universal. St. Paul, in his pastoral letter to Timothy, employs the remarkable words,

" Who gave himself a rausom for all, to be testified in due time, it. 6.

It may be asked, why some of the points, on which the opinions of Christians are divided, were not revealed in plainer terms? No reply can be offered other than that -reasoning by analogy, and recurring to the veil originally thrown over the recondite principles of the now extensive circle of human art and science, in which man was left to work his way, with new emergencies as a stimulus, and progressive invention as a multiplying power-we must infer that a plainer revelation on these points would not have been of equal advantage to mankind, as the subjects of a probationary dispensation. The volume of truth partially veiled - " we now see through a glass darkly"-constructed to dispense a refracted light-is, we must conclude, better adapted to serve the double purpose of trying as well-as guiding men in the present orb of being, than a flood of undiminished effulgence bursting from the heaven of heavens, As a vehicle of revealed instruction, it is prepared for communication equally to the savage, to the new tenants of a rising community, tothe participators in the progress to consummate civilization, to the hand and free, to the illiterate as well as the learned. How can a table he safely set out with milk for labes, and strong meat for men, unless the vessels with the strong meat be covered and elevated above the reach of the children?

It is objected, that in the account of Moses, and in other parts of the sacred writings, where the volor system and the fixed stars are described or alluded to, the language asserts or implies that the sun and stars revolve round the earth, giving them the same motion which they have but in appearance to the valgar. But this was also their appearance to the learned for twice twenty and twice eight centuries, with two or three

exceptions; and the opposite system advanced by a solitary astronotner once in a thousand years, was generally regarded, even in the schools of philosophy, as an unfounded speculation of visionary genius, till revived by Newton, But suppose all that astronomy has gradually discovered had been at once revealed; suppose the belt of Saturn had been described by Moses - who would have believed it. at least who of those who will believe nothing of which they cannot comprehend the design and use? This undemonstrated, and therefore irrational appendage to a planet, would have been a standing argument for the sceptics till the time of Galileo.

This reserve of unessential knowledge may have obviated more difficulties than it now creates. No dogmatic objection to the records of Scripture ought, in any age, to be built on any system of human science, or rather of human opinion; for the history of science discloses many revolutions; and what the present enlightened age deems a progress in knowledge, the next may deem a retrogression in principle. The Nestors of learning, who are now alive, have, in their own time, witnessed many systems of chemistry and geology, which prevailed for an interval, as the ultimate results of experimental philosophy, in concert with inductive wisdom; and, after taking a triumphant possession of all the chairs in all the schools, have been completely overturned as one more stage of unlooked-for discovery succeeded, and furnished new materials for the confident generalization of partial phenomena,

A certain proportion of minute difficulties, incidental to the state of profune learning, may—by leaving the moral inducements to faith to the will, and the evidential foundations for it to the understanding—be a test of the disposition to piety and virtue: but this consideration has been anticipated, and requires no amplification.

To those who receive the Christian scriptures, enough is distinctly revealed for the two great ends of instruction and consolution. Infidels, born in countries where their authority is established, have been at least reminded that they are accountable to a divine tribunal; so that they will not have to plend bereafter that they are taken by surprise; indeed it were no extenuation for the perpetrator of deliberate wrong to allege that he thought he might commit it with impunity. The condemnation or acquittal of the Infidel may be expected-from the recognition of two species of unbelief in the New Testament, as noticed above-to turn upon this: Whether impiety or an invincible attachment to wickedness were the disposing cause for repelling the overture of revealed truth; or whether some difficulty in apprehending the evidence, accompanied with a steady adherence to another faith and religion, prevented enquiry from ending in conversion. A Thomas, the most incredulous of unbelievers; a Cornelius, and a Saul, pertinacions infidels in the next degree, considering the age in which they lived, were not - while they believed not-among those who " are condemned already," because they were sincere and virtoous infidels; while the first two hesitated, their motives were not oblique; and when the her realously apposed, his gim was not sordid.

St. Paul has one definition of faith which will comprise such an Infidel as he was: "Without faith it is impossible to please him; for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is the rewarder of those who diligently seek him," Heh, xi. 6. And the beautures proclaimed in Matt. v. 8. .10, do not seem to depend on the initiation of all the initialization the eight classes blessed, into the theological doctrines of the Christian church. But if these allowances are made for the honest

and well-intentioned unbeliever who, like king Agrippa, is almost a Christian, it may be asked, What, then, is the advantage of Christian faith? Faith has two branches, affinge and allegiance, confidence in a leader, and fidelity to him; the highest proofs of open attachment, perseveringly maintained under the severest trials, can only he shown by the avowed follower of his divine master. The recompense shall be a proportionate mensure of happiness and glory. " He who suffers with him, shall reign with him;" he who " has been faithful over a few things," shall be exalted to a high state of beatitude in correspondence with the scale of reward held out in the parable of the talents. The highest and most emphatic promise of bentitude in the chapter before cited, ver. 11, 12, can only apply to Christians, and to a small circle of those coming up to the exemplary standard of righteousness which the Saviour of mankind has established. As to those pseudoevangelical Christians whom St. James reproves, answering in their notions and negative precepts to the modern Antinomians, at once led ustray and made confident by a false interpretation of the Gospel; their condition appears to be far more perilous than that of a virtuous heathen. " What doth it profit, my brethren, though a man say he have faith, and have not works? Can faith save him? There is certainly some deficiency in unfolding and applying the doctrine of redemption in Christian countries, in sermons and systems of divinity addressed to common appreliquation, and circulated among the people at large; so that particular masses of the population hving under a mi interpreted Gospel are found as much the creatures of circumstance as the most barbarous inhabitants of unealightened stores, and are equally unrestrainel by may idea of responsibility, If in the l'ersian gulf, on the coust of the Concur in the delta of the

Ganges, and the straits of Malacca, we find pirates who seem to be made so by their situation, depressed by their local poverty, and armed with relative advantages for sallying on a sudden, and retiring at will as depredators,-the advoentes for missions will tell us, that this is owing to the want of the light of the gospel among them. But what shall we say of the professed robbers and mercenary assassins in the vicinity of Rome itself, the capital of Christendom? What shall we say of a whole town and municipality of robbers, uniting the arts and occasional polish of civilized society, with the sanguinary liabits of barbarians, and with a spirit of villainy, from which the virtuous savage, of whose existence several specimens have been adduced, is entirely exempt? Some of the Italian robbers will assume such disguises, and procure circuitously such introductions as conspire to bring them into the company of foreigners of opulence and distinction whom they intend to intercept and plunder; and they will conduct a negociation for a ransom with more than diplomatic skill, and get an extorted acceptance paid on change without risk, That we may not attribute this state of society, and the occurrence of multiplied scats and haunts of such approbrin to a Christian and civilized country, to the lax discipline of the Romish church, or to those errors of doctrine from which all the Protestant sucts proclaim themselves to be free-without surmising that one great flight of corruption, or a fundamental perversion of the truth, may be equal to many small deviations or the creeping steps of gradual declension-let us look round England to see if there are any lingering relies of dark and barbarous times—any vestiges of chormous crime, which might justify a mission in return from the limitors, as an interchange of

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

13th Nov. 1819. Sin: I concluded my last essay with reprobating that obstinate ignorance of our European critics. in degrading the literature and poetry of the Persians.

Poetry has in all languages been selected as the vehicle of sentiment and imagery; and addressing itself to the ear and to the imagination, it sheds that inexpressible charm over language, which melody does over sound, and the play of light and shade over an autumn landscape; and the man that can read, and even hear read good Persian verses, so superior as they are in their cadence and rhyme to any other poetry, without delighting in and enjoying them, must be rather pitied for a want of taste, than reasoned into a relish of them.

During these casual notices of the Persian poets, it is not so much a want of materials, for there are many books of the lives of them chiefly written since the decline of Persian paetry, but it is my power of combating prejudice and ignonorance in rendering them interesting to the wheer European scholar, that I have to complain of. I do not believe that there is a more liberal body of public men to be found any where than the Directors of the East-India Company; but they cannot be expected to engage in the minutize of oriental literature, more particularly now that they have so many learned men in their service to consult with upon this subject being specifically brought before them, is another instance of the superior judgment of the directors, that they have selected those learned men chiefly from their own servants, who have passed the best parts of their lives in respectable offices in India; and, though they cannot be expected to excel general literature, yet in fulfilling Asiatic Journ .- No. 49.

their duties abroad they must have had much practical knowledge of the oriental languages; and as some of them have for many years held their present lucrative home offices, it is to be hoped that they have acquired also a learned knowledge of them; and are well qualified, and willing upon all occasions to afford their best mivice; and that in all matters purely oriental they will alone be consulted. For myself, I have been flattered into a belief, that my Essays in this Journal have attracted the individual attention of those learned orientalists, as well as of our honourable employers: and shall under this pleasing encouragement proceed in my biographical notices of the Persian poets; for so long as I can reach purtions, if not complete copies of their works, I can command the means of criticising them; and criticism, in supplying matter for comparison and emendation, must ever prove interesting, and in fact constitutes the chief value of such notices. And though the subject of the following memoir never formed one of the constellation of poets, who shone at the court of Solian Malimud, yet as the stall or tutor, of Firdósi, his townsman, and most confidential friend, I cannot well separate them; and as it affords a good specimen of Dowlat Shah's or lives of the Persian poets, I shall on this occasion literally translate what he says of him.

Onlid Audi, of استان اسدى عوسم the chy of Ton, had Fictions as his pupil; and of all the elder poets he had the finest genius and most correct judgment. Belug in Sultan Mahmud's time esteemed the chief wild, or master of all the Khorasan poets, be was often arred to undertake the Shahnamah, but pleaded in excuse his age and infemily. His Distan is now extlact : but portions of h are preserved to our compendiams, and affind elegant and robbe VOL. IX.

writing his Shahnamah Firdés would often remark to blm, and say, this work will devolve on you to put a finishing hand to it. After his precipitate flight from Gineraln, and many consequent mireutures, and final semiconent at The, Firdósi, naticipating his approaching dissolution, sent for Auli and sald, O master! my appointed there is come, and a small portion of my Shahanmah still remains ondone; and, after I am come, notody will be able to do me justice in completing it. Asdireplied, be not, O my son! distressed on that account, for if you die, I engure to complete it. Findes said, you are now an ohl, that I could not expect it. Andi answered him, God willing, it shall be done; and learing Findon, in the course of that night, and before evening prayer

next day, he had finished the four thousand remaining verses; and Frido's had still strength to read, and highly applied the ingenious and ready composition of his old master. What Asif wrote comprehends the period from the first conquests of the Arabs in Persia, till the end of the Shahmamah.

Thus far Dowlat Shah; and he finishes by giving a cheghámah, or elegy, as a specimen of his works; but as this is too long to copy, I shall in its place copy some verses out of another Persian

eses or compendium.

How precious is a learned flow of oratory, consider him that possesses it as laying a treasury full of gens; what can ستخنهای دانا که نیکو بود به از کام دانش بکیتی گجاست

be superior in this world to a casket of knowledge? whoever possesses such a casket is a sovereign and a king.

We expect from our host much variety of vinals, and not for him to preach to us about taking less of this dish and more of that; themse eloquence be graceful to the number of a feast, it is not so becoming for him to play the part of a physician.

خورش باید از میزمان کونه کون اکرچه بود میزبان خوش زبان

But would it be believed, that mortars and cannon were in common use in Asdi's time, or A. D. 930—1020; and they in fact are often noticed by other old Persian poets.

* همه دیک رخشنده انداختند

They exected batteries in every corner, and bro table up all the flame-darting morning and grout gues.

ر هر كوشه عراده بر ماختند

The following is also from his own heroic poem:

Harten to Hindusian, and revenge the Maker-raj on the King of Ceylon; seize upon Haint-halden, and dragging him from those to the residence of his lord paramount, there hang him.

was, it would appear, Rajah of Ceylon, and had rebelled against the or great Rajah of Hindustan; but of Asd's heroic poem, which was called the besides such casual

سوی کشور هنر پرواز کن بهمرا ببند و از آنجا بیار

extracts, there is as little now remains as there was of his Diwion three hundred years ago in Dowlat Shah's days.

Sadi, Nizami, and Atár died each of them considerably above a hundred years of age; and Asdi could have been little short of this age, when he thus assisted to his satisfaction his pupil; and it does not appear that any of the four was a publisher earlier than fifty;

so that the immaturity of mental decay, or pruriency of early nuthorship, were not so common and fushionable with oriental poets as with us. As associated with the progress of the human intellect, Persia has ever been an object worth attention. As a fixed and important community it has lasted longer than any in the world, being far more ancient than that of Greece or Rome, and in the best days of those two empires having in its wars and politics often divided our attention; and, if its real history is defective, in consequence of the destruction and loss of its public archives in the subduement of Alexander and conquest of the Saracens, its popular apologues transported those bitterest enemies by their elegance, funcy, and gallantry, and interested them to an imitation by their verisimilitude to true history, and by their morality. When compared with Europeaus there is this peculiar circumstance attending the Persians, of their habits, manners, and language remaining, we may say, almost unaltered; for I question, if a subject of Jamshid, Firidown, Kni-khosro, or Durius could rise from the dead, whether he might not make himself be understood at the court of Fatah Ali Shah, the present enlightened sovereign; where if not the antient curly head, he would meet the same majestic beard, that was fashionable with the gentleman of his time, and the same flowing ringlets and black eyes, that formed the subject of his praise of the fair sex : the same love of wine, and the same sprightly wit, that were then current. He might perhaps find his countrymen of the present day more addicted to falsehood, insincerity, and other low vices, originating in the many revolutions his country had lately undergone, and the consequent despotism of its present government, yet would be meet the same munificence and hospitality, and the same taste for poetry and po-

lite literature, which if it had no living authors of genius to patronize, identified itself in the instance of the late Shah Karim Khan huilding mosoleums for Sadi and Hafiz at Shiraz, and in that of the present Shah being chiefly ambitious of copying them as the author of a Diwan; and the same religious double meanings of the mysticism of their poets, as many serious and good Christians have of late among ourselves for the Song of Solomon, and some of the Epistles of St. Paul.

On the use that the Greeks and Romans made of those autient Persian stories, whether heroic or moral, I shall have occasion to remark hereafter. It has surprised many that the oriental style, so figurative asit often is in its heroics, lyrics, and didactics, should be no simple and natural in its description of facts, where by a selection of striking incidents, and by abstaining from any affected phrase-ology, unseasonable digression, or impertinent remark, it seems the appropriate language of feeling

and of sentiment.

Accordingly no sort of literary composition has been in all ages more admired than the oriental apologue or fable, and no where has it been carried to greater perfection than in Persia; where indeed it seems in its worst times to have been indigenous. Good sense, or taste, as we call it, directed to a particular object, will be found more or less in every country, whose people have reached that point of civilization, where barburity has ceased and refinement has not yet commenced. About the time of Mohammed the Arablans were fast approaching to that state, and soon horrowed this mode of composition from their more polished neighbours of Persio; and their immediate conquest of that country enabled them, as the Greeks had done before, to claim it as an original invention of their own. The prophet at first

anathemised the Persian demons and paries, as formidable rivals of his own rhapsodies; but finding they had laid too strong a hold on the untutored minds of his countrymen to be suppressed, he had the good sense afterwards to countenance them, and they became an article of Mussulman belief; and the more modern Persigns, along with their religion, and many Arabic words, rehorrmeed them from their conquerors. During our eighth and ninth centuries, Europe borrowed them from the Saracens through Spain; and more fully, as well as other branches of knowledge, during the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries in our crusades. But though the philosophy, chemistry, and astronomy of the Arabs had thus for some centuries been accessible to Europeans, and though after the fall of Constantinople we were more attracted to their study, by discovering much of them in the works of the Greek philosophers, who had derived them, like the Arabs, from their original Persian source, yet it was chiefly as connected with their single, tilchemy, and astrology, that they were studied to enable our forefathers, just recovered from the gloom of our dark ages, to controul the elements, demons, and spirits of another world, to attain the philosopher's stone for making gold, and the grand clixir of ever-during existence, and to ascertain the decrees and ordinances of destiny; while the manners, cusroms, and traditions, so faithfully and beautifully recorded in their apologues and lables, were equally neglected and unknown by them,

In Italy and France these had an earlier notice; but it was not till the days of Addison that our English language dal justice to there, when by a translation from the French of Petis de la Croix's Persian Toles, and of Galland's Ambian Sights, Englishmen were surprised to had in them so few of those lefty epithets and inflated me-

taphors, which they had heretofore considered as the characteristics of all eastern writings. Addison had little more trouble than to give a literal translation, which he did of two or three of Sadi's apologues in the Spectator, to prove that many Persian and Arabic writers, both in their poetry and prose, express themselves in a lunguage as concise, chaste, and simple, as Xenophon or Casar has done in Greek or Latin; and in the sweetness and simplicity of his own congenial English, as I have quoted them in my Essay of April 1817, they have all the effect and poignancy of their original Persian. and Arabic text. But that amity and grace of style, which Addison had so happily copied in his translations, and imitated in some original compositions, have not been sufficiently attended to by Hawkesworth, Johnson, and others, in the Rambler, Adventurer, and similar English periodical publications since, which, though equally rich in fancy and energetic in language, abound too much again in lofty epithets and tumid metaphors; and latterly the English press has been overwhelmed with a deluge of bloated composition, disguised in the drapery of oriental tales, by our fashionable poets, who seem in their bad taste to have rather copied the bombastic and corrupt style, that has prevailed in Persia since the age of Jami and the author of the Anwari Schaili, than the pure and correct manner of the Persian poets of the five preceding centuries.

Even of more tangible science it is difficult to follow up the migrations; and still more of fiction, which like its heroes is fond of marvellous adventures, and pursues them, wherever they are to be encountered; so that our chronologists have found it easier to give it many and various sources, than to limit to it any particular one. To the fiction of heroics diverse origins have accordingly been as-

signed; but neither the Grecian nor the Roman in their classics, nor the Scaldic, nor Saracen, nor Armorican in their romances, sufficiently account for all its peculiarities. As I stated in my last Essay, through Milton, Tasso, and Virgil, and their collateral classical brotherhood, we can trace what is considered as the legitimate heroic poetry of Europe up to Homer, of whom not only in their general plan, but in most of the subordinate parts they are servile copyists; for though Virgil, our critics tell us, set out with a design of drawing from the sources of nature, he was soon diverted from that attempt by finding in Aristotle that " Nature and Homer were the same!" How fortunate it was for the originality of many of our best European compositions, that Dante, Ariosto, and other interesting poets on the continent, were not aware of this; and that Shakespeare in particular among ourselves was not sufficiently read to know it; for however irreconcileable his fine genius may be to the Stagyrite's rules, there is scarce a beauty in the Greek, Latin, Italian, or French classics, as they call themselves, that we cannot parallel from him, expressed in language more simple, more elegant, and more natural than by our own Philo-Greeks Milton or Pope, Muson or Gray. Unless readily understood, parts of the writings of those fashionable classics ought long ago to have been laid on the shelf; but the truth is, that we seem to hold fine composition in esteem in proportion to the trouble it gives us to comprehend it; and were our boys at school subjected to the same labour in studying a passage of one of Shakespeare's sublime and pathetic plays, as those of Sophocles and Euripides, of Terence and Seneca, or of Milton or Mason, they would be more naturally attracted by his great genius and homely skill, than by the gods and goddesses of Greece and Rome, by the enchantments

of Tasso, by the devil and his infernal host of Milton, or by the chorusses of Master Mason, or even the Samson of its otherwise divine author.

An epic poem, or a play, is intended as a representation of nature, in a course of heroic or domestic action, and being susceptible of as much variety as nature is herself, it were desirable that original genius, whether Greek or Roman, Persian or English, should give full scope to its memory, judgment, and invention, the three, great requisites of a poet, under the restrictions of such laws only as are founded on nature. Poetry ever preceded criticism; whenever an Aristotle or Quintilian, or even a Johnson, lays the leaden pen of criticism upon it, true poetry is extinct. A cobler pointed out to Phidias a blunder he had committed in the sandal latchet of his muster-piece, and Horace warns the critic shoemaker of his day to stick to his last. The examples which I shall quote from the Shahnamah will show, that it ought also to be exempt from the canons of Aristotle, or the practices of Homer and Sophocles, on which he founded them; but who of course could themselves know nothing of them. Indeed any knowledge of the practice of preceding heroic poets Firdosi also must have drawn from those Pahlowi records, which Sultan Mahmud had ordered to be put into his hands; and which, in comparison with the writings in the Dari dialect, were what Tasso found our Tambarine romances with the Saracen apologues and fables; and any inferiority between him and Homer, in the mechanism of their respective poems, might justly be attributed to his being the copyist of an intermediate Pallowi copy from the Dari; whereas Homer, as I stated in my last, no doubt had in his earlier existence a direct apportunity of copy ing and imitating the original Dari

of the Kayan, or heroic age of the Persian monarchy. Nor can I doubt myself that Aristotle also horrowed the principles of his poetics chiefly from the Dari, but rejected its models and examples, choosing rather to adapt them to the more recent and imperfect ones of the Greek language; and when moderns are better informed on this head, they may see the propriety of deposing him from the dictatorial chair of metaphysics and criticism, as the enlightened part of us have long ago done from that of physics and philosophy.

Simple, easy, and natural, in translating Firdosi into English, though like a stateary we can chisel and model him into symmetry, or like a painter shade and colour his drapery, yet in every page of his Shahnanah we meet passages adorned with those minute and accessory beauties of language, which would require the ionate genius of a brother poet to do them justice. But though so frequently attracted by such graceful examples, as well as struck with the many grand passages of the sublime and beautiful, with which on a knowledge of him we find his pages abound, let not our imaginations be dazzled by such phantoms of perfection, as neither his own age, her the more ancient ages, which his poem is describing, could warrant us in fancying; for the same more incipient state of the civilization of those times, the same simplicity of speaking and thinking of them, which could

give force and truth to his details of such natural objects, and to the natural workings of the untutored minds of his chief heroes, have often rendered his representations of supernatural agency what seem to us as puerile and absurd, the sameness of his epithets as flat, his frequent repetitions as tedious, his morality as degrading, his manners as coarse, and his cruelty, injustive, and carange, as often uniteding, tyrannical, and sanguinary.

But if in the long and necessary details of such heroic poems as the Shuhnamah of Firdosi, and the Sikandar-mmah of Nizami we are occasionally disappointed by any irregularities and oversights, and wearied by their tediousness, the author soon rouses us from our upathy and drowsiness, by what Dryden often, in bursts of extravagance, called his Dalilahs, but which with Firdesi, in their unexpected blaze, strike us by the vigor and radiance of their diction, and the sublimity and pathos of their sentiment. The first passage I shall quote of this sort notices the inscrutible and secret operations of Providence shortly deciding the fate of the King of China, who came to fight Rostam mounted on a large white elephant. It affords also an instance of the savage and implacable revenge that the heroes of those days took upon their open foes, where the subdued party had nothing to expect short of slavery or death, and both were consequently desperate.

پر شهريار اندر آمد به بند
په به بستند بازي خاقان چين
په نه پيل و نه باچ نه طوق و نه مهد
دکروا بدريا بعاهي دهي
دکروا بداني جکر خون کني
که به دان توئي اي جهان آفرين
چه دام چه هر چه هستي توني

چواز دست رستم رها شد كمند ز پيل اندر آورد زد بر زمين پياده همي راند تا كوه شهد يكي را برآري و شاهي دهي يكيرا بزر هم چو فارون كني نه با آنت مهر و نه اينست كين جهان را بلندي و پستي توئي Loaded as the warriors of ancient times were with defensive armour, we shall hereafter find that the Law knmand, or noose for entanglinging his antagonist, was a constant piece of the hero's offensive armour:

No sooner had Rustam thrown his poose at him, than the bend of the king got entangled in its knot; he dragged him from his elephant, and harled him apon the earth, and his myomidous bound with cords the arms of the Khilean, or Emperor of China; he drove him on foot before his horse as far as mount Shahud, for he was now without an elephant or crown, without a canopy or throne. One person, O God! then exaltest, and bestowest a sovereignty upon hisa; another thou causest to be thrown overboard and awallowed up by the great dish of the ocean: one thou unkest rich and a compunles for Carown (the Kornb of Numbers xvil, another then leavest to subsist miserally on the crowds from the tables of the rich. That is not the act of thy fore, nor this the effect of thy burrel, for thou, O Capatar of the universe! knowest what is most fitting for thy special Providence; it is thou who assignest to mankled their lefty and low stations in this life, How can I describe what thou act? then art, what then art!"

Dowlat Shah tells us, that a holy man dreamt of seeing Firdosi seated in the sixth mansion of pa-

* تخسنین جهان را بشست از بدي * ز مشک و ز عنبر سرشته نبود * تو داد و نحش كن فريدون تولّي

Firstown, who fatilited the works of Providence, was the first here who delivered this world from the promoters of wickedness; the happy and fortunate Firstown was not an anget, he was not like that colestial being created from mark and imbergrise; he autilized such commonly his justice and maintivence. He you manifecent and just as he was, and you will become another Firstown!

After being confined by his subject for a page or two to the dry annals of history, such passages as the two quoted above refresh the reader of the Shahnamah, as a well often does a traveller in passing over rocks and deserts; but having reached my usual stage, it is time radise, and asked him how he came to reach that dignified station? He replied, that the last complet of the above passage on the divine unity and providence had secured it to him.

Gentlemen, who have been in the upper provinces of Hindustan, know well with what superior state a king moves there mounted on a huge elephant richly caparisoned, and its howdah, or chair of state, formed like that used with much good sense by Marquis Hastings during the late Pindary war, of solid silver and gold; and with this sense of his previous state will see in a stronger light the degradation of the Khacan so minutely, shortly, yet most feelingly expressed in the third couplet.

My next example is where Fridown has reduced the usurper and tyrant Zohhák to the last extremity in combat, and is about to slay him, when a secret voice forbids him, and orders, that he be made a prisoner of, and immured for life in the dungeon recesses of mount Dambawand; and his obedience on this occasion calls forth

the following eulogium:

فریدون که کاری بکرد ایزدی فریدون فرخ فرشته نبود بداد و دهش یافت این تیکوئی

for me to halt, otherwise some of your readers. Mr. Editor, may complain that I keep them too long wandering amidst wilds and sands.—Yours, &c.

-Gulchin.

Having occasion, as above, to notice an instance of the royal ambition of posterior fame in the present King of Persin, not in building brick and mortar, or lath and photer paloces, but in leaving behind him proofs of a cultivated and elegant mind, I send for your poet's corner one of the ghaz is of his Diwkn which in its cle-

gance and simplicity offers a fair exercise to any of the pupils of Haileybury and Addiscombe during their Christmas vacation; and, I can assure them, like most of the Persian of the classic poets, it

is so easy, that a young gentleman, who has held only his first term, may readily translate it. But let it be into prose, and as literal as possible, that we may see he understands it.

CAISSA.

THE ancient Hindoo game of chess, an ingenious but imperfect work of invention, is stated in the Purques, to have originated about the end of what is termed, in the chromology of the Brahmins, the second age of the world. The wife of knyan, King of Latera (i. e. Ceylon) devised it, to amuse him with an image of war, while his metropolis was closely benieged by Rama. I incline to think, observes Sir William James, in his Chronnlogy of the Hundons,* that the latter is the same with Ramo, the son of Cush, who might have established the first regular government in this part of Asia. The date assignable to his reign, under this hypothesis, falls about 2029 years before the Christian era.

The Chinese MS, accounts affirm that chess was invented by Hemsing, a Chinese mandarin, embent in their history and general; but Capt Cox+ remarks, that they invalidate the clutter, by fixing the date of its origin only 174 years before the Claristian era; Independent of which, the agency of rocket-boys or artillerymen on the woard, is nucyldence against it. But he cancindes, that Hemsing first Introduced it into China, with modifications enited to the gruins and manners of the people.

The Captain considers the Bucmish game, even as a derivation, to have preceded the Chlorse, and to be a very buvanced improvement on the ancient Hindon, i.e. the original model extent in Sanserit MSS. The Burnthas are Hindoes of the Politicle; and draw all their science and discrature from the common somret.

The Persian, which coincides with the modern Himbso game, exhibits further deviations from the original; one of which, to draw up the places and pawns in compact ranks, is the dictate of judgment. Uther alterations, not adopted in the European came, appear to be the offprincial caption. All the Asiationables are subdivided buts alxiy-four equaces, but not chequered.

The correspondent who introduced the sector of positions translated from the Sanserit has sent at the following continunticu.

* Works, and, i, p. 201.

? As are: Researches, and, all, p. 425.
2 Mr W. Johnson Works, and, i, p. 426.

Asiatic Research, p. 497s

Position, No. III. Black.

King at adverse Knight's 3d. A Knight at the Queen's 3d. A pawn at adverse King's Bishop's 3d.

A power at King's Rook's 4th,

White. King at his Knight's square.

A Rook at adv. Queen's Book's 3d. A Pawn at adv. Quern's Rook's 4th.

A Pawn at mir. Queen's Knight's 3d. A Pawn at ude, King's Bishop's 4th.

A Pawn at adv. King's Knight's 4th. The Black to give Checkmate with & piece in four moves.

> Posttion, No. IV. Blueh.

King at his Book's square. Queen at her own square. King's Knight at mir. 4th. A Pawn at the King's Blook's 2d. A Pawn as the King's Wook's 3d.

White.

King at his Knight's square. Queen at miv. Queen's Kulght's 2d. King's Rook at Queen's Histop's square-Queen's Rook at its own square. A Payra at Queen's Rook's 2d. A Pawn at King's Knight's 2d. A Pawn at the King's Rook's 2d. The Bluck ingive Checkmute in five moves.

> Position, No. V. Black.

King at Queens's Knight's square. Queen at adv. King's Birbop's 2d square. King's Elstop at King's Knight's Id. Queen's Bishop at King's Knight's square. A Pown at King's Rook's 2d. A Pawn at Queen's Rook's 2d.

A Pawn at Queen's Knight's 2d. White.

King at Queen's Rook's square. Queen at adv. Queen's 2d.

A Knight at adv. Queen's Bishop's 4th.

A Hook at Queen's Knight's square. A Pawn at adv. Queen's 3d.

A Pawn at King's Rook's 2d. A Pawn at Queen's Knight's 2d. A Pawn at Queen's Rook's 3d.

The Black to have Checkmate in five moves.

A SUPPLETBER. Lundon, 20th November 1819.

ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT, COMPARED WITH THE ANCIENT STATE OF BABYLON.

By Carrain Edward Frenesick, of the Bombay Establishment.

[Abridged from the Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay.]

Banvaos, the rapital of Chaldra and one of the turnst ancient cities in the world, is said to have been founded by Belus, and embellished by Semiranais, the warlike queen of the East, and efferwards to luve been particularly repaired, cularged, and beautified by Nebuchadnezzar. It is described by Herodotas as situated in an extensive plain, forming a perfect square, which is bisected by the Euphrates runnlog from north to south; each side he states as being one hundred and twenty furlouge in length, and the whole compass four hundred and eighty furlougs, or above seventy-two miles. It was also, he informs us, surrounded by a wide and deep disch full of water, and a wall two hundred royal cubits (or three hundred feet) in beight, and fifty (or seventy-five feet) The earth or clay dug out to form the ditch was made into bricks, and after being baked in a furnace served to compose this enormine rampart; and at every thirtieth course of bricks a layer of heated blimpen and reeds was introduced. The side of the ditch was also lined or faced with the same materials; and at the top of the wall, apposite to each other, were erected small towers of one story in height; between which, aids Herodotus, a charlot and four horses could pass and turn. Along each bank of the river run a wall less high than the outer one, but of great strength, and which joined the outer walls where they formed an angle with the river. In the centee of the western division of the city was a large and well fortified space: on this side also Diodorns states the pensile or hanging gardens to have ; been sinuated; and on the opposite bank stood the temple of Jupiter Below, whose enormous gates of brass were still seen in the time of literadorus: the square Inclusive around the temple measured two furlangs each face, or a mile in circumference, and in the solder of this space rose un immense tower, on which was placed another, and on the second a third, and so successively to the munther of eight, each encressive torret diminishing in size: on the antalde were winding stairs to ascend from one tower to another; in the middle of the ascent were seath to allow such as mounted to just themselves, In the highest tower was a chapel, which contained the hed of the mistress of the god; lower down another chapel, in which was a golden statue of Jupiter.

The Euphrates is said to have been made to wind greatly, by artificial canals,
Asiatic Journ. - No. 49,

a considerable distance above, of Artierrica, but to have run straight through Bubylou; its breadth was five stadia.

Dabylonia is described as that and low, the major part of the lands producing prodigious crops of corn, miller, and sesamum; but wood or timber seems not to have been abundant or even procurable of any size, as appears from the statement of the ancient writers, who agree that the palm-trees (of the date kind) were used for the construction of the platform of the bridge said to have been thrown across the Emphrates by Nitocris.

Herodotus adds that very little rain falls in this country, and that the lands are almost entirely fertilized, and the fruits of the earth nourished, by means of the river, and that its waters are raised and dispersed over the fields by hydraulic encines. Neither the vice, he, nor other brive in this solt: but the pulm is a commun plant, producing bread,

wine, not houry.

But above all the curlosities of this country, the facts used in the river attracted the attention of Herodorus ; he describes them as of a cheidar form, the outside made of shins and the leterior of willows mad reeds, able to carry from und to many asses, besides merchandles. They were constructed in the upper parts of Armenia; and being laden with articles of trade and asses, they floated down the stream to Babylon, where, on their arrived, the marchants dispused of their cargo, and also of the materials of which their boats were made, except the skins ; these they put upon their asses, and returned morthward by land, as the strength and rapidity of the arrum prerented them going back the same way they came."

The intelligent author having premised these observations, relative to the posttion and ancient state of Babylon, for the better understanding of his subsequent remarks, proceeds to stone the result of his own rescurates during a may of the days at Hillah, examining the roles. The distance of Heliah from Bagdad he computer at fifty-three uilles, which he reached after faurteen hours and a half ching. with only one quarter of an hour intermissist.

The intrace devolute water of Baterian is arranging steinmented by the amount Prophets Francis, chap, alth, ver. 11, 10, chap, alth, ver. 2. Jerumals, chap, it, ver. 27. Jaid, ver. 3.

The whole country from Bagdad to Hillah Is extremely flat mal burren, and in most parts liable, from its lowness, to the inaudations of the two rivers. Cultivation is entirely confined to the banks of the river, except a little above Hillah, where it may extend a couple of miles luland, but that only during the season the river rivelts; and those aplendid accounts of the Bobylonian lands yielding crops of grain two and three hundredfold, compared with the modern face of the couptry, afford a remarkable proof of the singular desolution to which it has been subjected; for so wretchedly provided are the present bihabitants of a village about twenty-five miles before you reach Hillah, with that necessary article of life, water, that they have not at any period of the year a slegle blade of regetation in the vicinity of their buts, and are obliged to bring from the distance of some udles the water which they use for drinking. These people are induced to remain in their present miserable habitation from their being situated midway between two caravanceruls, from which circumstance they gain their livelifieed by seiling corn, flour, dates, carrie, and asses to the caracans that pass through their village; and supply themselves and others with the coarse garments were by the common people, made of the wool and hair of their flocks which graze on the banks of the rivers. But it is proper after this account to add, that there are villages on the road, besides three caravanserais, at which Iravellers can be supplied with providons and water; and that there cannot be a doubt that, if proper means were taken, the country could wish case be brought to a high state of culciration, as the decayed hanks of very large water-courses are seen in every direction, and particularly that leading from the Tigels to the Euphrates, which could, if kept in repulr, disperse the waters of the two civers over the Lands of Babylonia, and admit the whole face of the country to be irrigated during the greatest part of the year.

As early the next morning after my arsival an circumstances would admit, it
lifted horses, for my now were entirely
becapable of any pre-cat exertion from
fangue; I mounted, and spent eight hours
of that day in riding to, and viewing, a
mount of rubbish on the right bank to
the mouth-west of Hillah, distant about
seven utiles, it had been seen, but not
visited, by Niebuhr; he calls it a watchtower; no other traveller even mentions
it. It is an houseme mass, with a wall
nior feet which riving out of the contre of
it to the height of sixty feet; its top is
very considerably higher than that of Aggretur or humoul's tower, near Bagdad,
and of much greater extent in the rivela
at the base. The materials used here are

red and white furnser-baked and sunburnt bricks, of the size mentioned by travellers as found throughout all Babybuildings, about one foot square and from three to four juches thick. The wall before mentioned is of solid masnary, the bricks being furnace-baked, of a yellowish white colour, and ermented with a thin layer of coarse time and sand, but no reeds or blumen were to be found in any part That the wall was quite solid there can be no doubt, as I saw through parts of it by meuns of the holes which had not been filled up when the scaffolding had been taken away. Immediately about this, and only on the top of the mound, were many masses heaped upon each other, of six and eight feet diameter, of irregular forms, resembling huge fragments of misshapen rock, above and below; some of dark bine colour, others a muxture of blue and yellow beautifully reined. They were extremely hard, and resisted iron in the same manner as pay very lard stone would do, I examined these curious masses with much attention, and was at one time inclined to be of apinion, from appearances which struck me as resembling the very porous nature of the bricks, that they were capsolidated pieces of fallen brick masonry, idea, however, was some disalpated, when I was pushle to discover the regular layers of cement; as these masses were shapeless, and so buse as to make me think they never could have possessed any regular form, I was at a loss what to attribute them to, or even to conjecture how they could have been procured, as there is not a particle of stone in this country, nor did I see or hear of any building to the neighbourhood that could have admitted of my concluding that such immense fragments had ever composed part of a structure. The bricks with inscriptions upon them are most generally found here by the Arabs, who are constantly employed in digeing for them to hulld the houses at

Near this mound is mother, not so high but rather more extensive, divided completely from the former by a space of one hundred and twenty paces, and having no kind of building standing on it except a small conical one resembling Zobeide's tomb at Bagdad, and of the same workmanship. Bricks, however, are due not of this place in great quantities for buildings, but I understand none with impressions of characters on them.

Between these two mounds and the Euphranes there are no others of any description; a fact of which I am entirely satisfied from the result of my inquiries, as also from the particular attention with which I observed the face of the country while passing over it, and during the time I was on the top of the mound. About a

wite and half from Hillale, on the castern elde of the Euphrates, is a mound of some length, close along the bank of the river, but possessing no particular feature to render it remarkable. About two miles further on in an easterly direction is another more extensive, from which furnace-baked bricks are procured in large quantities for modern houses, but none of the nun-barnt kind, or anywith inscriptipps. At one part of it I saw a wall of red brick even with the surface of the earth, and reaching to the depth of thirty feet in the mound, the surrounding rubbish having been excaspted for the purpose of getting at it; at another not far distant, I saw the remains of a bouse which must have been of extensive dimensions; some of its walls were still in great preservation rep feet above the surface of the ground, and at other sides of it their foundation had not been reached as the depth of forty-five feet. These walls were six feet eight inches thick, and built entirely of the finest kind of furnicebaked yellowish bricks, and a very thin lime and sand cement. There was not the most distant repon to lengthe that reeds and bitumen had been used In the construction of any of the buildings in any part of this mound.

Our author now proceeds to describe the seite and appearance of the famous Tower of Belus, with his judicious remarks on the extent and dimensions of these venerable remains of antiquity compaged with former histories and later necounts.

Proceeding about half a mile further up the eastern bank of the Euphranes, what has been supposed to be Belsa's tower presents beeff, about a quarter of a mile removed from the edge of the river. It is described by Herodoms, as understood by Major Rennell, as a tower of five hundred feet in the base, and as many in height. These dimensions, however, appear so disproportionate, that Major Rennell, though he does not absolutely deny the fact, yet hesitates in admitting it the gives an excellent comparative plan of it and the great pyramid at Memphis.

Major Remedi rays that Herodotus must bare meant to write "breadth and length," and not "breadth and length," and not "breadth and height," in which case he edscrides with Strabo; leaving as to implice it a pyramid consistion of eight stories, in which form and bright it resembles the great pyramid at Memphis, except being about twenty feet higher. In Aiexander's time the Greeks who mention this sepatcher had also seen the pyramids of Egypt, but on comparisons are drawn by them of either their bolk or height; Strabo asserts that the sides of Belus's temple were of burnt bricks.

D 2

Della Valle, in his travels in 1616, describes this mound, or Belus's lower, as a heterogeneous mass, of which he could depresine mothing as to he original state, and that it measured 1134 paces, or 2700 feet in circumference; he however does not mention what shape it had. I must acknowledge that on reaching it I was achrealty surprised in finding it possess a greater regularity of form than I had been led to suppose :- it was almost a perfect square, retaining its faces (excepting the south one) quite recular and perceptible. Its circuit (tou feet within the onter edge of the cubbish) was also bundred paces, or, at two feet and a half per pace, 2250 feet. I then passed the cast and south faces at the top, and found the former one hundred and eighty, and the latter one hundred and ninety pages.* The southwest angle was by much the loftlest part of the whole. Major Rennell's mudern authorities omit mentioning of what kind of materials they found the mound composed; but it appeared clear that the outer fice or coating had been formed of red fornace-baked bricks, comented with lime and sand; and the interior mass of sun-burnt ones, with layers of reeds and bitumen for their adhesion at every course. What I form this opinion from is, that the foot of each of the faces is strewed with great quantities of the tell tricks, and that on ascending to the top of the mound, and throughout the whole body of it, nothing but the clay sun-horat " brick is to be found. The bricks of this place are much larger, coarser, and thickor than the others that I had seen; they bare no inscriptions on them, and on hecount of their softness are not in much request amongst the Arabs for building. I found the sides exactly in the same state as they are described by the older tratellers who saw them many years since, very steep and ragged in some parts and moderately sloping in others, with deep ravines evidently formed by currents of rain; but could but discover any caverna in any part of this mound, notwithstanding a diligent search; nor do I agree with Della Valle, that there are a apparer of smaller mounds of fifty and sixty paces large surrounding this man, When I thus deny the assertion of Della Valle, it may be expected that I should afford same probable eridence of my own observation being correct. All travellers who had ever visited this plure, M. Bennchump excepted, acknowledge they were obliged to do it in a very hurried minuser, from shortness of time and a fear of the Arabs. On the contrary, I was not under the slightest apprehension of any mischief, nor was I pushed for time, being perfectly at my case, and having full leisure to examine the whole of it, which I did with

[&]quot; Medium aba bert oach face.

great attention; and on reading Major Rennell's remarks on this part of his occount while scated on the top of the tower, I surveyed the whole country in the viginity, but could not perceive even a single billock, or the least vestige of a mound, except the one described Just before at the distance of about half a mile, and the double banks of a deep water-course perpendicular to the bank of the river, and running parallel to the south-west fare of the sponce. The height of the tower, if we may judge from the view of objects in the surrounding country, appears very great, as a man or horse seen from its amount is considerably diminished in appearance. This is the only place at which I found reeds and bitumen used as a cement (except at Aggarkeef near Bugdad), where it is seen at the sixth, seventh, and eighth layer of bricks, but here at every course without the least cariation. Beauchamp, who erems to have visited those rulus with greater arearity and frequency than any preceding or subsequent traveller, is in consequence more full, and in my opinion more correct, than Della Valle : be, however, mentions some things which I was unable after a diligent search to verify; but he does not give the statement as the result of personal inspection, but as information received from the parives.

These most interesting descriptions by our traveller, whilst they inform us of what he soor, will doubtless have great future importance in guiding travellers to the place of these famous rulus of the east; and he shows the way to them identicating, He observes, " that the rolling of the amunilatie on the left, a short distange off the direct road from Hillah; and a traveller merely sees Belus's tower us led ridet along, and must turn out of his way if he wishes to examine it, which will occupy a longer time than travellers geneedly have leisure for, as appears from their own acknowledgments, not to notice thele dread of being surprised by the wandering Araba."

As to the other travellers who have visited this celebrated spat, it would be carrying complainance no for to place injust confidence on their relations, as they appear merely to have phased over the ground, and sometimes not even to know that they were anoths the ruins, until their enides rold them it was label they are rising over. They of course had no time to examine the heaps of rubbish, their travellers childed only one bank of the Euphrases, not caring to risk meeting with the Arisha while gratifying their curinally on the other. From Belmi's tower (which is four miles from Hillah in a di-

rest line) there are no more mounts on the bank of the river far the distance of tweire miles above the tower, when you are shown a small heap of white and red furnace-baked bricks, called by the Arabs the Hammata or bath. I strongly suspect this to be the remains of a modern building, from the size, colour, and general appearance of the bricks, which in my opinion hear not the slightest resemblance to those I had previously scon. This spot I should imagine had not been visited by any traveller, as it lies at a great distance from the main road from Hillah to Bagdall; lideed no one mentions ever having seen it.

These are all the mounds, or roles as they are called, of Babylen, that are generally shown to travellers under the ceneral denomination of Babel. I however discovered, after much inquiry, that there were some heaps * on the right bank, at the distance of some miles from Hillab. between the village of Karakoolee and the river. I necordingly rade to them, and perceived that for the space of about half a mile aquare the country was correctwith fragments of different kinds of bricks, but none of them led me to conclude that they were of the same size and compotition as those found either at Belus's tower or the mound mentioned to be sitoated between it and Hillah; I therefore returned, mosewhat disappointed.

Having now gratified my coriority in examining erery manual or spot de-cribed either by Rennell, or pointed out by the natives as belonging to Habel, I next began to search for the remains of the ditch and city-wall that had encompassed Babylon, which was the principal object of my journey, and atill remained to be accomplished. Neither of these have been seen by any modern travellers, nor do they gire any intimation that they had even looked for them. All my loggirles amongst the Armia on this subject completely falled in producing the smallest effect. sirons, however, of verliying the conjectures of Major Heunell, I commenced my search first by riding fire miles down the stream, and next by following the wind-ings of the river sixteen miles to the northward from Hillah, on the castern tide of the river. The western I ranged exactly in the same minner, and discovered not the least apprarance or trace of any deep excavation rupning in a line, or the remains of any rubbish or mounds that could possibly lend to a conclusion that either a ditch or wall had existed within the range of twenty-one miles,

[•] The verbleation of the fulfithment of noticing prophery becomes more embrantly reinspurseus in these curlous remarks respecting the roles of liabston, 10 mounts and its freque without interiorable—— flashyten shall become brops," Jer. etc. 1, 37. Eds.

On the western bank, in returning home, I left the windlag of the river and proceeded in a straight line from the village of Karakoolee, fifteen miles to the northward and westward of Hillah, to the latter place. The next day I gode in a perpendicular direction from the river at Belus's tower, six miles east and as many west; so that within a space of tuentyone rolles in length along the banks of the Euphrates, and twelve miles across it in breadth, I was unable to perceive any thing that could asimle of my imagining that either a wall or ditch had existed within this extensive area. This leads, however, only to this conclusion ;-that if any remains do exist, the walls must have been of greater circumference than is allowed by modern geographers. I may possibly have been deceived, but I spared no palos to prevent it; I never was employed in riding and walking less than eight hours a day for six successive days, and upwards of twelve up the seventh.

That part of the Euphrates which lies between Karakoolee and Hillah, a distance of upwards of sixteen miles, winds extremely, and particularly where it passes Relus's tower a quarter of a mile distant. Arguing from the well established fact that streams on so seft a bottom and level a surface in the course of years change their beds, we may, without violating probability, pressure that the Euphrates had anciently flowed between Belns's tower and the other large mount lying about three-quarters of a mile to the west of it. mentioned to this account as the one with the walls of a large house still standing in it, and the decayed tree; for where the remains of the palace could have been situnted, if not in this mound, I am at a loss to conjecture. But it we admit that the river may have changed its course from what it held in those ancient thoes, and that it now down to the westward of both the palace and the lower, instead of passing between them as it is said in have done, the positions of the palgee and tower are then exactly marked by these two mounds; for, with the exception of Michalit's watch-tower, mentioned in my first day's excursion, there is not a single mound on the western bank to be found, nor do the natives ever procure any bricks from that side, though the principal part of the town of Killan is situated on it. If this conjecture be admissible, then the ancients and numberus agree in their accounts of this fatafarmed city with regard to the site of its two principal edifices; but If it be rejected as improbable, we still remain as much to the dark us ever, when we come to buck for the equality of the palure. I shall, however, lay no stress ignit what I have bere advanced, but only offer it as a conjecture that strack the an probable, from the modern appearances of

the river, rains, and country in their vicialty at the time I was examining them.

The author having taken his survey in every thing worthy of notice, concludes with equally important observations on the probable dimensions of the Babylonian tower and the several kinds of bricks found; and lastly notices the navigation of the country.

Della Valle and Beauchamp make the square of the tower of Belus from six hundred and forty to six lundred and alxty feet. I paced the circumference, and found the four faces amount to nine hugdred paces, or 2,250 feet; the slope as you descend the face is gradual, and generally easy. We might not have measured it exactly at the same place; but the difference which appears between us is immaterial, as a laspee of two ceptsries may in all probability have occasioned considerable alterations. The altitude of the couth-west augle, which is the loftiest part of the whole, is computed at two handred feet. I had no means of macertaining the muth of this, but about I losgine it is fully that height. Della Valle. mentions two kinds of bricks, furnacebaked and sun-dried; and Beauchamp met with only the farmer. I saw both these, and another sort of deep red, ap-parently ligh baked, the colour of no English brick. This butter is in greatest shundance at Niebuhr's watch-tower, and generally has an inscription on it, but in a roull character: I could not procure any of this kind whole, they were always in small pieces. The tower of Belus, the mound opposite to it, and the watchtower, had these two kinds used in their construction; but the large clay ann-dried brick was to be found only at Belus's tower, the whole interior body of which was composed of it; and the employment of reeds and bittimen as a cement appears to have been but seldem introduced in other parts of the ruins, except at the one demandated the Tower of Belas, where it was universally seen as the cement for the sam-dried brick, and at every course; whereas of Acquiroof near Bardad, which is certainly a Habylouish building, it is found at every sixth, secenth, and clebth course, though the same sort of brick is used in the building, The recits and bitumen were critiquily but seldom used with the furnace-baked, which I observed most generally comental with a thin layer of lime and annel. dimensions of the link is were ; risy anndried, four inches seven-tenths thick, berenteen lacker and a half broad; furnagebaked, three faches thick, twelve inches broad, and generally weighted thirty-spe permit-

The Euphrates as far as Korna, which

Is one hundred and twenty miles from the head of the Persian Gulf, is navigable for vessels of three hundred tons, and from thence to Hillah boats, not exceeding eighty, can come up during six months in the year. Their construction is singular: they have one very large must with a latteen sall; the body almost a half-moon, no keel, and a rudder of the most awkward shape: the hall is extremely ill constructed, the ribs and planks being roughly nalled together, and the outside covered with bitumen. When they are going to Korna or Bussora from Hillah, they sail if the wind be fair, or float down the atream if it be foul. In returning or asconding the stream, they have one end of a long rope tied to the head of the mast, four or six men take hold of the other end, and by this means pull her against the carrent.

It is curious to observe, notwithstanding the lapse of ages, how some local customs and usages continue in practice. The circular boats made of reeds and in form of a shield, which attracted the nutice of Herodotus so much, and which in his time were used on the river between Babylon and Armenia, differ hardly at all from those in use at the present day; which perfectly agree with the description given by that venerable historian. Another curlous method of navigation exists in these times, which is noticed as early as the time of Xemophou. Merchasts in Armeuia, when embarking on the Tigris, collect a great number of goatskins, which, having inflitted, they fasten to other, forming a kind of square raft; these are from fifty to a hundred in nutnber; over them are placed mate, then the merchandise, and upon the top of all, the awners and passengers. It is then set adreft, and forting down the stream it occasion by strikes against Islands and Palling pairs of the river, the bottom of when he ag of a soft nature achiom destruy the iklns.

fire flowing of the tide at Korna lea old lar sight; -it prevals against the stroup of the Euphrates, but finds the correct of the Tights too powerful; and as out stand at the confluence of the two river, you see the flood t de flowing up the Emphrate on the one hand, and forced hank by the strength of the Tigris on the otler, firming by the contrary direction of two corrects a violent eddy between to by felt in the Luphrates twenty mile above Kirn, or one hundred and int mies from the month of the river. The depth of the river at Hallah, from will I could collect from the natives, exconforty feet when numrly full at the the I naw it, to ourface of the atream was wit in three fort of the edge of the bank, and mu t, I bould conceive, have

been fully of that depth. It had arrived very nearly at its greatest height, this being the period of its annual swell. It is browler, but not so rapid as the Dijla or Tigris: that part of it between Karaknolee and the mounds was very narrow; after which as it approaches Hilliah it widens considerably, and close to the mound it forms a sudden bend, dowing almost between the tower of Belas and the large mound opposite to it; which appearance and formation induced me to hugard a conjecture that it might formerly have passed between them, instead of running to the westward of them both, as It now does. The inumitations of the river do not tend to fertilize the land; the cultivation le carried on entirely by irrigation, the water being thrown up into a trough by means of a very simple machine constructed on the edge of the bank, and easily worked by one man; thence it is conducted through narrow channels to any part of the fields. The perpendicular mud pillars upon which the cross bar rests are about two feet in diameter, and the hasket that takes up the water is of an oval form, three feet long by sixteen or ei liteen inches broad, made of reeds and covered with bitumen.

On account of the decayed state of the water-courses, cultivation is confined to the banks of the river, and the few canals that adult the water at the unusal increase of the river :-thus that country, which has been considered the rielest in the world, has more the appearance of a desert, than of lands that had formerly vielded four-landred fold to the ladustry

of the husbandman.

It is worthy of remark, that after learing Korna, which is situated forty miles above Burrora, at the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, no date-trees are to be seen on the banks of the latter river; and that the sides of the former are lined with them up to Babylon, and even a very considerable distance above it. The date-fruit to the present day constitutes so essential a part of the food of the inhabitants, that It may without any impropriety of either language or ideas be esteemed the bread of the people; and from it also a fermented liquor is made, into which unisced is put to give it a fiaroor. It is well known that the ancients were not very delicate with regard to the flavour of their wines, and that any fermented liquor passed under that denomination. The Babylonlans, however, might have possessed the art of extracting the sap and making a liquor of it, or a wine as Heroslotus would have called it, by fermentation, an art which the Arabs of the present day are unacquainted with.

Hillah, which is in lat, 329 28t N., observed by Niebular, and sald to be built on the site of ancient Babylon, is a goodalzed town, containing from ten to twelve thousand inhabitants, with the Euphrates flowing through the midst of it. The two divisions of the place communicate by means of a bridge of boats of a very rule construction, and connected with each other by a couple of large iron chains, and platforms of date-trees, mats, and mad. A great number of date-trees are interspersed amongst the buildings, which at a distance give it the appearance of a large town situated in the midst of a grove.

The road to it from Bagdad is good, and the surrounding country as far as the

eye can reach perfectly flat, intersected with canals, which had been cut formerly across the Jezzern from the Tigris to the Euphrates, but at present they can only be traced by their decayed banks.

The climate of this country is considered particularly clear, fine, and healthy, though extremely hot from April to October; and the water of the Euphrates is held in almost as high estimation at the present day by the Arabs, as that of the Ghoaspes (the modern Karoon) was regarded by the Imperial lords of Echatana in nucleut times.

ESSAY ON THE TURQUOISE AND THE CALAITE.

By DR. GOTTHELF FISCHER,

Professor of Natural History in the University of Museum.

THE term tarquoise has been applied to two very different substances. The one distinguished by the name of oriental turquoise, is a true stone, a clay colour-ed by oxide of copper, or even by asse-niate of iron, and belongs as much to the argillaceous order of the oryetognostic system as chrysoprase belongs to the si-licrous order. I have placed it in the system under the name of calaite, by which It had been already distinguished by Pliny. The other substance, called simply turquoise, or occidental turquoise, or turyuolse odontolite, is a fossil, a peticfaction, a tooth, or a hone coloured by a metallic phosphate, which dues not belong to the mineral kingdom at all. Every part of the skeleton may be in this way converted into turquoise, when it happens to be placed in concact with coppery bodies, and particularly with phosphate of copper; but the fossil turquoise capable of being employed in the arts, is almost always a tooth, which is harder than the other hones of the skeleton, and takes an excellent polish. I shall distinguish it by the name of turquoise adoutslite.

It is not surprising that the mineral tarquaise or calaite has not been hitherto placed among stony bodies. The reason is, that most of them come to Europe already polished, and in very small pieces, and that most naturalists have considered it, with Reaumur, as merely a tooth column to the present of the property of the present of the property of

That substance was, however, known to the aucients; and Pliny has described it pretty well under the name of calaite, or baren, in his chapter on opaque bine gens (ith 37, c. 8). The following are the passages of that naturalist which re-

late to it :- " Calals e viridi pullens, Nascitor post arersa indiæ, apud meolas Caucasi Montis, Phicaros et Asslatas, auplitudine conspicua, sed fiatulosa ac sordium plent, sincerior multo priestan. tlorque la Caramaria. Utrobique la rupibus inviis, et gelidis, oculi figura extuberans, leviterque adhierens, nec ut aguata petrls, sed ut apposita." Pliny speaks pretty correctly with respect to the pasithou of this mineral. We should say at present, calalte is found in round pieces of the size and shape of the eye in alluvial lauds between beds of clay; nun aquata petris, unt disseminated in a rucky matrix. Further on he compares le to the emerald, which certainly was not the gem known by that name at present. 66 Optimus color smaragdl: at tamen apparet ex alieun est, quiel placeant. Inclura decorantior naro, naru que nulla magie decent;" or with his a prier, as a cap. x. " Calal- sapphirum initia ur, caudidior, et litternsa mari a milis."

There can be no do the that these passages refer to the mineral turquoise; especially when we consider that the comparisons of Pliny do not always refer to the colour, but to the central value, as was the manuer of the Green Pliny places a species of cult to in the

[•] I do not mean to say that Filter we age-quainted with the emera d. Its rand beauty are well expressed by these warms .c. p. v. i.

"Terita auctoritas emarogdis pertiber c. adder est.
Nam herbas que e cite te f. e. e. v. i.
spectamas. Santragdus vero tanim est beauty est.
Terita auctoritas emarogdis pertiber c. v. i.
spectamas. Santragdus vero tanim est beauty est.
Picy as ures us humse f tuat w. i. ast mut take that e. repetition as struct acmoe by sidding, "...t. iamen apparet ex alreno est."

^{† &}quot;ded minus e ert m es litas as gerentes" quam bontuse : vz. ergu, que purpurs ; hebet, occume ; in rose, tert a que sentra rosenta que sentra rosenta que sentra

In Greek we find KALAIÇ and KALLAIÇ;
 hence the reason why some editors of Pliny write cellule.

fourth rank. 42 Quarta apud cos (Græcos) vocatur borea, codo autumnali mututino similis, et hæc crit illa (værietas calandis)

quin vocatur serizusa."

Tavetuier had an exact idea of the mines of calaite, without however characterising the substance listle. He assures us that "in the east there are only twn mines of tuninoise known; the one the old rock, three days' journey from Mahed, towards the north-west; the other the new rock, at the distances of five days' journey. Those of the new rock are of a bad blue, and but little walued; as many of them as we choose may be obtained for little money; while for some years the King of Fersia has forbid the old rock to be dug, except for his own use."

It appears to me astonishing that Reaumur did not subject these oriental turnumles to an analysis, or at least to a comparison with those of Statore, knowing that the animescalors sent by the King of Persia to Louis XIV, brought among their presents a great many torquoises, which appear to have been all from the new rock, as their colour inclines to white. Reammar wished to explain every thing by the objects which the mines of Languedoc

furnished him with.

If Haily, in his valuable work, seems fully to comfron the ideas of Reaumur, by saying, "On trouve des dents molaires on autres parties osseuses d'animaux, penetres de molecules cuivrenses, qui leur domant une couleur bleue et quelquefois d'un bleu-verdatre. Les premiers out été apprités de Turque, ce qui a fait donner à cette substance le nom be turquoise," it is mu sur rising that the calaite, the true et en which comes from Pensia, las not pet obt lined a place in the systems of raine alse y.

Tough Meder had very well charactelled the unstance, though Agaphi had an extained the nature of the place in which it occurs, and thou h Lowlez had proved by palysis that the oriental turquoise contains merely a trace of those, and no purporice id, Reus has notwithstandmate it only a fossil, a petrified sub-

BIN-CI-

To avoid all confusion, I shall reserve for the atomy triugnosae the name of confusion, I shall be distributed into two chapters. It is first I shall treat of a lendened day, calculed by an oath of copper, or an area of iron—in the tance which the py a place in the oxycto, norther time. In the other I hall give an account of the fost la which have been found as all into turque is a by the contact of the position substances.

Unfer these two points of view we

A the turquire.

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is an artificial production.

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247. 2 Forts. p. 247-248.

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It is unnecessary to say here that the artificial turquoise, or the imitation of it

by a paste, caused enter late this dissertation. I shall have an opportunity of showing that all the torqueier education have undergone a change of some kinder other by the action of fire, and in this point of view ought to be considered as artificial, at least in part.

The name Imquoise seems to be owing to Itis, that those from Turkey were first

known.

The object of this cessy on the tirquidse, of which I have already communicated the principal ideas to the imperial Society of Naturalists, who have printed linen in their memoirs, and the principal interest of which depends upon the analysis of my esteethed friend Dr. John, is to assign the enlaire a place in the orystognostic system, and to said to the norious which we have respecting the torquoise adontolity, some new discoveries, in the same time that I exclude it, as ought to be done, from the number of stony ladies.

CHAP, I .- OF THE CALAITE.

Name and Description of the external Characters.

Catale, Pita. Başiasa la Russian, di-

Colour. Calaite is blue, intermediate between sky-blue and pale verdegris green; that is to say, of a peculiar blue, which must be called calaire, or targorise blue. It may be obtained by mixing two parts of mountain blue with one part of mountain green.

This blue passes unable one side through annals blue to the finest sky-blue; on the other side through pisanchin-green to apple-green, which does not yield in any thing to the most beautiful chrysoprase.

Yellowish-green and celadon-green are the colours of pieces altered by the atmosphere without being decomposed. Butryoidal portions are usually observed on the surface, sometimes surrounded by a layer of yellow matter down to their roots, giving to pieces thus cut the aspect of annular.

External Shape. It occurs massive, in

layers, and disseminated.

n. In reniform masses, which, at the surface, are mamelated and buryoddal; from the size of a tast to that of a goose egg. Thelargest piece that I have seen is in the museum of the Imperial University of Moseow, coming from the rich domation of his Excellency Connection of State the Chevalier Paul de Demilioff. This piece is 31 inches long, I inche 8 lines in breadth, and I luch 2 lines in thickness in some places.* It weighs four ounces fire drachms. His Excellency Dr. Crichton, Connection of State at Petersburgh,

possesses a piece which is not much smaller. This gentleman, equally celebrated and venerable for his medical rivil and his goodness of heart, has formed a collection of futberals which may be called the coquetry of science. The rarest objects, the most perfect and most varied crystallizations, form the principal object of this collection. The third piece in point of grandear briongs to M. Wenck. It weighs 174 solutables, or 1035 gr.

b. In rounded pieces; very rarely; I have seen in the possession of M. Wagner, member of our society, a single piece, which seems to have been rounded by the netion of water. I have singe procured another, which, although a little altered at the surface, uppears to have undergone.

the same change.

e, he layers, and disseminated he an umber brown substance, porous, and very hard, which I formerly took for a clay purphyry; but which I have more lately ascertained to be an indurated clay fromtone (errhenteler Thomeisenstella). Meder coded it a clay state, reposing out of safety of calcule is found, when then their surfery of calcule is found, when treated by the forguet, which leaves no doubt about its nature.

d. The carest position of calaite in heds is in conclinial silicents schistus [Lydian stone], in which we find likewise very distinctly wins of quartz, but other velta are filled with layers of calaite. A very interesting piece which serves as a proof of this ascertion may be seen in the fine collection of M. Wagner.

faster. It is dull internally; of a waxy laste in some pieces of a sky blue colour; splendent in those which are in-

timately combined with quarra-

Fracture. The fracture is compact or subconcluded in the manual ded pieces concluded in the blace, when the calastes occur in layers; in other specimens the fracture is uneven and reach, especially in some green varieties; in others, fine sendy; annually, in the quarray or threads calaste, especially in that which is formed in the affectors which when the reind of quarra are not completely converted into reliaites.

Fragments. The fragments are loseterminate, often triangular with sharp

educa.

Prompurency. It is commonly apaque, very rarely a fittle transparent on the edges-

Hardness. It is hard, but not so much not as quarts, on which the sharp fragments make some scratches, but one spacdity bloated, leaving a white powder. This is a very good way of distinguishing calalte from malachite, mariate of copper, or scorizceous copper ore, which in some

This piece, like all those which pass legistmately is commerce, into the Persian mark of its origin and authoritity.

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varieties approach a good deal to the blue or the green of calaire, so that the Bookbares often sell them for calaites.

Cabrice yields with difficulty to the kaide and gives a white powder; the ores of copper, malactite, agrinte of copper, &c. yield easily to the kaide, and give a green powder. little different in colour from the mineral itself.

The whitish decomposed pieces are friside, athere strongly to the tongue, and resemble exactly potentials clay, sometimes more white, or having a slight blu-

leit tint.

Physical characters. It is moderately heavy. The specific gravity varies according to the different varieties:

None of the varieties of calaite appear to acquire any electricity by friction.

Chemical characters. All the varieties of culuite remain maltered though plung-

ed late muriatic acid.*

Mariate, or ecoriacious capper, which approaches much to some varieties of calute, nequires, when phaged into the some acid, a more beautiful colour, and becomes transparent like the energial; but also dried, becomes covered with a white cost.

This examination of the external characters of several enlates shows clearly that there are three distinct species difference in their fracture, colour, specific grantly engagement, and position.

1. Calatte, property so called. Calatte, Fuscher, Mem. des Not. i. p. 149. Omnastleon (1815) p. 8. familia

Argillæ.

Tyresm, Pachet, Onomest (18.1) p. 55, after the waveline, {Syn, Turchesia; Terchin.)

Parkis, Udmann, Mineral, clof. Fos-

mhen, p. 76, n. 103.

Du Ater Hadrergillite, Huosamann Handis, der Mineralogie, p. 444, c.

This operies is almost always of the fine blue, which I have called existe blue; it occurs in rendermand botryoldal pieces; it is opaque, and not even translacent on the riggs. Sp. gr. 2000, Prober.

Characted Cherveters, Calaite is a city, referred by existe of copper. Professor John made us increasing analysis of this variety for the Society of Naturalists. The museum of Missour furnished him with the necessary specimens, with the permission of Chevalier Paul de Demisloff, as

the collection was in possession of several. As it is interesting to know the pracess of M. John, I shall transcribe his account of it such as he deposited it in the archives of our Society.

a. Two hundred parts of the mineral in fine powder were mixed with ten times their weight of nitrie acid, and subjected to condition for an hour. The mixture diluted with water and filtered left a brownish-grey powder on the filter. After washing and drying it, I put it mide for further experiments.

b. The nitric acid solution being craparated to dryness, and the residue relissolved in water, left about one part of silicia. The solution was divided into

two parts.

e. A polithed plate of fron plunged into one of these parts precipitated in a den-

dritted form 34 gr. of cappet.

d. The solution freed trots copper was build with an excess of caustic pounds. After having washed and deled the resulting precipitate, I obtained oalde of from which contained a trace of alumina.

c. The liquid remaining from a having been saturated with aftric acid was decomposed by carbonate of assumation. The capit precipitated in this way was reparated from the liquid by fibration. Being redissalted in subjustic acid, and muscal with a little potasti by evaporation and crystallization, pure alam was obtained.

f. After having boiled the other half of the solution with causic petash, a dark brown precipitate (c), which was washed and dried, and digested for an bour in altric acid. There remained one grain of

oxide of iron.

g. After saturating the blue liquid thus freed from from with aumonia, M. John added no it presslate of potash. A brick and precipitate fell, whiteh, being washed, diried, and calcined, weighted 44 gr, and consisted of oxide of copper. If we subtract the small quantity of iron when a to exist in this parelpitate by presslate of putash, the true weight of the oxide of copper will be 44, corresponding to the 34 of copper above mentioned.

A. The liquid freed from copper was neither altered by exalic acid our by the

carbonate of potit-h.

6. The alkaline ligition f was saturated with nitch poid, and decomposed by carbonate of announts. The earth precipitated in this way was repurated from the liquid by the filter. After being washed and calcinod, it weighed 70 gr. and was alumina.

k. The residue remaining from a was builed with caustic potash. The mixture being diluted with water, then dissolved in attremuriate acid, evaporated to dryness, and redissolved in water, left a post-tier, which belong collected on the fitter, washed, and calcined, weighed 1½ gr. 13.

[•] The French jewellers consider it as a princhple, that the investinguished about deference in adjainer and, The is a prior that they think easy of the French integrate, we torquishe additition, the time is very set takable, you yielding to the opportunity and.

was silica proceeding from the pulverisation of the turquoise in the mortar.

I. On adding caustle animonia to the nitromoriatic acid solutions, a gelatimous precipitate fell, which, being collected on the fitter and washed, was boiled with caustle potash. In that way three grains of axide of from were obtained.

in. The alkaline ley being saturated with an acid and decomposed by carbonate of automaia, three grains of pure alumba

were obtained.

n. The liquid I freed from alumina and iron was saturated with oltric seid, and mixed with a solution of prassing of potash. By this means 1-4th of a grain of exide of copper was obtained. Thus 100-parts of the calaite subjected to experiment formished.

Alamina of c 70:00 }	73-0
Oxide of copper of g 4.75 t	4-5
Water	18.0
Oxide of Iron of f 100 1	4-0
Lord and loss	. 0.5

Position. Calabte occurs in alturial grounds, and as far as we know at present, only in the neighbourhood of Nichabour, in the Khorasan, in Persia. It ought to be of the old rock; far we fad it very seldom in commerce, and I have only seen the specimens of it which I have mentioned above. It is probable that these kidney-shaped pieces occur in beds of a brownish clay. The counsed or rolled pieces necessarily belong to this apecies.

2. deaphite.

Concholdal calatte, concholdal turquatre. Mem. de la Soc. Imper. des Natur. i. 149.

The agaphite varies must in colour. It occurs of the palest and of the deepest sky, as It occurs always in layers in an argillations oxide of iron, more or less band. Its layers vary in thickness from a line and less to fire lines. It is openine; for the darkest coloured specimens, which are also the smallest, are translatent on the edges. Sp. gr. 3-25, Fischer; 3:00 John.

Chemical Characters. We have not yet obtained an exact chemical analysis of this species; but we have no reason to doubt the assertion of Dr. Allemichael, who, just after his arrival from Sweden, assertio us that the celebrated Gabu had undertaken an analysis of the tarquate, according to whom it is enhanted by neural nate of from. This analysis can only be applied to the againste.

Position. It is found in hed-accompanied by a very indurated argillaceous fromstone. The matrix has been sometimes

called file-ore, sometimes indurated class. sometimes perplayry, and sometimes larg. But haring shown above that the matrix, when treated by the blow-pipe, becomes attractable by the magnet, an experiment which Dr. Macualchael repeated before my eyes, there can be no doubt that it is an negitiacrous from ore. It was respecting this species that M. Agapht made researches our the spot without being last. midgaed by the fear of death, or of berounleg a slave. Naturalists will doubtdess contur with me in my desire to great a montment, though not a very durable one, for such besult re-earthes, by giving to this species the name of acaphite. The following is the account which he sent to the lare M. de Lawedow-ky, Minister of Public Instruction, such as it was publiabed by Pallas, and afterwards in our Memoirs, in the place cited abuse, among the little-graphical notes respecting ca-Jahre.

by land, I passed through the Khrasant, and for from Pichapour (Nichabour.) I was informed, to my great satisfaction, that it was the only part in all Asia which possessed niture of ranquoises. Euger to see these mines, I despised the risk of being made a slave, according to the control of the country, and I resolved to extend union myself the mounter of obtaining the trappolise to remove my doubts, and thus to confer a hench to the scientific world.

"The following are my observations on these mines. They satisfied myself, and with, perhaps, he agreeable to other naturalists. The mines of torquoise ocour in mountains, which are not very high, and whose surface in covered with an arable soil mixed with soul, but which, in consequence of the next of the climate, produces nothing but bent. certain index of these precious stance occurs; but the inhabitants, are led to suspect their existence from the othrebrawn pubbles which are found at the bottom of these mountains, and rudearour to discover them by digging puts of un great depth.

of I visited with much attention several mices already discovered, and I found that the matrix of the tengualse forum wine, which appear to extend in all directions as the branches of a single trank, or as the accordary arms of a river; so that, when a small cein is discovered, it is only necessary to pursue it to discover

others of more importance.

6 The natrix of the turquise occurs in horizontal beds (like that charge prace) which have from one line to ten the planthic horizontal three in that a piece is very rarely found which is twelve or foreign inches in horizontal and brandth. Among the beds which contain the totquoise, enter in trains, or discount.

E 2

nated in grant, or reasform, are found likewise beds of the matrix of the same thickness, but without the tarqualse.

" Among these veins are chosen the pleces which contain the turquoises la muss, and very little of the matrix. It is difficult to discover among many pieces a pure turquoise of the size of a pea. Those of the size of a nut are very rare, and very much valued, as the commerce of turquoises with the Afghans, the Persians, and other Asiatic nations, is very great."

The finest ugaplilte, or calaite, in layers, which I have betherto seen, is in the collection of M. Weyer, jeweller at Museuw. It is of the finest colour, cut in the form of a heart, and is two inches five lines in length, and two inches nine flues in breadth at the broadest part. It is accompanied by the matrix, which has received the same form, to serve as a support to the stone, which of itself is too thin to be ent into a table shape. What renders this stone more remarkable is, that it served, a corillog to report, as an anniet, or tahoman, to Nadir Shah, containing a verse of the Koran very well contaved in glit I tters. It was purchased at Meched, and M Weyer offers it for sale at the price of 5000 toubies.

3. Johnile.

Quartry turquoise, vitreous, or scaly. Mem. de la Soc. des Nat. l. 149.

It has a light-blue colour, which passes into green. It occurs in very thin layers, in a black officeous state. It is harder than the two other species, scratches glassers agy; but does not give sparks The imetare of it is scaly. with steel.

The price, as I mentioned before, in more rie than the others. I am nequanted only with one specimen la the cultection of M. W.cuer. It certainly. ex at a me frequently in unture, but is allum met with them merce, became it to out fit in be parished.

its per gravity and chemical comp situm re u kinwu; but it is probable that it contains some vilica, in courseq ence of the special matrix with which it is companied. We have not been alle to discover any thin respecting its prottien.

I have given to this species the name Jo mie, la honor of Prof. John, of Bolin, who, by his chemical researches, dolly mus more and more of the r teem of menet ich

Uses.

Call i employed an orn ment lit over, traceles, r -s, with or withat bring to, or, equally amount the Person, to worm to build auf anisea, a, & ir to c = truct tal m ... , . I te mend with above.

CHAP. II -OF THE ODOXTOLITE, OR OC-CIDENTAL TURQUOISE.

The article respecting the odontolite turquoise requires to be treated as an object of zoognosy. The following are the principal questions which require to be answered.

1. What are the parts of the skeleton littlerto found converted into turqualic?

2. To what amount do they belong? 3. Where do the principal deputs oc-

Answer to the first Question.

If we give the name of turquoise to every animal substance which has been penetrated and coloured green or blue by metallic oxides, and particularly by copper, it is obvious that any part of the skeleton, and even the whole body, may have been converted into turquoise, prorided all the parts be capable of undergoing the change. But it appears that the teeth are the only parts which possess sufficient hardness to become true turquoists in the full acceptation of the word. If entire skeletors, or parts of skeletons, still surrounded with dried muscles, have appeared to have assumed the form of turipio ec, it scens more reasonable to consider them as passages to that state than as true turquoises.

There can be no doubt that Boulilon Lagrange analyzed a French turquoise, or a bone turquolse. He found its specific gravery 3-127. Before the blow-pipe it became grevish - white without melting, This operation rendered it friable, and it last 0.06 of its weight. Its solution in nitrie and muriate acids was colourless,

It was composed of

Phosphate of fime 20 Carbonate of dine 8 Phosphate of hou..... Phusphate of tunguesia..... 2

The experiments of Prof. John with the blow pipe, in presence of the members of the Imperial Sail ty of Natura ists, in order to change the rectle of the mainmoth into turquoises, appear to contradict those of Bouillon Lagrange; but if we consider that the improvises of Strange have already undergone a degree of calcinuclou, it is not surprising that they appear grey before the blow-pope,

[•] Swedenburg has engraven the fig of the skeleton of a quadruped which had been coloured by this metal. We see in the Museum d'Ile 1. Nat. by this rinkel. We see in the Museum dilet. Nat. of Paris the hand if a warran, the extremition of the fragers of which are given, a dilet muscles of which, third, like a manning, are also given. If it has been each that the wind of it is hand has been countered onto tunp we, the left has been eaggerated, and the learn integroes above. But it cleangerated, and the learn integroes above. But it can give to an arina substance penetrated or coloured by an exide of copper.

Answer to the second Question.

Naturalists have litherto spaken only of two naturals whose teeth are expalsed of furnishing turquoises. These are those which theamer has described, and of the teeth of which he has given figures.

1. Denter Moluren, with four Emineaces of considerable Str.—These teeth appear to belong to an animal similar to that of the Chio, or the consumous eigphant. It is the maxindonte of Cavier, and the maxindonina of my Zoopansy.

The upper part of that which Jussien has figured, and which Reamon reports, pl. 7, fig. 17, was fee hickes in disaster, and free luckes long, although the roots were not complete.

2. Touth with four to five oblase Eminences, and less elevated. - Beaumur, pl.

7, ñg. I. J.

These week, with tubercles, of the summit more obtuse, and a little chausefied, present naturalism with two species very different in size belonging to a new genus of fossil aduals.

I have observed that property in the tests of other species of animals, and I here give the description and the figures.

3. Dens Molaris, with a flat summit, and plates turned upon themselves, with two principal folds, which almost touch the external surface.

This tooth helongs to an animal unknown to zuologists. It was completely penetrated with the green colour, so that it had the appearance of being composed of malachite. This tooth was given to our society by M. Nikite de Mouraniew, but it was unfortunately destroyed in 1312, by the fluores.

4. Deep Molaris, clasgated with a flat summit, with plates turned on themscious, and two folds less deep and equally distant from the external surface.

We do not know the uniqual to which this tooth belongs. It presents a dight curvature, which to others is greater. I have seen some of them green, some azure blue, and others only partially coloured.

Native place, Sibrela, Minch.

5. Dent Molaris, with a flat summit, and plates triply fabled, so that each fold eachiers one or two compressed tubes formed by a vitreous substance.

A simular character behaving to this tooth is to possess in the principal character of kind of stabulite of vitrous matter, which I have observed in all similar teeth.

The animal which passessed teeth of this kind is unknown to naturalists.

I likewise lost this touth by the dames, but there is a similar one of a verydeep green colour in the rich museum of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburgh. One of my pupils cave me a third of the same pulmal, but it has only a slight tinge of azure blue.

I have reason to believe that these teeth come from Mask, in Siberia.

6. Deny Molarin of an animal of the Staz Genut.

This rooth was found in a copper mine in the government of Olonez, which has been abundanced these twenty years. I am indebted for it in the kindness of Make Foolban, who passesses, perhaps, the most instructive collection of these interesting countries.

7. Dent Mularis of a carabocrous ani-

This touth has lost one of its cons. The emiscaces of the summit are partly obliverated. It is entirely covered with a ventigate-coloured oxide of copper.

[All these teeth are figured in Regumur, pl. 7, also on a scale reduced mufifth in the Annals of Philosophy, No. 84].

The place where it was found is unknown. It is very probable that we shall bereafter discover several other treth equally entitled to the name of turquoise. And from what I have said in maxwer to the first question, other parts may be susceptible of the same change.

Answer to the third Question.

The principal depots which have cerred to form torquoises are those of France. They occur in Lower Languedoc, near the town of Simoar, and its environs, as at Balllabate and at Laymont. There are others, according to Resumer, awardy in the same country, on the alde of Auch, at Gimont, and at Castres.

Gay la Brosse, in his work (of 162a, p. 421) On the Nature and Utility of Plants, is the first person that makes mention of it. He calls Lineaux subscrafe and mother of the rerquoises (p. 467 and 521.) "The licenue," says be, " is a struct harling the shape of a hore, mad the consistence of a struct, which, being exposed to a graduated bout, gives the true maquoise. It is called historic minerale hecause it resembles the horn of an autical.

We learn two things from this notice of Guy in Brosse: I. That tasks were complayed for farming good torquences; 3. That the true colour is given by the fire.

Reaumor described afterwards the mouner of hearing the turquoise, and gitts a figure of the perdiac turnace employed for the purpose. From this, what I stated

^{*} The idea of giarray to all the fundi medical table same termination, which Carier has applied to different animals, is seepfolearism, non-different animals, is at least very method for dominationing beforensions. It has induced me to though deficiency method for dominationing beforensions. It has induced me to though deficiency methods in him as principle, and to learn the wards rinemality in an obtained and to learn the wards rinemality in an obtained rate which excludes used generate of the induced in the case of the principle of the same of the principle of the same of the principle of the same of the same

above follows clearly, that the French turqueises are prepared by the fire, and consequently are partly artificial.

Other deputs are likewise mentioned, from which I have not yet seen specienens; namely, Nivernuls, Silesia, Lesta in Bohemia, Thurgan in Switzerland. We must add likewise from my observations, Siberia (Minsk), and the government of Olonez. The number of places will doubtiesa sugment in proportion sa more attention is paid to fossila.

I shall finish this dissertation with the question, how can we distinguish a furquoise from a colaite, or the turquoise of France from the turquoise of Persia? The hardness is the first character. Distilled vinegar deprives it of its colour, and ultrie acid dissolves it completely. pollsh of the turquoise is not so good as that of the calaite, and exhibits plates, rays, filaments, depending upon the bony atructure. Rosnel affirms with justice that all the turquiset of France have their surfaces covered with radii, or filaments. And though Rennmar affirms that the more reusible the plates are, the worse are the turquises, this circumstance does not fall to be a certain character for distingulableg the tooth turquoises of France from the true mineral, or the calabte of Persial

RUINS OF GOUR.

(Continued from Vol. VIII, page 560.)

Ir. Internal structure presents a singuhas appearance. It evidently contained no one space of even fifteen feet square, Its breadth is divided into six ranges, somewhat resembling the nisles of an ancient charcis in England of Gottag structure. These aisles are in breadth twelve feet; and as they extend the whole length of the building, from north to south, they are sumewhat better than a hundred and nity feet in length. The six walls which unce divided them and supported the roof, were eight feet in thickness, being built of briet and covered with black purplyry to a considerable height. These ranges or alsies were not formed of polid masonry; however, each of them was intersected by eleven openings from cast to west, of suntextual spore than six feet in bresith. This in reality divided the wall which supports the roof of each range, into twelve massy enlamus of eight for toquare; so that the whole leading contained secrain-two of these educars, eight feet faith to tength and brakk; of which the dix onter ones on the two much'es poster and easth adhrests, in the installewall, left strip within to appear the tool. Three rows of enterious closed over ruch niste, and thus formed six scattleircular route, covering and extending the whole length of each nisle. It was lowever only that part frientshed by each column which formulate and bound desides semicircular mois; the eleven spaces w tell ton ment ently range, were figured above note domes, about 11 feet in diawithout. There the end when entire thee in stary befor spines, you standing in each and from tentth to comb; which If gilt and renamerated as they are to other Mussalman capitale, like those at Monrabeta. bad, for instance, must have presented a most apperb spectacle in the midst of

this capital. Of these six ranges or sistes only one, that on the east side, is now entire, although traces of the other five are still visible. Of the domes in this rauge the roofs of five are entire, those of two name are merely upon at the top, in three more the roofs are entirely falten in, and that on the rest being half fallen, seems to menace the spectator with insunt destruction, should any part of the monthering rain fail white he is walking underneath. The optward walls are nine feet in thickness; they are built with entall bricks extremely hard, and with exexcellent coment. The whole building secure to have suffered for less from depredution, than from the tomerous shrubs and trees which grow upon it, and which invianating their muts into the brenches of the walls, threaten the whole with unavalidable and speedy dissalution. Having gratified ourselves with a view of this mosque, we proceeded to

The Obelisk,

This is about a mile distant from the Shoogue, in the road which leads to the south gate, and is supposed to have been erected for the sake of calling the inhabitauta to the regular performance of their dath devotions. It stands blone, completely separate from any other building. It containing a staircase within, we felt a wish to ascend to the mountit; but this, as It complies four stories (marked by as many wimlews placed over each other in a perpendicular line), the ladles could not remuse to attempt. Having procured from the neighbouring peasants, however, the means of galning the first story, about twelve feet from the ground, four of the company ascended to the top, which is move completely open; it contains als windows, formerly surmounted by a dome, but which has completely disappeared. From these six windows the view we had

of the country on every side was such as fully repaid the bebour and risk of ascend-After frasting our eyes with the prospect on all sides, we cast them on the wall within, and discerned the westiges of numerous former visitors in their lultials cut in the walls, with the date aunexed. Many of these we could identify ; hat one attention was naturally directed to the most prejent, that we might if posaible discover how lone this had been the resort of Ecompan visitors. Among them we traced " W. Harwood, Ap. 17, 1771," and were on the point of fixing on him, as the first who had ever left his name here, when, inspecting more narrowly, we at length decyphered " M. V. 1683." This was the remintest date which nor researches could ascertain, and from this, which reaches into the middle of the famous Aurungzeeh's reign, we could easily perceive that the place heal fallen into decay at least a hundred and fifty years. Who this European gentleman could be, we were at a loss to conjecture; most of us agreed, however, in the idea, that he was This date, if Gour had fathen into decay previously to his visit, might ascertain the time of its having been abundoned.* the Emperor Ackbar, who was cotemporary with our Efficabeth, repaired and beautified it, the period between this visit and the meridian glory of Geur, could not have been much more than hisely years.

Wishing to ascertain the actual height of this obelish, we proceed a small cond from the infourers near, and fistening a broken brick thereto, suspended it from the appearant window; by which means we found that the height of the upper story from the eropid was screenty-one feet. When to this we added the height of the empola, &c. it seems probable that a handred feet was the original height of the building. We also measured the diameter of the area in the upper story, and found it precisely ten feet. As the extreme diameter at the buttum was only twenty-one feet, if we reckon the thickness of the two walls at about three and a half, the extreme diameter of the upper story will be seventeen feet, so that in a height of seventy feet its diamyter had lessened little more than three feet, a cir-

The Nutti Musjeed.

Proceeding southwerd, about half a mile beyond the obelisk, we came to a building, designated by the natives as the Notel Mericed, and by some Europeans termed, the China Mosque, from the bricks of which it is built being ornamented with various colours. This legisting, however, tras nothing of the mosque beyond some little resemblancy in its caternal appearance; nor is there any thing within it, corresponding with the laterhad appearance of the great colden mosque. It seems evidently intended for purposes of amusement. It is the most entire of any arricture now remaining. Its extreme length from east to west is about seventy-two feet, its becoult be about fifty-four, and its beight about sessions. The order walls, though nine feer in thickness, are formed of brick extremely muall, not exceeding four inches in length, those in breadth, and an lock and a half in thickness; but there bricks are so well made, and the cement is no seps, that the building has almost the solidity of stone, The surface of these brinks is painted jellow, white, green, and blue, in alterhate succession; and the whole appear to have been finished with a neumors approaching to finery. The cast, the north, and the south sides, have three doors. forming sine in the whole; on the west side it is closed. The arch of the middle door un each side is about eleven feet in height, the other two about pine for bleh. The breadth is somewhat above six feet. Un emering the east door, a partition wall pre-cuts itself, forming a space twelve feet in extent, and the whole breadth of the bullding. This marks the east as having been the front cutroner, as this formed a kind of porch to the reactbute, in which probably servants remain-The space within these, forms a beautiful rious about thirty-als fort

comstance that reflects the highest credit both on the architect and the uniterials of the building, when we consider it has resisted the strongest francienies for an many hundred sears. The steps of the staireise which remain entire are about fifry; but in many instances the intermediate ones are worn away. The whidows are founded of black purphyry, which appears in have been intended for support as well ns ornancal, as the stones, about two feet to leasth, one in breadth, and nearly a foot in thickness, support each other by means of tenons formed in the stone itself, and they in several instances grand firm, although the brick-work has fallen from them; while they are really firm, however, they assume to threatening an aspect from their appearing bone, that the st-loor is almost afraid of being crushed beneath them.

While this was in the press, it was suggested by a filtent, who shad also violated the thorice of tener, and observed the date, that the date was possibly factitious, and left engraved on that well there by some fector traveller with the view of deception. Against his we can appending I from the apparent freeliness of this litte, indeed, we see almost early to admit its probability; but we must beg leave here carnessly to protest against a fraud of this kind. While the practice of feaving the name and the date appears useful, we would present against a deception of this nature, though does merchy in a specific way, or deliabled to midded and remove the houndary between that and less than and Talesbood. Fruth should never be usefulined of 1984, we not the mast sportize early as a facelistic.

square; the four walls closing above, and forming a majestic dome, which, when illuminated, must have had a most pleasing appearance. The bright of this spacious room we had no means of agreetakning exactly, but, from its appearance, it may be from forty to fifty fort. The building is so cutive, that this room might now, with case, be converted into a half for the administration of justice, or lor dielne worship. So spacious and lofty a room without a pillar, beam, or rafter, none of us had ever seen; and when the antiquity of the building, the smallness of the bricks which compose it, and its present high state of preservation, are considered, it seems evident that the art of building, as far as durability is concerned, was far better understood in thengal formerly, than is halfested now by any modern edifice la the metropolis of India; and as there are cases wherein desubility to a consideration of the first importance, this circumstance deserves thought, European science and skill completely distunced by the former knowledge of a mation we are ready to deem only butf civifized?

The South Gate.

By this time the ladies of our party felt the medset tun mark exhausted to proceed forther, upon which, tensing them under the kind care of our triend Mr. A. four of to ascended the eleptions, and proceeded to the south gate, which formed the southern is and are of the city, and the arch of which still remains. has a majeric appearance. The arch of it is thirty feet wide. It does not at prosent, however, rummount the whole of the pateway; on the top is covers scarcely a third of that space, and even that part of the arch which mov remains, is in a testerior sente. On each side is a piece of marcury sixty feet square, and in beightly nearly equal to the usuaide of the arch surmounting the enteway, which is money has better than risty feet. There is an ascent on the west side, and a path more, through which it is easy to ascend to the top of the gateway, which some of ne dad as for as its rutumns some would permit, and enjoyed thence a fine view of the country round. The mariety is nuited both on the east and the west side to a rampart of earth, which also rises to the henebile of sixty feet, and is covered with trees of various Linds. This muspart, however, would have formed but a to ble defence against an army of Enripeans, whatever it sulght be extremed egainst an Impian army-

The Fort.

in our return we went a little to the nectword, to get a view of the fort. In our way we passed over a bridge, which

appeared perfectly firm, though full a hundred feet in length. On how many arches it rests, we were unable to ascertain, as the small riculet over which is was precied is nearly dried up, and the place avergrown with shrubs and bushes; but its being to so high a state of preservation, when it can have undergane no require for at least the last bumbred years. evidently indicates the superior nature of its uniterials and workenniship. Advancing farther, we passed by another musque in pretty good preservation, but remarkable for nothing besides a condition yet correst among the lubabitants round,that when it was bailt, a man was iramured alive in the capola for offering vinlence in some female, possibly one of the royal family. We entered the fart on the cust side, touk a slight view of the remaining wall, engineers of what, as afready mentioned, has by some been deemed an inclosure for a Hindoo temple, and by others, to our opinion, with far greater projectery, the remains of a royal palace. The north wall appears at distance nearly a handred feet high, for which we could assign no possible reason, If it were invended marely for an inclosure of a temple. Leaving on our left the tombs of the Massilman sovereigns, which have been so often mentioned, we hastened, as our time was so far spent, to take a view of the morth pute of the fort. which perhaps presents the hordsomest appearance of any of the rules now re-maining. Its heralth on the outside is finy-six feet, and its height full sixty. Within, it counts of one long arch, somewhat more than sixty feer long, which formed the entrance; and of two side arches, which have the appearance of expits from their phonomers, and each of which would have contidued to advautaze nearly three hundred men, who, from the three arched openings on each side, about six feet wide, might have dreadfully annoyed an enemy even after he had forced the gate; while hidden by the three massy calutines elab feet equitor, completely envered above, and sheltered belifud, and at the elder, by the wall which divides the gateway from the rampast, and from its those-worn appearance, now almost resembles a rock, they could senteely have been assalled in return. We ascended the west rampart here, and proceeded as far on the tap of the gateway as appeared safe. This rausicust, which is full as high as that which formerly surcounted the city, appears still better exibut without he is perpendicular, as well to entrounded with a deep most, at present filled with water, the alligators in which . add nothing to the sense of security felt by the traveller who visits this cace farfanted capital.

Having thus taken a view of the principal ruins now remaining, we hastened to rejoin the rest of the company, whom we found most comfortably seated around a table, spread, through the kindness of Mr. A. who had secretly ordered cooks there for the purpose, with all the regetables in season and various kluds of fiesh of among which we discerned the flesh of swine. Allured by the vlands and the kindness of our host, we purselves felt

unable to abstain. In a few minutes, however, as it grew late, we harried the company away, ascended the elephant, and at five regained the bouse of our worthy friend Mr. E. after an excursion of seven hours, for the variety it afforded, and the reflections to which it gave rise, to be numbered among the most pleasant we had ever enjoyed in ladia.

MEMOIR

ON THE

TIN OF THE MALAY PENINSULA, AND OF THE MALAY ISLANDS.

Tin Is found all over the Malay Peninsula, but not to the northward of 10 de-grees of north latitude, or, we believe, to the southward of 60 north; It is raised in abundance on the Island of Junk Ceylon, and exported in considerable quantitles; In some years, It has been said to amount to 12,000 picula, more than 800 tons. Quedah, Prio, and Pera, ports on the peninsula, also collect a considerable quantity from the interior, where it is sold at the rate of from 10 to 12 dollars (£3 sterling) per pical, of 1331b, and 1-third, or about £48 per ton, and sells in Chiua for about £30 per ton. The tin on the Islands of Banca and Lingin is still cheaper; and it has been said, that the Dutch have a contract on Bases for tin, at six dollars per picul, or little more than £25 per tou. Some years more than 3,000 tons of this metal have been collected at Banca and Lingin; most of which is carried to China, where it is preferred to the Cornish, which is carried there by the Company at a very great In 1813, 150 tons of Banca tin was carried to England from China, where there was no sale for it, but which realized in that country a very handsome profit.

When we consider the difference of price between Cornish tin and the tin of the East Indies, we cannot help enquiring what causes it. This can be easily answered; the ore at Banca is much richer, no expensive machinery is used, and though the mines have been worked for many centuries, yet they are still of easy acresi; they are worked by a colony of Chinese on Banca; and, more or less, by these people or their descendants, in most places where it is raised. It is numbered by some authors, that the mines of Banca were only discovered in the year 1710 or 12; but tio was found laden on the native ships in the first royages of the Portuguese, and was carried to China by the Arabs in the ninth century.

In many of the Malay ports where Asieric Journ. No. 49.

ships resort to purchase tin, it is usual to run it over again, for it is sometimes offered for sale full of stones and dirt. The reliefe used for this purpose is a broad exet-iron pan of Chinese manufactory, known by the name of tacht, the feel wood, and the fire-place as rude as can possibly be conceived. At Junk-Ceylon the ore is pounded in wooden mortars; the pesties shod with iron, and fixed to a lever of seven or eight feet in length, which is moved by a single man with his feet. The ore is first reasted to pine, with alternate layers of wood, before It is attempted to be reduced to powder, and a considerable quantity of pure tin is obtained by this first process, In most places the mines assume the form of cares, and this, no doubt, is the cause (combined with the richness of the pre) of its being vended at so cheap a rate, The usual wages of those employed about the smelting houses of Quedah is there dollars a month and their victuals, which might be stated at a dollar and a half more; bur, at any rate, the wages alto-gether may be stated at something less than a shilling a day. The ore is all brought by water to Quedah, from the distance of several days' journey. They cast it into every kind of fanciful form; a great deal late little square lumps, of about three pounds weight; some into cocks and hens, water jura, and kettles of all sizes; and when the metal has become scarce for a time, you have to walk round the shops, and purchase a jar here. and a kettle there, at another, a few cocks and hens, at another a dog, and no on. The usual form is, however, in slabe of about 50, 60, or 80 lb., of an oblung form, with a little projection at the code, for the convenience of lifting; they sometimes cast them of a round form of the some weight with a handle, but this is not so well, for the handle is carlly broken off, when they become difficult to move.—Bominy Gan. 7 July.

Vol. IX. F

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

Biramgore Shoul, - The Biramgore grab, Capt. Ball, on her passage from the Isle of France to this port, fell in with breakers in latitude 17" 10' S. and longitude 58º 18' E.; and from the appearance of them, there appears to be but little donbs of the fact of a shoat existing, as the breakers are stated to have been very visible, with the appearance of rocks, and the distance from the vessel only two cables' length. The longitude must be very near the truth, as the correctness of the chronometer was verified some days after, by seeing Diego Garcia. The shoal has in consequence been named the Bi-

ramgore shoal .- Bombay Courter, April

Cargadar Garajor .- During the time that His Majesty's ship Magiciouse has been employed about the wreck of the Cabalya, they have ascertained more correctly the actual extent of the Cargados Garajos. This bank extends from lati-unde 16° 9' to 16° 52' S, and from longi-tude 59° 25' to 59° 50' E., the variation 14 degrees west, The flood sets in the direction of the trade whid, and continues seven hours ; the ebb sets east, but in of short duration .- Bombay Gaz.

JOURNAL OF A MARCH TO OOJAIN.

The letter which transmitted this jugrnal to the editor of a Calcutta publication is dated from Onail, 30th March 1819. The jumnal, which contributes some lunportant additions to our knowledge of the once celebrated capital of the Mahratta empire, and the neighbouring districts, partly attributed to Scindia's territory and partly to Rajpootang. Necmuck, from which place the murch commences, is midway between Ajmeer and Oglalp.

Observations on a march to Oojain, in March 1819.

Necmuck, a village contiguous to the new cantonments, is in lat. 24, 21' 13"N. ofpe and half miles S.S.W. of Jawad or Julia (taken last year by Major General Brown). Ajmeer is from Neeminck about one hundred and ten miles N.N.E. Oojala is one bundred and twenty-three miles S.S.E. of Neemuck.

The country round Necmark for twelve miles is undolated; the rising grounds of a hard red soil, impregnated with iron ore, and producing little more than grass, too fine to be of use in covering houses; but horses and other nattle cat it and theire well upon it; the soil of the vallies is black and generally rich; the principal articles of cultivation are opinia, wheat, gram, and dholl; most other kinds of grain, m also sugar, salt, &c, are brought from the northward.

Water is very seanty in this district a the streams or small nullalis cease to flow during the hot months, and the only remaining resources are pools of natural or artificial excavation. The principal trees growing in this neighbourhood, and only to be found in and round the villages, are l, maugu; 2, tamariud; 3, bergot; 4, peepal; 5, mawah; 6, jamin; 7, kad-

joor; 8, neem; 9, babool; 10, sisson. The hergot attains a very large size here; there is one at Kurrode, a village twenty-five miles south of Neemuck on the road to Oojain, which covers a space not less than five hundred and fifty yards in circumference; the different stems are lanumerable, the parent stem full twelve feet in diameter, of irregular shape; and in its immediate viciolty are about thirtyfive stems, from six to eight feet in diameter. There is one limb of the parent stock which stretches out in a horizontal direction about one hundred feet, six feet from the ground, and at every ten feet a stem of eighteen inches in diameter falls perpendicularly, and has root in the earth. The last stem rises as a tree different from the others. Viewing this tree at a little distance from the circle it describes, its appearance is strikingly fine, and through the openings of its branches and foliage, other trees are seen in different directions with very pretty effect, .

Few animals are to be seen here but such as are common to the more eastern provinces of Hindoostan. The deer ap-pear very small; the fox, hare, and jackall, evidently larger.

The dogs are better looking animals than those of Bengal, and some bear re-

This most be taken under doubt; the lat. of

This must be taken under doubt; the lat. of Omini is ofth 10. N. ~ Editor of Cal. Jastras. The suspiciou of crust seems to have acquired in more mittomorphism of the words of the taxt. The journal studies the distance from Orgain the autes; the difference of initiate is stated at 71 geographical miles; reduced to temporary miles \$2; the lappedbrough of the brazing may extend this to \$10, next the winding of the read and energy and enforce will account for the reas.—Edit.

^{* 1,} Margifera iedica ; 2, tamarindos ; 3, ficus iedica ; 4, ficus religiosa : 5, bassis, latifolia ; 0, engerias ; 7, clais spicearias ; 8, metis asadiracia ; 9, mimosa erabica ; 10, daibergia sissoo.

semblance to the English mastiff; they are so very troublesome and voracious, as to make it difficult to keep meat secure from their nightly depredations. The sheep are of an inferior description; the goat fine, with long curling hair, the curs and horns short, with balry test, like panding membranes from the neck, the udder very large and teats long, and the nose very prominent,

The poultry in this part of the country is entirely of the kind called the blackboned, that is, the periosteum or membrane which covers the bones is black; the skins, the comb, wattles, and legs are also black, and to some the flesh is as black as jet; the last character is not geperal, but the black is universal. It is too common here to be considered a dainty, and is seldom used by Europeans but in curries. In their plausage they vary from black, dark grey, or speckled, which are the most general colours, to red and brown, but never to white. The eggs in general are not large, but it is a very common occurrence to find in them two

The common partridge differs nothing in colour from that of Hengal, but it is smaller.

The habitations of the natives are badly built, and are seldem proof to the severity of a monsoon; the materials they use is soud mixed with chopped straw and budly tempered, loto which, when raising their walls, they stick promisesously stones of three or four laches in diameter : the earth, however, possessing no adhesive property, yields to the moisture of the periodical rains, and requires to be rebuilt after the close of that season. The covering of their houses is the leaves and filaments stripped from the steins of the juwar (adropogou soorghum rox), the grass of the country not being long enough for that use.

Bricks or tiles are seldom used here; what bricks are seen are ill-burnt, of had constatency, and crambling to the teach; such however as are found in old buildings, temples, and gateways, are of a superior quality, and the cement appears to be excellent. The substance of which lime is made here, is found from five to twelve feet under the surface of the earth, in beds from twelve to fifteen inches thick, in light ferruginous soil, and in removing it, it separates into fragments little more than a cuble inch in size; its colour is an ash-grey, with minute specks of black sand and spots of decomposed feldtspar, the whole tloged with oxide of iron on its external surface.

This country is well adapted for the movements of envalry and horse artillery; the plains, thirty miles in extent in every direction, are hard and even ground with few ravines or nullahe; the few there are are not deep, and have gradual sloping sides. Such is the nature of the country all the way to Cojain, one hundred and twenty rulles.

None of the rivers in this quarter are navigable. The Chambal (which is the largest), with all the others, take their rise in the hills immediately north of the Nerbuddah, and run almost due north for one hundred and fifty miles, they then take a sweep to due east: the whole of the pullahs fall into arms or branches of the Chumbul. In marching to Onail, where, we are now encamped, we crossed a small nullah on the west of the Chumbal, which runs into the Mylde river to the north and west of Rutlam. Mybic runs late the gulph of Cambray, a little east of the city,

Quall is about eighteen miles W.N.W. of the city of Oojain, the country much of the same nature as that about Necmuck ; and the intermediate distance, with the exception of the rising grounds, is a black light soil, interspersed with fragments of black granite. The houses of the natives are countracted in the manner above described.

Mundessore, the next place we marched through of any note, is thirty-three miles south-east of Neemuck; it is in a ruinous mate within, but the walls and gateways are still good. This fort is nearly a square of about one hundred and twenty yards; the only inhabitants it has at present is a guard of eight or ten men on one of the gateways, the others are built up. The laterior of the fart is open and airy, and well supplied with water from a fine bowley, and is aufficiently elevated to command the town and country. It was here the treaty with Holkar was last signed, after the battle of Muhldpore.

My next visit was to Oojalu, the capital of the Mahratta chief, Scindla; and without reference to the descriptions which may already have been given of this city, I shall briefly describe what came under my notice.*

^{*} This city, called in Sanacrit Unjoyled and Aranti, houses a most remote antiquity. A chapter in the Hindoo Mythological Poetra, named Pursan, is devoted to the description of its and it is mentioned in the Pariplus of the Taylurean ne. It is also considered by Hindon granges. Otene. It is also considered by Hindoo graguaphera and automomets as the first meridian. The modern tower is ultrained a mile to the southward of the inclinat, which is said to have been
overwhelmed by a convolution of nature shout the
time of Reich Viccatnoditys, when it was the seat
of arts, learning, and empire. On the spot, where
the anchrest city is supposed to have stood, by
digging to the depth of fitteen or engineers seet,
brick wells, pillate of stood, and pieces of wood
of an extraordinary hardness, are found. Utcordin
of carbon kinds are sometimes dug up in the
same phases, and suctem cubes are frequently discovered.

By Abul Facel, in 1985, it is described a fol-lows:—" Copur is a large city on the buckt of the bayes, and held in high veneration by the F Q

It is rather a spacious town, but irregular and dirty; the principal street is large, but disfigured, by several bergot trees growing on the sides, and built up several feet with and by fakers.

The houses are constructed of wood, and are two, three, and some four stories high; their black curved fronts have much the appearance of marble. In this street daily bazars are held, and are well astended with various merchanding; cloths of every kind, Jewels, principally pearly, and dimminds are very reasonable; culinary regetables, and feutts of many sorts; grapes in great quantity and very fine : of this fruit they have two gatherings from the same vine in one year ; the next occurs to the rains, but they are inferior to the fruit of the present acason; mulberries are now in season and good. Arms and cutlery of all the country kinds are to be bought here.

The principal building in this street is Rann Khan's palare; its appearance is strikingly curious, but so hast in the situation in which it is placed, as to be but imperfectly seen. It is entirely built of black curved wood, exhibiting ilknesses of unmerous birds, beasts, and dashes; the spaces between the figures are painted white, on which are represented flowers in their natural colours. The ground floor of the palace is, since the death of the Rana, converted into jewellers' abopt. The thors are small and of a shabby description, and shutters and jaumps close the openings of both.

At the south-cast end of the city is the palace of Sciudia; it is a square, comprising several buildings, with an open court in the centre, its entrance through high narrow paseways, the whole much out of repair, and shabby in appearance; it is also surrounded by mean, dirty, deserted houses, indeed all the cast end of the town is nearly depopulated. The west side of the city lies along the banks of the Sepparalt, and is beautified with fine temples of religious worship, and pucka ghants. The river is not broad, the bed sandy, with at this season the ford is about two and a hulf free deep.

Jeysing's observatory is about two salles south-cast of the city; it is now quite neglected and such out of repair. Four miles north of the city is what is called the Water Palace; the spot on which it is placed in pretty, but the pa-

lace has little worthy of remark; but it is the fashion to visit it, and this, therefore, draws many to see it.

One mile nearer the town is one of those caves so welt detailed in the sixth volume of the Asiatic Researches; it is the seite of the ancient dry of Oojain, and now exhibits nothing but barren tillocks, excavations, and scattered ruins.

On the west bank of the river, and opposite the city, is a fine large garden, called "Rana-kham behagh." It is inclosed within a strong pucks wall twenty-five feet high, giving it the appearance outside of a good strong fort. The area within, which is two bundred and fifty by one bundred and fifty yards, is raised with earth to the height of twenty feet, and is planted with noncrome fine fruit and other trees, divided by spacinus terrace walks, with several open buildings, baths, fountains, dec. Each face of the quadrangle bates. It is inclanately to observe this fine garden is neglected.

About ball a mile treen the river is another garden, belonging to Scholia, but it has no walls or other regular enclosure round it, nor has it baths or fountains; there are, bowever, several the bowless or wells, and it is abundantly stocked with all the frait trees of Hudoostan, alumbs, &c. Two cocon-not trees are also growing in Rama-Khan's garden, which are shown as corbosites, there being more within two hundred and fifty utiles of Oojaha, and a gardener is exclusively employed in the cure of them.

The fruit and vegetables from these gardens is all sent to the public bazars, as well as the produce of many fine gardens which are said to be about ten miles south of the rity.

The crops of grain around Dojain are abundant, but the straw does not exceed ten or twelve luches to length, and is too about for curering houses with.

The poppy or option rives to about two and a half feet, the heads or capsules are very large and productive.

The continue of the natives here is completely that of Bombay; iddeed, most of the inhabitants of this city are from Surat and the Deceau; the numbers are, however, diminishing daily, and many are engrating to indore, drawn by Holkar's court to that city.

To conclude my notices of Oojalo, it is morthlying to state that passersom and the degrading habit of drunkenness is no where more prevalent than in this city; and the lower orders of the natives at all times of the day or alght, are lying about the streets and ditches to such a state of insensibility, as to render it dangerous in going through the streets on an elephant.

Hindoos. It is set outditing that sometimes this river flows with mink."

the post with mile."

Its teary place Copies shout two hundred and fully-five geographics indicates the match of the river Math, but the real diseases is one more than two hundred union. Majaha of this city are mentioned by Fershita to early as A. D. 100s, and it was feel conquered by the Mahemmedana about 2019.

Its position is given by HantHion, as in lat. at deg. 12 min, N. long., 75 deg. 50 min. E.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. V. (Continued from Vol. VIII. p. 456.)

As we were now left to ourselves, all prison-doors, balk-heads, and armed gratings were taken down, after which, the ship did not appear like the same. were now visited in return, on board, by the ladies and gentlemen of the settlement, and had many social, pleasant parties, It was arranged a few days after our arrival, that we should live entirely on board; indeed several lastles said they thought the accommodation which we had on board better than we could have on shore, especially as we had our serrants and comforts about us. We judged this the best mode, as the access to and from the ablp to the slove was safe and easy. One Tuesday evening, the governor and his niece, Mrs. Kent, came on board to take tea in a friendly way; when he informed us that next day he had engaged a few friends to dine with him upon fish, It being Wednesday; and if they were good Christlans, they would be satisfied with it, for he had no doubt but a sufficiency would be procured with the sein; but it all depended upon luck, and those who had any doubts would take something else, as a stand-by. The dinner was to be prepared down the horbour, near the entrance, under a large tree, with a rough table, and seats already fixed there for such parties. We were included in this proposed expedition, and willingly accepted the invitation, On the morrow our friends, the governor and Mrs. Kent, called for me, and we proceeded down the harbour. I was lutroduced to a native chief, named Benpilong; his conntentuce and figure were most repulsive: his figure resembled a baboon more than one of the human species, He had been taken to England by Governor Phillips, and brought back by Governor Hunter; so that he had been a considerable time in civilized society, including the passage to Europe, the time he stald in England, and his last embarkation. Nethertheless by all this he had not profited, but appeared as much a savage us any of his countrymen that I saw. We arrived about one o'clock at our station, and met a party of thirteen, including ourselves. The seamen went directly to work with the nets, and repentedly drew them up empty; on which the governor desired them to try a lacky spot, where they before had met with success, and this time were not disappointed," for they got a draught of fine fish, which would have served fifty persons. They consisted of muliet, snappers, and several other kind of fish whose names I do not re-

collect. Shortly after my hurband joined us with some bread, cheese, bottled porter, and other visuels. The cooks began their operations; and after half an linur's walk, we returned to an excellent dioner. The treat, being seasoned with the correctatuing conversation rich to numerous ancedotes of our worthy host, made the day pass pleasantly. Screral of the natives hovered about, but were not allowed to join our party without being properly clothed. This Bennilong was cornmissioned to tell them; and as clothing had been distributed to them a short time before, no excuse would do; however, plenty of fish ready cooked, and others from the surplus quantity, were left for them on parpose. In the evening we returned to the anchorage, much gratified with the day's excursion.

I had often seen the notives at a distance pudding their little cano a down the cove, but none of them met my near riew patil the following incid at. Oac. forenoon I was rather surprised at hearing a strange lummuing polse under the cable window; looking out I was more so, at betenbling one of their canoes tied with a string to our radder chains, with a native woman, and young busnt in her lap. The came was nothing more than the bark of a tree, about veren or eight feet long by two feet wide, thed together at each end in a rough purkered manner. The embers of some half-burnt wood were smoking before her as she sat grosslegged as her employment; the had a fishing-line in each hand over the side of her little boat, and was humming her wild notes, either to entice the fish or to golet the infant. I saw her draw up a small fish with one of the lines; she immediately applied her teeth to the orck of it, which instantly coused struggling. Taking it off the hook, she put it upon the embers, and blow them into a dame: before it was warm through she began to cut it, apparently with great relials; after which, she gave her child the breast, and continued her labours. I threw down some blecuit, which she also eat; I then gave her a hundkerchief, and some linea to cover her, which she mak, and carelessly put on one side, repeating some jargon, which I did not understand. This poor creature might be about twenty-eight years of age, but it was difficul, to judge from the sooty appearance of her skin; the child's appearance was about three months. The woman were her hair matsed and diray; her features had been cost in the plainest of pature's moulds. She afterwards became a frequent yleitor astern of the ablp, and never went away empty-handed; but I never saw the clushing upon her which had been given. She never ventured on board, although frequently entreated to come. She managed her cause with great dexterity; with a paddle in each hand, about eighteen faches long, she could turn it in all directions, and make it go as fast us our boats with two men ruwing in them. The cause is so light, that when she came to the above the pulled it up with the greatest case a considerable way from the water. After she had landed, I frequently caw some of the native men come to slure her little stock of wish, hiscuits, and other acquisitions of ludustry and

The system were so plentiful here, that two boys sent from the ship in the course of an hour could bring on board several buckets full. They were about the size of our Meiton, or Colchester system, of delicious flavour; the beards of them, with a little of the system attached, made an excellent bait for fish.

One afterpoon I was so fortunate in angling from the cabin windows, that, strange as it may appear, I caught as many fish as not only supplied the cablutable, but furnished the whole crew with a ment next day. They were called susppers, and weighed from two and a half to three puneds each; so keen were they after the balt that evening, that the line was no sooner thrown out than they bit immediately. We never wanted fine fish while we remained here. The walling (otherwise called the light horseman, from the head resembling the cap of a traoper) is a most excellent fish for boiling, common specimens weighing from ten to fifteen pounds early.

Fruit was in such abundance, particularly 5gs, that our people were almost surficied with them. Baskets full of figs were frequently thrown into the pig-stye, in order that they might not be wasted. Calinary vegetables were also in great plenty. Butchers' meat, entition, or pork, was high, at the rate of 2s. 6d, per pound; as for beef, none was allowed to be killed. Positry was dear in proportion. Butter, none in the market, except what came from Europe; it was a great treat when I shall firsh butter presented to me by Mrs. Kent or Mrs. Patterson, made at those own dairies.*

We frequently joined the syster parties at different corners of the harbour, taking bottled porter, bread, and condimenta with m. There was no ceremony obactived on these occasions; the ladies

were quite independent, each being furnished with a little hanner to knock off the upper shell; the oyster was then casily taken out with a amail huife; after which, we regated ourselves with bottled porter, sitting upon the clean projecting rocks. At one of these parties, Mrs. K.'s little daughter had sat down upon a stono among the bushes; she presently screamed out, saying she had been bit on the ancle by something that ran under the stone; upon turning over the stone, we discovered numbers of large centipoles. rnnning about in all directions. We killed many of these disgusting reptiles; one of them measured about eight Juches in length. So tenacious are they of life, that one which had been cut in two made it difficult to distinguish which was the head, as each part crawled about equally nimble., Mr. H., surgeon, put both parts into a small box, saying they would unite again; but whether they did or not I never learnt. The child sustained no in-

jury from the fright.

One morning early in March we had a visit from Capt. and Mrs. A., with an invitation to take tea with them in the erenlog, in order to see a battle between two tribes of patiers who had quarelled, and intended that their field of battle should be the Barrack-square, of which there was a good view of them from Capt. A.'s windows. I accompanied my hushand to this gentleman's residence. At an early hour the nutives began to assembic, and equatted themselves down, men, women, and children, as they arrived. I was auxious to observe all that passed, while I listened attentively so all the obserrations of the governor, who was present. It was thought there would be no fight that evening, as the adverse tribe bad not arrived; however, contrary to expectation, a ringle chief came in, advancing fearlessly, having a shield on one hand and a short club in the other. Presently the women and children got up, and retired to a little distance; when this single chieftain began au harangue, sometimes raising and sometimes lowerlug his voice; but he could not be understood by any of us. At length a native from the tribe who first arrived, advanced a certain interval towards him with a long spear, and a throwing-stick in his hand, and jabbered something for a few milnutes; after which he appeared to be in a great roge, throwing the spear with great force at the other, who mught it upon his shield, where it was perreived to break. This champion then stood for a time alone unsupported by any other; when presently another man advanced like the former, and after haranguing in the same manner, let fly his spear also, which rebounded, slanting off the shield. This was done alternately by several men

^{*} The reader who has observed the course of the wayses from the opening, will not require to be standarded, that the date of this account is february 1000. Edit.

until dock; at length two spears were thrown at him by different persons at the same time, one of which he warded off, but the other went through his thigh, One of the medical gentlemen present cut off the barbed part, and drew it back the same way it went in. Thus ended the combat, as the wounded man had given the offended party satisfaction. The quarrel was occasioned by one of their women having been taken away by this man. The governor observed, it was from motives of humanity he allowed them to settle disputes openly in this manner; as when left to themselves, natives of both sexes were sometimes found murdered in the woods, when the perpetrators could not The wounded man was be discovered. seen walking about next day, as if nothing had happened to him.

While we stald, two ships came into the harbon; one was the Hunter, Capt. Anderson, from Bengal; the other a Spanish prize, from the coast of Peru, Next day sailed the ship Walker, Capt. Nichol, to look after spermaceti whales.

The town of Sydney is small, with struggling detached wooden houses, extending about a mile north and south, The regular buildings then consisted only of the barracks, for the church had been maliclously set on fire sometime prior to our arrival; in consequence the chaplain, Mr. Johnson, was obliged to put up with a barn to perform divine service in ; and we were luformed that the clergyman at Paramatta, the Rev. Mr. Marsden, was as hadly accommodated. One Sunday morning we heard an impressive and citifying discourse from a missionary minister, whom Mr. Johnson permitted to preach; he had just arrived in the Spanish prize from Otahelte, where she had touched, and was on his way by the first ship for England, for some more labourers In the same field. He said that their greatest chemics were some renegade Europeans, who had tried to thwart all their measures, but were ultimately frustrated. Some bold, faithful pastors, disluterested men, sound in doctrine, and exemplary in conduct, might be of much use at this place. Religion seemed to be little regarded, particularly amongst persons in humble life. We observed evidences of much depravity; and some examples were obliged to be made, even amongst our own scamen, who had been entired to pilfer from the ship. As to security on shore, locks and bars had no effect in keeping out the depredators there; for when they had a mind to plunder they opened a passage through the brick wall. Almost incredible were the stories we beard about the achievements of incorrigible thieres; and had we not been living on board, should most certainly have suffered much loss of property.

Early to April, we had an invitation from the governor to accompany him up to Rose Hill, at Paramatta, where he had built a new government hopse, and intended giving the first dioner in it to a few friends. On the morning fixed for this jaunt we prepared to start early, the distance being upwards of twenty miles. About six o'clock the governor's boat was alongside; but a painful duty now devolved upon our hospitable entertainer. Government stores had so often been robbed of late, that he example was determined upon. A convict had been detected in the act with some accomplices who had escaped. He was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be banged. naw all the preparation on shore, and the signal when the culprit was to be turned off was to be made from our thip, by hoisting a union jack at our flag staff, 'The fatal moment approached; the governor held his watch in his hand, and ordered the flag to be hoisted, but from some inattention in the person who had charge of it, the signal lines being jammed in the pully, the flag could only be boisted half way up. The greatest agitation as this moment seized the governor, who running to the man, ordered it to be pulled down lastantly. No time was lost in ogniu preparing the tackle. At length the cosign run flocutly to the top of the staff. It had been arranged, that should the provost martial see the jack hoined half-must high, the culprit was to be turned off; but if it rose to the top he was respited. It was at this critical moment the Governor's agliation was seen. Mrs. K. and Mrs. A. were in the cable with me. We were all very sad at the impending execution; but when our worthy and humane friend came below, and told us the man was respited, he had the most cordial thanks and emiles from us all; and I am sure he felt great satisfaction, in this act of mercy. We took an early breakfast on board, and set off quite

To approach towards a just description of the beautiful varied seenery, of capes and coves, bills and valleys, as we passed up the river, is beyond my feeble abilities. The day was fine; we arrived at Paramutta about one, and walked up the town. The street is regular, and of a good width; the houses are detached, chiefly built of wood. As we walked up the street, a person came from his own door, and saluted the Governor, I was desired to notice him particularly, as it was the notorious George Barrington; he had lately been made high constable at this place and proved hims if very usefol in that rentlon. He was tall ami thin, of a gentlemanly appearance, but looked sickly.

I was rather disappointed with the new

government house, finding it roals and much inferior to that at Sydney As it was early in the day, not excursion was proposed to Town Gables 4-end gigs were procured by the kindness of Capt. P., who commanded at this station. We had a picture-que ride over a pretty good road; we saw very little cultivated land, the suit being poor. They depend more upon the land about the Hawksbury river. Town Gabley had not more than forty houses. when I saw it, and they were built of wood. We saw here one of the individuals, Muc Cullain, who came out with us. He expressed his grateful thanks to my hashand, for getting lilm the medical situation which he then alled; and sald that he was more constartable than he had any reason to expect. We returned to Parametto, dined, and proceeded by water to Sydney. We reached the ship at 10 at night, but the time appeared short; It was a fine moon-light evening. and several of the party entirened us by singles some select songs, particularly Mrs. K. who had a very fine voice; we had music, instrumental as well as vocal; a man in the hoat played extremely well on the violin.

At the end of April a ship arrived from England, having on board Captain K., late governor of Norfolk Island, and his lady. Upon the resignation of the present sovernor, Capt, K. had been appointed his successor. We frequently met thum at different parties, Mrs. K. appeared an amiable accomplished woman. Captain Kept also arrived in his Majesty's ship Ituffalo, from the Cape of Good Hope; which additions to our confined circle of society made it more agreeable. On the ere of our departure, my husband sent cards of invitation to the others, civil and military, to partake of a farcwell dinner on board the Friendship Some individuals, either from party spirit or to arold its collisions, politely declined the invitation; however, about thirty-eight ladles and gentlemen sat down to dinner. The Governor was saluted with nine guns when he came on board. A meeting of cordial friends brought with them the principles of hurmony; and at the end of a pleasant evening, we parted with regret. Capt. K. afterwards gave a dinper to a smaller party, who could not conveniencly join as on the former occasion. During our stay, I was not idle in making a little collection of birds, consignate, and other animals, and of the weapons and implements of the patives. The king blod and queen bird are of the parrot species, with a plumage of the most beautiful scarlet and green. The root-bill partots have their feathers

etill more variegated, combining a dellcate yellow, purple, red, and green. Of the number collected, some were presents from friends, and some we purchased. I had also a young docile kangarno, received in barter for a bottle of spirits, which was preferred to one pound in money. It was rather larger than a har, and grew fond of us; now sitting at our free, and now with its nimble and active pracks, amused us by playing about the cabin; it are fruit, regurables, and bread; from the hand, and answered to its name.

Early in May we prepared to leave this settlement, where we had been tearly three months; during which I have to acknowledge a constant display of friend-stip and kind attention. Although I hever slept a single night out of the thip, still my intercourse with the ladies of the colony was as frequent as if I had resided on shore.

On the 4th of May the ship haulest out of Sydney Cove, and dropped down the harbour to a place called Bradley's Point, in readiness to proceed on our voyages to India. The captain was apprelicusive that some of the convicts might be admitted claudessinely on board, and gave strict orders not to take any person from the tettlement, as much trouble had been experienced on former voyages, by carrying on to Bengal some men who had been emancipated, the expetain of the Corawallis being obliged to give his bond to the government that they should not be left in Calcutta.

It was remarked, that no commander ever came here without being infured in some way or other; and so it proved with us. My husband had taken bills to the amount of two thousand pounds, from a person bearing the name of George Crossley, who by false concluers unde it appear that he was possessed of considerable property in England. This was a fiction: the bills were dishundered, and none of the property ever recovered. Our chief mate, Mr. Muirbead, lost about £400 by the same individual.

On the 11th May we left the colony, intending to call at Norfolk Island for some additional stock; the inhabitants there giving live pigs for their weight in salt, of which we had a great quantity; they also exchange, on the same terms, Indian corn or maize. Next morning we were again out of sight of land, and circumscribed to ourselves, an isolated company on the mighty ocean. Our nituation, however, was very different to what it had been on the voyage out. No poor prisoners to watch and agenre.

(To be continued.)

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF SHIPS.

The comparative strength and dorability of ships, classed according to their national build, with respect as well to The timber as the place of architecture, is a subject that has lately been much discussed. Although there has been somedispute what description of vessels should stand in the second class, all have agreed to place Bombay-built ships in the first. The following correspondence illustrates and confirms the eminent reputation for naval architecture which one of the chief yards on the west side of India has attained.

No. 1.

Ship Stakesby, Bombay, 14th June. Mr. Henderson presents his compliments to Mr. Jamsetjee Bomanjee, and will feel highly gratified if he will have the goodness to accept of the accompanying clock, as a small mark of esteem, and kind of remembrancer, that nuder Divine Providence his professional abilities were the happy means of preserving Mr. H. and the rest of the crew of his Majesty's ship Salsette from what appeared to the human eye unavoidable destruction; that ship, with five other small vessels of war, and twelve valuable merchantmen under their convoy, being beset by the ice in the Baltic sea, in the winter of 1808-9, and the alone escaped shipwreck,

Mr. JAMBETJEE BOMANIEE, Master Builder, &c.

No. 2.

Dear Sir, I have received the gratifying note you have been pleased to address to me, requesting my ecceptance of a clock, " as a small mark of esteem and remembrance that, under Divine Providence, my

professional ability was the happy means of preserving yourself and the rest of the erew of his Mujesty's ship Salsette from what appeared to the buman eye unuvoidable descraction; that ship, with five other small vessels of war, and twelve valuable merchantmen under their convoy, heing beset by the ice, in the Battie sea, in the winter of 1808-9, and she alone escaped shipwreek."—If my nequaintance with the English language had beca much more extensive and perfect than it is, I should have been still unable to convey to you the pride and gratification I feel at no disinterested and generous a testimony to the utility of my humble endeavours, in the particular case you have alluded to .- " The Satsette," (first named the " l'itt") was, you are awase, our first efforts in frigate building for the navy, and you will forgive me when I say, that the praise I received on that occusion was, in a great measure, owing to the very seamoulike style of the " Pitt's" equipment, under your superintendance as first lieutenant, in charge of her.-I had beard a rumour of the Salsette's escape, while frozen in the Baltic; but to have this rumour confirmed by an officer in his Majesty's acrylee, who had first contributed to her debut us a man of war, and who had subsequently, under Providence, witnessed the strength of her hull, in withstanding a danger that overwhelmed so many vessels in company, is more gratifying to me than I can find words to express. I necept the clock, therefore, as a mark of your esterm; and chall perce look upon it but with feelings of similar esteem for the donor, and the sincerest wishes for his success and prosperity.-L remain, my dear Sir, your's, very truly,

(Signed) JAMSETIEE BOMANIEE. Bombay, 15th June, 1819. Capt. W. Handenson, Ship Stakeaby.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FORT OF ASSEERGHUR.

THE following account is condensed from the descriptions for alshed by two military correspondents of the Culcutta Journal, Inserted May 12.

The principal fort of Assert is situated on the amumit of an abropt detached hill, about two miles from the end of one of the great western ranges of the Sautpoorsh bills. The intermediate country is latersected in every direction by outlabs and deep ravines, the former containing in general sufficient water for small defach-

Asiatic Journ. - No. 49.

Although the fort be commanded from no polat within range, yet excellent cover and approaches are afforded by the nature of the country, and particularly by low ranges of hill extending from the N. E. and N.W. angles of the mountain.

The elevation of the hill is about seven hundred and bity feet, created with a bluff perpendicular rock, from eighty to one hundred and twenty feet high, extending round the top, excepting at two small points, one at the N.W. angle, near the groud gateway, and the other at the western face, near the great mosque.

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This last is apparently the only assailable point. A deep rasing commences within the upper fort, extending wide, and branching out into numerous ramifications during its descent towards the plain. The slope or ascent up this is easy, and affords excellent cover for troops, and many spots near for creeting batteries. Across the top of this ravine is thrown a strong wall, eighteen feet high, the same in thickness, and about one hundred and placty feet long. This has a good parapet and campart, and is pierced with four casements with guos, and two blind once for troops, leaving the outer wall about eight or nine feet thick. The foundation of this rests on the excavated rock, which only fails on two points, one of which, looking to the east, was formerly the bed of a mountain torrent; here, therefore, the walls are built across the raylor, but lower down a wide basement of rock juta out several hundred feet at each extremity. On the N.E. side, this basement, extending sonfe space, nearly in a straight line, perminates in a narrow point; the scarp of rock on the S. E. forms no breegular parabolic sweep. About one hondred and seventy-five paces below this is a second wall, without elther parapet or rampart, intended merely to support the earth from being washed away during the rains; this wall is about fifteen feet high. The other place where the rock fails is on the north face, near the junction of the walls of the upper and lower forts,-The principal culmuce to the fort at the S.W. angle, is through five gateways; the ascent is very steep, and made by a flight of stone steps. This part is very strongly fortified, and the masoury excellent. At the S.E. augle there is a saily-part from a deep tank near the small pageds. After descending by stone steps about forty feet, to nearly the level of the water, it continues rapidly by five traverses, the two centre ones of which are formed like wells, open at the top, and at the bottom not above ten feet wide, affording the garrison the means of readily stopping them up on the approach of an enemy,-The highest part of the ground in the upper fort is near the great incaque, and commands in reverse the greatest part of the works .- At the foot of the bluf rock, on the northern face, commences the second fort, which extends

merely round by the western face to the S.W. augle, and is composed of a wall about twenty-five or thirty feet high, with a few towers. It has no large gans. Where this commences, on the northern face, is a small weak sate or wicket, which leads around the bill to the grand entrance. The ascent to the wicket is by a small good footpath, leading from the vineyard near the Mootee Baugh, at the N.E. angle, and close to the Boregong road. About one hundred varies from the foot of the mountain, commencing at the N.W. angle, and extending by the western face to that on the S.W., and connected with the second fort at these points by a wall running up the bill, is the lower fort composed of a wall of thirty or thirtyfive feet high, with towers. From the foot of this wall the descent is to general very steep, and terminates in a deep ravine. In the westward, this hollow is occupied by the Pertah, and intersected by numerous other ravines; the principal street, and a few of the smaller ones, running perpendicular, are much exposed to the fire of the lower fort, which has no large guas, but is pierced for matchlocks and finjals; but the general nature of the ground and disposition of the houses is very favourable to cover. Near the gateway is a Persian inscription, in has relief on the rock, purporting that the place was taken by Aurungaebe by force of arms, after a seventeen years' slege,-The interior of the fort presents nothing interesting, for with the exception of a few struggling buts, the half ruined palace of the killedar, two masques, three tanks, and a few fine wells, the hift is apparently in a state of nature. There are several very large pieces of caunon, brass and iron, which though digni-fied with splendid names 1 e.g. "the Lord of the Boorhappenr Bazuar " (sixtecu miles distant), are mounted on such Inde carriages that they can hardly be moved to the right or left, and not one of them could be depressed sufficiently to bear upon our batteries. The smaller guns, if they had thought proper to use them, might have done as much mischief. The ningazines are all bomb-proof. There is no hill within shot-range of the place, nearly equal in height to it, except one, which is surmounted with narrow rocky crags."

SINENSIANA.

(From the Inde-Chinese Gleaner, No. VI.)

The following paper, extracted from a Chinese tale, is inserted as a specimen of a class of Chinese novels, which profess to teach useful leasure by the relation of tragical events. There are many such no-

cels in the Chinese language; some of them tolerably free from those imputities which too often stain similar productions in Christian countries; but purity is not their general character. A MARTYR TO CHASTITY.

A woman of Teentl, whose name was Ko-she, married a soldier. She being a beautiful person, an officer, who commanded a thousand men, and whose name was Le-mow, fell in love with her. The soldier being absent from home, Le-mow went to his house, and used a hundred straingeme to seduce her; but Ko-she was resolute, and resisted his solicitation to violate the laws of chastity. When her hashand returned, the told him every circumstance. Le-mow one day passing the soldier's house, the soldier remembering the former occurrence, flew with an euraged countranage, selzed his sword, and came out. But Le-mow made his escape, and lodged a complaint with the magistrate. It was determined that a soldler, selzing his award to kill his commanding officer, deserved to die. He was forthwith committed to prison. she herself went to prison and waited on blus, and shotting the door for a length of time, spun hemp and cotton to obtain food and ruiment. There was a keeper of the prison whose name was Ye, who also formed an intention on Ko-she, and shewed the games arrention and kinduces to the soldler, which worked on his feelings to a great degree.

It was finally aurounced, that five offcers were coming to put to death the condemued prisoners. Ye informed the soldier of it, when he said to his wife, " the day of any death has arrived; this jailer. Ye is not married, you would do well to become his wife. Ko-sie said, " you are about to die on arecunt of my beauty. How shall I think again of marriage, or of surviving you." She therefore returned home, and taking her two children, wept bitterly, and said to them, " your father is about to die-your mother's death also is not distant. My children, you have none to depend upon, you must finally die with hunger or cold .- I will sell you to preserve your lives. When you go to another person's bouse, it will not be the same as when you played at the kneer of your father and mother. You must not be foolish and playful as you were then."

Her son and daughter possessed good parts, and understood what their mother said. They embraced her and wept aloud; they selved her clothes, and refused to let her go. She then led both her children out, and called a person to whom she delirered them. The people that passed on the road also wept on their account. A rich family took pity on them, took her son and daughter, and gave her thirty pieces of money. Ko-she took part of the money and purchased refreshments, which she took to the door of the prison, that she might see her husband once more. Ye allowed her to enter. At first she could not speak. When she obtained ut-

terance, she said, " you have given Ye the Jaller, a good deal of trouble-I will give him this as a small recompense; here also is a little money, which you can reserve for your own use, should you want any thing. I am going to a rich person's house to work; I fear that for ten days I shall not be able to return to see you." She restrained her tears, took leave and parted. She then went to the rivulet called Scenjin, sat down in the midst of the water, and died.

Though the current was very rapid, she did not fall over. Some persons saw her, and gave luformation. The manistrate repaired to the spot to make inquest. Every one was filled with astonishment. They prepared for her a coffin, interred her, and wrote on the temb, " A martyr

to chastity."

The general heard of the affair, in-quired into the cause of the soldler's conduct, and released him. The rich familly returned his son and daughter, and the soldier rowed that he would not all

his life marry again.

THE HAPPINESS OF BEING BORN IN CHINA. " I felicitate myself that I was born in Chipa," said Teen-ke-shih; "I constantly think, what if I had been born beyond the seas, in some remote part of the earth, where the cold freezes, or the heat scorches; where the people are clothed with the leaves of plants, eat wood, dwell to the wilderness, lie in holes of the earth, are far removed from the converting maximus of the ancient kings, and are ignorms of the domestic relations. Though born late this world, i should not have been different from a beast.

" But now happily I have been born in China! I have a house to live in; have drink and food, and elegant furniture. I bare clothing and caps, and insuite blessings. Truly the highest felicity is mine !"

Such, Mr. Editor, are the exulting reflections of a Chinese nutbor now lying before me. I consider them enrious, as being exactly similar to the sentiments of many a well-meaning person in the westcrn world. To rate highly the blessings of Providence to us is innocent and good; but to overrate purselves, our country, and our possessions, is neither just nor good; a little self-complacency would be the more excusable, if it did not imply commonly an undervaluing of others.

God is good to all, and his tender mer-

cies are over all his works,

We have adopted the reflections introducing and concluding these articles from the Gleaner; a course which we are seldom disposed to take, because a spirit of intolerance toward the religion and lustitutions of China, natural entugh in a missionary, seems to us, on several occasions, to depreciate unfairly the passing objects of remark.

POETRY.

غزل از دیوان شهنشاهان نتج علی شاه خاقان ۸ G H A Z'I،

From the Divide of the King of Kings Fatah Ali Shah, surnamed Khacan or Emperor.

آین پری کیست که در منظر خاقان آمد همچو بلقیس بمکوی سلیمان آمد جز سرکوی تو کسرا بجهان جائی نیست انکر رفت از ستمت باز پشمان آمد در خرابات مغان مغیه باده فروش دل و دین برد و دکر از بی ایمان آمد ستم همچون توئی هست سزاوار بمن دل مجروح مرا درد تو درمان آمد آسمان مشعل مه هرزد چه افروخته خیز و بردار که آن شمع شبستان آمد جمع عشاق شد اشفته از آن زلف دوتا تا که آمد ببرش آن مه تابان خورشید تا که آمد ببرش آن مه تابان خورشید از بی کسب شرف بر در خاقان آمد

EPITAPH

On a young Ladn's Tomb, who was harn in Bengal, and died, at the age of Figteen Years, in England.

From this ungenial stranger clime,
A simple Flower,
Pluckt from it's native soil,
Luxurlant Ganga's bank,
Seeks in ethereal space,
Where nought but purity survives,
Eternal Bloom.

PERSIAN ENIGMA.

London, Nov. 26, 1819.

Six.—Do me the favour to insert the following Persian enigma in your valuahie Journal, as among its numerous readers there may be some who will give a solution to it.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
B. Blake,
Bengal Army.
73, Upper Guilford Street,

Russell Square.

یکي مُرغ دیدم نه پا و نه پر نه از شکِم مادر نه پشتِ پدر نه برآ سمان و نه زیرِ زمین ولیکن خورد گوشت آدمین

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

The Aubid; an Eastern Tale. By James Atkinson, Esq. London: Black, Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen, 1819.

THIS interesting little poem, the scene of which is laid in India, opens with a description of the pageantry of a certain religious festival which is observed by Mussulmans with such sacred reverence, that an Arab chief, who is here introduced to our notice, as seldom attending upon religious ordinances, "he will pray to-night." Within the haram of this chieftain there is immersed an individual, whose beauty has been faded by grief, and whose days are passing on in hopeless sorrow. She watches the bustling scene before her with an eager but mysterious interest, and while standing at the window of her prison, overhears a tale which awakens in her mind the recollection of past misfortunes, and suddenly suspends for a time the functions of animated existence. The tale is recited by a wandering Aubid or Durwesh, a man whose life had been sanctified by prayer and fasting, and who is likewise the hero of the poem, and the identical individual, the unfortunate incidents of whose life he relates as the sufferings of another, The relation is as follows: -

" There lived a man," both moral and devout, who was blessed with every comfort that could be derived from affluent circumstances, the possession of a beloved wife, and an infant pledge of their mutual affection. For some object, which the poet thinks it needless to explain, the happy family embark together on the Red Sea, where, after a prosperous commencement of their voyage, they are overtaken by a storm, which threatens them every moment with immediate destruction. The tempest at length subsides; but only to bless them with a momentary cessation of miscry, and yield them over to the rapacious and wanton cruelty of an Arab pirate. The vessel is attacked and plundered without opposition; but one of the ruffians attempting to murder the wife of the individual, whose history is here related, is immediately stabbed by her husband, who is consequently assailed by the comrades of the dying wretch. The first who attacks him, shares the fate of his companion. The contest, however, is too unequal; and our hero is on the point of perishing under their weapons, when they suddenly perceive the cabin to be filled with smoke; and the existing moment is evidently too precious to be lost, though revenge should remain unglutted. The burning wreck is instantly abandoned by the merciless plunderers; and our hero, who is left to his own exertions, escapes from it, he knows not how, with his wife and child. It certainly requires explanation, why the crew prefer a fiery death to the prospect of avoiding destruction, by means of the same boat which now contains these " sole survivors;" for, until the present moment, we have not been informed of their extinction, and are also led to suppose that none of them shared the fortunes of the desolate family, which is now exposed in a slender vessel to the mercy of the winds and waves. The distressing circomstances which immediately follow, are thus powerfully and beautifully pourtrayed.

Red in the distance, still terrific above The blazing ship, the crew extinct and gone,

And we the sole survivors—far from shore.
Stunned by the sea-bird's scream, the billows' deafening runr.
No food, no water, had we brought

away,
Our parching thirst or hanger to allay;
In lonely desolution we were cast,
The sport of Ocean and the rising blast;

For day soon faded—clouds of darkness fell,

And night came on -- but language cannot tell

What dread forebodings shivered through my breast,

When the last glimmering parted from the West,

And darkness closed around—my child, my wife,

My lovellest, dearest hope, my Joy, my life!

My very heart felt stony, and my brain Seemed bursting—yet I dured not to complain.

For Sizep on them had shed its soothlog balm,

And to their features given a transient calm;

While vainly I endeavoured to control
The awelling grouns of my distracted soul.
O what a night was that, an age of sorrow!
Hope never pictured to my mind—tomorrow!

But Fear presented horrors to the eye Unspeakable,—a Spectre, towering nigh, Pointed to where my loved Zureen reposed, Mournful, as if her precious life had closed. I listened to her breath and thought it fled;

But still the alept—yet looked as the were dead.

At length the more arose, and to my sight Brought keener sufferings, all I feared by night;

It was not Sleep that still'd her wearied frame,

The hand of Death had quenched the vital

But left a face so lovely, soft, and meck, The lingering soul seemed still to tint her check.

And do I breathe-to say how she was snarched

From these fond arms—even while I gaz'd and watch'd!

No living object met my searching eye; Crushed and o'erwhelmed in deepest agony,

Then bled my heart, - delirium like a spell,

Bound every sense within me; - but I

Too long on griefs which mock the power of speech,

Too long on wors that few may ever reach.
When sense and reason were restored, I

Indulgents transgers kindly gathering round; Fleased to relieve,—they elaked my burning thirst.

My lovely infant noothed, and fondly nurst;
—Familiar language struck my cager ear,
My life was saved—and seeming friends
were near;

I had no presage of succeeding woe;
Yet what is man not doomed to undergo!
The bubble joy soon bursts, our pleasures
fade,

Even ere they blossom-yet is death delayed.

The ship which saved me bere a pirate band,-

Why they revived me-why they spared the brand,

Fate only knows: but they were crecistill, And tore away, dire instruments of ill, All that a genial feeling could impart,

All that was left to comfort my sail heart."

The spectre alluded to in the

The spectre alluded to in the foregoing extract is authorized by Muhammedan superstition, as explained by our author in a note, which is too long to be here inserted. The functed apparition is introduced on the present occasion with considerable effect. The whole passage, indeed, is sufficient to convince our readers, that Mr. Atkinson is a poet of no mean description.

The Aubid's story is here interrupted by a " piercing scream," which proceeds from the female we have already described as listening to the recital, and who, at this crisis, falls into a swoon. The Arab chief had likewise been present; and our readers will readily identify him with the master of the second pirate bark, when they are informed that the miserable female was no other than Zureen herself, supposed by her unfortunate husband to be no longer in the land of the living. It appears to us unnatural that she should not recognise in the Aubid her long-lost husband, when she saw him before her, listened to his voice, and more particularly when the tale which he related awakened in her mind the recollection of those distressing circumstances in her past life which were calculated beyond all others to point her feelings. cannot persuade ourselves either the supposition of his death, or the alteration which time and sorrow might have produced in his person and voice, could so far disguise from the quick discernment of an affectionate wife the dearest object of her former joys. The Arab chief is equally ignorant; but his mind is now tortured by the recollection of his crimes, and he imagines, that, by some mysterious and supernatural communication, the Aubid has been made acquainted with his treatment of Akbar (which is the Aubid's real name), and who he still supposes, though somewhat unnaturally, as we think, must have perished where he left him on a desert island.—The infant appears to have died a natural death about the same period, but this circumstance is obscurely stated.

The feelings of the Aubid, after the part he had been acting, shall be described by our author himself. We must premise, however, that he had lately heard particulars of the Arab's former course of life, which excited his suspicions, and induced his conduct as above re-

lated.

The Aubid marked the scene - while crowding fast,

Dark shadowy forms told something of the past :

His mental sight was clear, yet undefined Prophetic warnings rushed upon his mind; And pondering o'er his destiny, he withdrew,

Tracing what fancy formed, or memory knew.-

This is very good; but we must quarrel with the prosody of the fifth line, particularly as it is not the only instance of the kind in the

poem

The remorse of the Arab chief occasions a fever which confines him to his bed, and affords Zureen an opportunity of escaping from her prison. Supposing, from what she has already heard, that the Aubid is able to furnish her with information on the subject which is nearest to her heart, her principal object in flight is to discover his retreat. A Brahmin finds her wandering on the banks of the Ganges, and " gives her refuge in his humble cot." While the Brahmin is endeavouring to console her, and to persuade her to impart her woes unto him, the Aubid unexpectedly appears at the door. Still there is no recognition, and Akbar departs with a confused idea that

he has been favoured with a heavenly vision.—Not so Zureen.

The Aubid's mice had raised her strong desire,

To seek his home—she marked his eye of fire,

Whose giance expressive o'er her fancy rolled

Visions of things remembered, days of old; Grief was forgot, and Hope triumphant smiled.

As If bland Fortune's promise uc'er beguiled:

Thus in that fresh and fragrant dell where

A thousand flowrets in confusion sweet, Deep shadows rest upon them, and subdue Their brilliant richness to a colder hue; The sun comes round, the gloom is classed

And all their beauty glitters in the ray.

This is exceedingly beautiful, making allowance however for the unaccountable bluntness of memory we have aleady objected to.

The passage which immediately follows, we consider as the most

faulty in the whole poem.

—And see her now in scarch of that lone

In which he dwelt, a narrow care, or grot; With mind heroic pierce the thicket's maze,

Climb the huge rock, and meet his wondering gaze.

The Aubid views her slow approach, he

To yield her aid, and thus impassioned cries:

" Heaven guard thy steps, and banish every fear !

"No base Destroyer can assail thee here,"
"O tell me then, if right my thoughts
divine?

For voice mysterious whispers thou art mine!

"Yet how? thy name, thy sorrows may explain;

"Speak, and existence may have charme again."

She ceased, and with a look that might express

Affection pure, besought him to confess;
Then with a trembling hand upraised let veil,

And briefly told her melancholy tale.

Here is no passion, no ebullition of feeling that speaks only in sudden exclamation and broken sentences. It is true the poet endeavours to make atonement immediately after, but it is too late.

The bull that is contained in the last four lines, is almost too palpable to be pointed out.

The following similes are not original perhaps, but our poet has certainly the merit of employing and expressing them most admirably.

Short was the meeting of that loving pair, A nun-beam mid the darkness of despair; A taste of that unspeakable delight, Which angel-minds enjoy, in visions bright,

Our renders are probably prepared to expect that the Arab chief will neither tamely support his loss, nor restrain his desire of vengeance. An armed band, led by the chieftain in person, has almost reached the entrance of Akbar's grot, when its inmates are suddenly alarmed by the sound of its approach. Akbar seizes his The sasword, and rushes out. cred character of a religious devotee gives powerful efficacy to his spirited address, delivered from a projecting crag, to the followers of the chief.

" Is this your faith, and will you reap the

" Of God? The hatred of the universe? Lift you the sabre in a felon's cause,

** Against your priest, against your Prophet's laws?

Disperse, or dread the rengeance I shall claim,

" For this block outrage,—cursed in soul

** That Chief in death shall meet a beavier doors,

"Scarpious his food, his beverage fell Zikoom!"

" Deladed fools! ye serve a Dæmon here,
" A coward wretch, the paltry slave of

" Now watch his changing check; let him

"An iron look of sternness—it is gone"Flend! I am Akbar, doomed by thy

" To die, to perish, on a barren strand !"

This speech produces the delived effect upon all but the chieftain himself, who assails Akbar with mortal hatred. Zureen rushes out in a state of frenzy, and clinging to her husband, receives a thrust ineffectually aimed at him. The wound proves instantly mortal. This heart-rending scene nerves the arm of Akbar with unwonted strength. The pirate chief is hurled down a precipice, and

madness, in the person of the survivor, closes the melancholy scene.

What strikes us as the chief defect in the poetical effusion we are now dismissing, is a considerable degree of obscurity which hangs over many passages. The author was evidently betrayed into this error by a praise-worthy desire of avoiding detail, of giving point to bis descriptions, and strength of colouring to his principal scenes. The poetical productions of Lord Byron are abundantly open to the same censure; and Mr. Atkinson is an imitator, though certainly in the hest sense of the expression, of the style of that noble author. We wish that all imitators behaved like Mr. Atkinson, whose production has no sinister object, but is unassuming, natural, and chaste. There is, we are sorry to serve, a sort of moral atmosphere in which many of our bards are devotedly resolved to breathe, which depresses the elevation of the soul, obscures the expanse of heaven, and absolutely confines their views to the grossest earthly objects immediately within their reach.

Mr. Atkinson is already known to us as the free translator of the tale of Soohrab, which is one of the most interesting portions of the Shah Nama, the celebrated epic poem of Persia. The exquisite tenderness and touching pathos which are there exhibited, it has already been our pleasing office to introduce to the notice and admiration of our readers. The lofty tone and fiery spirit of

" Persin's rough sous not yet by sloth unmann'd"

constitute a bold and striking contrast, and are fraught with enthusiatic ardour approaching to Homeric strain. Mr. Atkinson has expanded our souls and warmed our bosoms; and we earnestly solicit, in conclusion, to be favoured at his leisure with additional selections from the rich and glowing pages of the same voluminous work.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE AT HAILEYBURY,

EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 3, 1319.

On the 3d of December a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the college at Halleybury, for the purpose of receiving the report of the result of the general examination of the students at the close of the term.

The deputation, on their arrival at the college, allighted at the principal's longe, where they were received by him and the professors, and the oriental visitors.

Soon after they proceeded to the hall, attended as before mentioned, and accompanied by Messrs. Edmonstone, Plowden, jun., Col. Baillie, and several other visitors. The following proceedings then tank place.

The clerk to the committee read the list of the students who had gained prizes, and other honourable distinctions, also lists of the twelve best Persian and Deva Magazee wellers.

Mr. Ross Donelly Mangles read to English essay, the subject, " the Effects of the Discovery of the Cape of Good Hope."

The students, as usual, read and translated in the Sanserit, Arabic, Persian, and Hladustani bagganges. Specimens of Persian and Deva Nugaree writings were exhibited.

Prizes were then delivered to them, according to the following list.

List of Students who have gained prizes and other honourable distinctions at the Public Examination,

Fourth Term.

Ross Denelly Mangles-medal in faw, prize of books for the best English essay, and with great credit in other departments.

David Anderson Blane-medal in mathenuaties, prize of books in Arabic, and bighly distinguished in other departments.

Edward Bradford-medal in classics, and with great credit in other departments.

John Guidiugham-medal in Sanscrit, and with great credit in other departments. George William Bacon-medal in Per-

sian, and prize of books in Persian writing. Evrlyn Meadows Gordon—medal in po-

litical economy.

Alfred William Begbie-prize of books lu Bengalee, and with great credit in orber departments,

Robert Keith Arbuthnot-prize of books in Hindustani.

Third Term.

John Venn-prize of books in classics, in mathematics, in political economy, in law, In Hindustanl, and with great credit in other departments.

George Udny-prize of books to Persinn, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Anatis Journ.-No. 49.

Robert North Collie Hamilton-prize of books in Bengalce, and highly distingaished to other departments.

Second Term.

Edward Vernon Schalch-prize of in classics, in Bengalee, and in English composition, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Joseph Alexander Dorlo-prize of books in law, in mathematics, in Perslau, firm: prize in drawing, and highly dischaguished in other departments.

Richard Paternoster-prize of books in Sanscrit, in Deva Nagaree writing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Edward Peploe Smith-prize of books in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Henry Lushington-prize of books in bistory, and with great credit in other departments.

First Term.

George Francis Brown-prize of books in mathematics, and in drawing.

Augustus Prinsep-prize of books in Hindustani, in English composition, and with great cradit in other departments.

Samuel George Palmer-prize of books In Persian.

William Henry Babington - orize of bpoks in classics,

Francis Franco-second prize in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

The following Students were highly die; tinguished.

Edmund Holland. Geo. Anth. Smith, Lawrence Kennaway, Stewart Paston, Rob, Keith Pringle,

Walter Efflot, James Fraser, C. Bolleau Elfiett Simon Fraser.

And the following passed the examination with great gredit.

James Davison, Edward Millet. John Gordon Deedes, C. Pelbam Villiera, Philip W. Le Geyt,

H. Alian Harrison James Augustus Irviu, E. Montgomerie,

W. Aug. Neare,

Best Persian Weiters :

George William Hacon, Robert North Collie Hamilton, Henry Williams, Janice Patton, Edward Peploe Smith, Hobert Keith Arbuthnot, George Francis Brown, William James Countly, Henry Allan Harrison, Welley Brown Jackson, Fron. Richard Francis Moore, Ducres Ferlang Wire.

VOL. IX.

Best Deva Nagaree Writers :

Richard Paternoster, | John Goldingham, Francis Franco, Walter Ellion, George Udny. John Venn,

Rank of the Students leaving College, as settled by the College Council, 2d Dec. 1819, according to which they will take precedence in the Hon. Campany's service in India.

BENGAL. · 1st Class.

- 1. Edward Bradford,
- 2. Evelyn Meadows Gordon,
- 3. Ross Donelly Mangles, 4. Alfred William Begbie,
- 5. George William Bacon.

2d Class.

- 6. James Darldson,
- 7. Edward Millett,
- 8. Sullyan Davis.

3d Class.

9. John Lowis.

MADBAS,

- Int Gigen. 1. John Goddingham,
- 2d Class. 2. George Anthony Smith.

BOMBAT. let Class.

- I. David Anderson Blane,
- 2. Edmund Holland.

2d Class.

- 3. Robert Keith Arbuthuot,
- 4. Henry Frederick Dent. 3d Class.
- 5. Joseph Henry Jackson,
- 6. Alexauder Bell,
- 7. Alexander Elphinstone.

. The clerk to the committee then read twice the rank of the students leaving the college, the first time distinguishing the class to which they belonged, and the second secording to their number on the list.

He afterwards appounced that the next term would commence on Wednesday the 19th January 1830, and that the students were required to present themselves at college within the first four days of it.

The Deputy Chairman (G. A. Robinson, Esq.) then rose and addressed the studenis to the following effect :-

It constituted a most pleasing part of his doty to express the high gratification he experienced (a feeling which he was convloced was shared by all present) at the very creditable degree of progress in science and literary attainment, which not less than a manly, gentlemanly, and proper spirit, had so emicently distinguished the past term.

To those who had to return to their studies, he carnestly recommended a continuance of the tame honourable conduct.

He assured those who were about to embark on a more enlarged sphere of actlott, that they would have the high advantage of entering a service where rank and interest were not the necessary side to success, for that could be alone secured by their personal merits and exertions,

Among the many important duties which would then devolve upon them, he exported them to cultivate, by a mild and conciliatory spirit, the well being and happiness of the inoffensive people whose interests were soon to be committed to their charge. The extensive blessings which flowed from the exercise of British rule In India, had been so well described, and so elegantly expressed in the essay which had been that morning delivered, that he could not do better than earnestly exhort them to strive to contribute in their several stations to the perfection of that system which, duly administered, and conscientionally discharged, would be a source of credit to themselves, of inestimable benefit to the population of todia. and would reflect honour on the British mame.

He offered to all, in the name of himself and his colleagues, his most carnest wishes that every happiness and prosperity might attend them.

The business of the day here concluded. Wednesday the 5th, and Wednesday the 12th January, are the days appointed at the India-House for receiving petitions from candidates for admission into collegs for the term which commences on the 19th.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ECTIVAL ANTIQUITIES,

Extract of a private letter from a gentleman of talent and acquirement, who is at present engaged in visiting the montemante and curiosities of Egypt :-

" Cairo, March 4, 1819 .- Our Italian expedition has terminated in the most favoncable manner. We arrived here yesterday from the Upper Cataracta, after an absence of four mouths, without baring experienced on our way any kind of difficulty whatever. I found Egypt equal to its fame, and far surpassing, in the importance of its architectural and sculptural remains, in connection with the histury of the two arts, may opinion I had collected from previous travellers. Volney saya judiciously, " Nos jugemens sont blen moins fondés sur les qualités réelles des objets, que sur les affections que nous recerous, ou que nous portous déjà en les voyant ;" but this tacit censure of all deecriptions can scarcely apply to one of this country, where the strongest tests of its greatness are the strong emotions produced by its ruins. Our whole journey, to me at least, was a series of successive pleasure; and I am at a loss to say whether I was the more astonished by the grandeur or number of his monuments.

" We left Cairo in November, and procceded very rapidly up the river to Deadera. The temple is one of great magnitude, and is perhaps in a more perfect state than any other monument in Egypt. We remained here four entire days, occupled from morning till evening with the measurements and other details of the archirecture and sculpture. The northerly winds prevailing at this time of the year, and not being willing to lose any opportunity which they offered uz, we did not delay at Thebes, but passed it rapidly a few days after our departure from Kerouch, almost immediately opposite Desi-dera. The first view of this extraordinary city, now split into five distinct villages, is equal to the warmest panegyries of Denou, and no praise too large can be given to the greatness and sublimity of the combinations, architectural and natural, which it presents. A few calm days, with oppressire south winds, detained as some time below Errouan, on the First Cataracts : we reached them in December. The necessity of changing our boat, the large one in which we came up the Nile to Errouan being too heavy for the shallows above the First Cataracts, at this time of the year particularly, we were obliged to remain at be small island of Phile, a few miles from Errouan, three or four days in succession. This time was well accupied in making sketches, &c. of the various buildings of the island, arranging outes, Late in December we recommenced boating, and proceeded on our way through the ancient Ethiopia. The remains here are still more perfect, perhaps, than those of Egypt, being, with the exception of the excavated temples, referable to a late period (the Protemale dynasty), and not subject to the frequent injuries of successive occupiers. Comparing the physicynomy of the present race with that usually adopted in all their paintings, of which great and well preserved specimens are to be found in almost every temple, it is al-

most apparent that very few changes, if indeed any, have occurred, and that the Nubiana of the day are the descendants of the ancient Ethiopians. We made our Christmas dinner in the capital of the country, Deim ; but you are not to understand by these high-sounding appellations any thing more than a third or fourth rate kind of Irish village. The inhabitants are worthy of their works; wretchedly dwarfed in all the fair proportions of mental and bodily strength, and as contemptible in character as in appearance. I have generally found wind gradually decreasing as I proceeded south, with all other high qualities, beginning with England as the maximum; but I am not altogether inclined to propose the assertion without some qualifications. met in our return some Seneer men, very for superior in all particulars to the miserable population of this country. the 2d of January we attained the limits of our journey, and remained a few hours at the Upper Cataracts, beyond which all navigation ceases; we read the names of hamlets, looked once more south towards the blue mountains of Dongola, and returned across the desert to our bost.

" We had for a short time serious intentions of penetrating still further towards the equator; but the unimportance of the very few ruins which remain, not more than three temples, and the difficulty of procuring camels for so large a party, deterred us, on more mature considerstion. We returned a day or two after to Abouranbol, the principal temple in Ethlopla; it is excavated in the solid rock, and of a simplicity, magnitude of dimension, and solemulty, even eyes familiar with ordinary Egyptian works have not been accustomed to. We found that the exesvation made at the head of the door a year and a half ago, by Coptains Mangles and Irby, Signor Belzoni, &c. who were the first who entered it, had been already riosed by the accumulation of the sand, which pours down like a torrent from the desert; and we had forty or fifty men, besides ourselves and servants, occupied for two or three days to re-opening it, The entrance well repaid all or any labours which could be undertaken for the purpose. Imagine the effect of six colossal figures, of a size beyond any thing to be seen in Europe, attached to six huge pilasters on each side of the first great apartment or portice of the temple. This chamber is succeeded by a variety of other smaller ones, connected with or preceding the sanctuary, some supported with pilasters, others without, but richly decorated with mysterious and original scalpture and painting, illustrative of the religion or history of the arhiever. The front has no pillars, and hardly any other embellishment than four sitting statues

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reposing against its face, the proportions of which may be loosely determined from the measurement across the heart, 28 by 8. These figures are perfectly well executed; and though the model chosen is certainly not very consistent with our standard of real or ideal beauty, it is very consistent with itself, and the general result productive of a very noble impression. It stands immediately on the Nile, and is to be seen at a great distance. In addition to this, as its final praise, I may say that these are the only colornal statues that do not lose on approach: those of the Memnonium at Thebes, and particularly the great sitting statues, disappointing both the eye and imagination as you advance. We returned to Errouan towards the end of January, and resumed our labour at Philm. Denon places it so incorrectly, that you would hardly recognise in the outlines or proportions the position or character of these rulus. We spent more than two days in planning the whole island anew; on the accuracy of which you may safely rely, as I imagine the actist who accompanies us, and is very intelligent, has not omitted the measurement of a single angle or distance in the whole circuit of the place,"

THE EGYPTIAN SOCIETY.

The object which this society has in view, and which is certainly an important one, will be understood from the following prospectus of a work, to be entitled, " Hieroglyphics collected by the Egyptian Society." The triple inscription of Rosetta having afforded a prospect of the partial interpretation of the Egyptian hieroglyphics in general, it becomes a matter of high importance, for the advancemest of literature and of the study of antiquities, to collect and preserve all the remains of the hieroglyphical inacriptions and manuscripts which have hitherto cacaped the injuries of time. For this purpose, the efforts of a single individual would probably be too feeble, and the duration of a single life might possibly be too short; but it may be effected with much more ease, and with far greater certainty, by the continued co-operation of a select society determined to keep it constantly in view.

"The process of lithography affords a ready mode of obtaining a moderate numof enpies of a drawing at a cheap rate. The object of this collection being to exhibit perfectly correct representations of the greatest possible extent of materials for a limited sum, the introduction of any american comment would obviously be incominatent with its complete attainment; and the delineation of all works of art, as such, must, for the same reason, be used.

"It will naturally be desirable to select, in the first instance, in order for their permanent preservation, such inscriptions and manuscripts as have not yet been published; but it is intended that the work should ultimately comprehend every thing of the kind that can be obtained, not only because some of the most important materials are thinly scattered through a variety of magnificent and expensive works, but also because such a collection would afford a very great convenience, both for study and for reference, even to those who are already possessed of the original works which contain them.

" In order to avoid the introduction of arbitrary hypotheses and erroneous conclusions, no commentaries, nor even any particular nomenclature, will be admitted into this series of hieroglyphics. It was ludeed in contemplation to have begun the work with a copy of the inscription of Rosetta subdivided, and having the parallel passages of the three texts printed together, according to the arrangement of the anonymous translation published in the Archwologie; but It has been thought more advisable to defer this comparison, in the hope that some of the duplicates of the stone, whileh have remained more entire, may speedly be obtained from Egypt.

"The general subjects of the hieroglyphical inscriptions which they contain, may be collected from an article on Egypt, which is about to appear in the supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica. The first six exhibit a tolerably perfect specimen of the manuscripts frequently found with mummies, and which always contain a series of homages addressed to the different deities in the name of the deceased. The next subject consists of friezes brought from Egypt, and now in the British Museum, compared with another fragment of the same series found in the rains of Rame. The colossal head, which has lately been presented to the British Museum in the names of Mr. Salt and Mr. Burckhardt, occupies the greater part of the 10th plate; and the subjects delineated in the five following plates are more or less lumediately connected with this figure, exhibiting either the name, which is still distinguishable in the inscription on the back, or that of Memnon, whom the head has sometimes been supposed to represent, or some other name approaching very near in its form to one or the other of these two.

The execution of the work is so arranged as to afford the subscribers the greatest possible benefit for their contributions; and not only the whole of the money collected will be employed for defraying the expenses, but some further voluntary assistance may be expected from individuals; a nobleman who has trayel-

ed in Egypt having already set the example by taking upon bimaelf the expense of the drawings of a valuable hieroglyphical MS, which he has lately received from the Britiah consul at Cairo.

•• Each subscriber will be required to pay one guinea in advance at the time of subscribing, and two guineas annually upon the receipt of each volume, which will probably contain from 20 to 50 folio

plates.

"No copies will be sold, except to those who may become subscribers at a future time; and in such cases the amount of the sale will be carried to the account of the society, of which an annual statement will be laid before the subscribers. A copy will be deposited in the British Museum, another in the king's library at Paris, a third in the Vatican, and a fourth in the academical library of Gottlagen, Other public libraries will be admissible as subscribers, it not being lutenied to limit in any manner the description of persons subscribing, nor the number of copies which they may wish to take.

The management of the work, and any further proceedings of the society, which may be thought udvlsable, will restorately with the directors, who will also have the power of making, from the to time, such additions to their own number as they may think proper. For the present, Taylor Coombe, Esq., William Hamilton, Esq., Lient.col. Leake, the Earl of Mountmorris, and Matthew Raper, Esq. have undertaken the responsibility of this

office.

"Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Yeoman, collector to the society, No. 3, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields."

BOTANICAL GARDEN IN JAVA.

(Translated from the Batavian Courant of Jan. 23, 1819.)

The article, which is dated Batavia, commences with saying, that an establishment, which is now sufficiently completed, deserves to be announced to the public at large; it then proceeds to describe it. The want of candour betrayed in detracting from the distinguished merit of the naturalists of other countries, and in exaggerating the services rendered to science by natives of Holland, is of a piece with a late article of political intelligence, also officially published in Java, that the disorder left in the finances of the colony by Sir T. Stamford Raffles, has been remedied by the Netherlanda Government. The Dutch taste shewn in describing all the possible uses of the garden, and in giving so many minute reasons for its

formation, will fatigue some readers and amuse others.

The Botanical Gurden at Buitenzorg has been principally laid out with the intention of planting Indian, but especially Javanese productions of plants, &c. and making experiments on the culture of useful and foreign plants. Yet, the difficulty In searching for these shrubs, which are spread in such a great variety all over Java, and very often in places difficult to approach in the various seasons of their growth, blossoming, and fruitbearing, and to trace their progress for any useful investigation, may be considered as one of the principal causes, that, notwithstanding the frequent unwearied research of Mr. Horafield, and the interesting knowledge of its fruits, which we may still expect from the publication of his butanical labours, the knowledge of Javanese plants remains still imperfect; and farther, many plants, which, on account of their utility, are cultivated in other countries, have not hitherto been tried in Java, however well the climate of this island, and the fertility of its soil, promise great advantages in their culture, an omission partly owing to the want of a favourable opportunity for a proper trial.

The formation of a garden, destined for cultivating every species of plants, and also for all useful experiments, that permay require, being now open and made fit likewise for the nursing of many plants which bltherto have not been seen in the gardens of Europe, in preparation for their transportation to the Netherlands, will, most assuredly, be received with general approbation, especially by botanists; who at the same time will with pleasure perceive, that, as formerly, the first knowledge of East-India shruhs was spread over the Netherlands through the co-operation of its government in them quarters; as, the works of a Valentine, a Van Rheede, a Van Denkeustein, a Rumphius, a Commelyn, a Burman, and others, testify, which are almost still the only works that can be usefully consulted by botanists; so now, with the restoration of the Netherlands government in India. care has already been taken to revive again in these parts scientific relations, and to procure new objects for the improvement of botany and agriculture.

No place in Java could be better fitted for the laying out of a botanical garden than the environs of Buitenrure, where the state of the air is so well tempered, and from the proximity to the world mountains frequent rains are caused, which sufficiently prevent the soil from drying up. Experiment already confirmathis very favourable situation; plants from different places in Java, even from

the highest mountains, (where a very cool air prevails) on being transplanted to Buitenzorg, have already grown very luxuriantly, also several abrubs received from the Moluccas, from Bengal, China, Japan, New Holland, and from Europe, have been planted there with great success.

Together with the distribution of this Botanical Garden, they have been enabled to unite the further advantage of the very beautiful view which the governmenthouse garden there has derived from it, where lately a desert and noxious piece of ground, lying in its rear and on its sides, is now converted, not only into a fine sarden, where, through various farourable circumstances, its beauty can be appropriately connected with the original design of the garden; but the Botanical Garden has bern also joined to that of the old government garden, in such a form one great piece, where, by a happy combination of nature and art, a change of plantations, park, pieces of water, and spacious pleasure grounds, offer to the eye a vact variety, harmonizing agreeably in every particular part, not less satisfactory to good taste than to the acquisition of knowledge; so that this place may certainly rank with the finest villas in Eugene.

The beauty of the whole is still considerably heightened by the specious and beautiful prespect towards the neighbouring countries, and the extensive woody mountains, as various in their shape as in their heights; so that the place where all this is exhibited, may with justice be considered one of the finest situations in

all Java.

The undersigned, in recommending the above botanical garden to the favorrable co-operation of all who place any interest in the objects for which it has been laid out, will reciprocally with the greatest readiness satisfy all application which this new establishment may enable him to fulfil; at the same time, he with aincere thanks, acknowledges the support which aeveral persons in Java, and Mr. Wallich in Calcutta, Mr. Sangsdorff at Rio de Janeiro, and other botanists, have already afforded him for the botanical garden at Bultenzorg.

garden at Bultenzorg.

By the Director of Affairs for Agricultore, Art, and Sciences, in Java and the

neighbouring Islands.

(Signed) C. C. C. REINWARDT,

COMETS.

It is now ascertained that one and the same comet returned to our system in 1785, 1795, 1801, 1805, and 1818-19. It appears that is never ranges beyond the orbit of Jupiter. Its short period, of little more than 34 years, and its mean distance from the sup, which is not much

greater than twice that of the earth, connect it in a particular manner with the part of the system in which we are placed: of course, it crosses the orbit of the earth more than sixty times in the course of a century. Its elements, as seen In 1818-19 are as under:

Passage of perihelion, mean time at 28977
Longitude of perihelion... 150° 59′ 15n
Longitude of node... 344° 35° 0
Angle of eccentricity... 58° 2° 58
Longitude of half the great-

er axis 0-34500 Half the greater axis ... 2-2131 Period 1202-54 days.

From these elements it appears that this comet is at present in opposition to the sun, and may perhaps be seen by very

powerful telescopes.

According to the calculation of M. Olbers of Bremen, after a lapse of \$3,000 years, a comet will approach to the earth in the same proximity as the moon; after 4,000,000 years it will approach to the distance of 7,700 geographical miles; and then, if its attraction equals that of the earth, the waters of the ocean will be clevated 13,000 feet, and cause a second delays. After 220,000,000 years, it will clash with the earth.

ANOTHER COMET .- M. Blempain, Director of the Royal Observatory at Marseilles, discovered, on the 28th of Nov. 4 h. 57 m. ln the morning, a comet, in the constellation of the Virgin. This comet, absolutely lavisible to the simple view, presented the appearance of a whitish cloud, very weak light, and sensibly circomscribed, though very badly terminated. Its angular dismeter appeared to be from 6 to 7 minutes. The beginning of a nucleus was with much difficulty distinguished, very small and very confined, but no tail. The following are the posttions, taken from its horary angle, and from its declination given by the demicircles of the parallelical machine. The 29th, at ten minutes past siz, A. M. real time, right ascension 183 deg. 7 min. de-clination 3 deg. north. The 30th, at forty-five minutes past five, A. M. right ascension 184 deg. 1 min., declination 1 deg. north. The 2d of Dec. at six minutes past five, A. M. right ascension, 185 deg. I min., declination 2 deg. 3 min. north.

ACADEMICAL PRIZE QUESTIONS.

First subject. Illustration of the ancient History of Persia and Chalden.— The Boyal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, Paris, has proposed the following prize subject for the year 1821: "To compare the monuments which remain of the ancient empire of Persia and Chalden, either edifices, basso-relievos statues, or inscriptions, amulets, coins, eugrared stones, cylinders, &c. with the religious doctrines and allegories contained in the Zend Acesta, and with the incidence and data which have been preserved to us by Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and oriental writers, on the opinious and customs of the Persians and Chaldenas, and to illustrate and explain them as much as possible by each other."—The prize is a gold medal of 1,500 franca value. The essays are to be written in Latin or French, and sent in before the lat of April 1821. The prize will be adjudged in July following.

Second subject. Pariation of the Compain.—The Royal Aculemy of Copenhagen proposes the following price question: "Num inclinatio et vis acus magneticas lisdem, quibus declinatio diornis variationibus sont subjects? Num ciam longiores, ut declinatio, habent circuitus? Num denique has variationes certis fluibus circumscribere possumus?" The prize is 50 Danish ducats,

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

CEYLON,

Galle.-Mr. Mayor, though resident as a missionary, says: "There are upwards of 3000 Mahomedans in Galle, who apeak Malabar. At present, no attempt is made to lead them from the paths of error late the way of truth and peace, They are persons of very quick understanding; but to enprossed in trade, that Misafouncies have bitherto been disconraced from using any means to instruct them. Several of them have called on me, desiring me to educate their sons in English, A considerable number attended daily at my house, together with several Ciogalese, and a Budblet priest."

Declension of Bhudhism .- The same missionary adds some remarks which indicare, that while the religion of Bhudha may be succeeded by a worse, the misalouaries who -witness the change are either inactive, or their lahours impo-

tent.

" I belleve that Budhlam Is on the decline in this island-not that it is yet yielding to the Cross of Christ-the preaching of the glorious Gospel of the bleered God. Most beartily do I wish that such a statement could be made, Few, comparatively very few, of the nasives have ever heard a single sermon : and how that they believe in him, of whom they have not heard? They are not rellugabiling the worship of Builliu, for the warship of the only true God; but for the worship of Derile. The Devil is regarded by the greater part of the Cingalese as the author of all temporal evil; and, therefore, when lo health, they attrud the ceremonies of his priests, and offer gifts of money or rice, that he may be propitions toward them, and inflict no er f on them bimself, nor permit inferior Derds to hart them; when sick, they either come to the Devil's dance themselves, or send by others, and make their offerings to the Prince of Darkness; and you, that, in case of recovery, they will perform some peculiar service for his goodness toward them. One ping yowed, for instance, that he would constantly keep a lamp burning in the midst of a field-n light which could benefit no human being, but which butns as a witness that darkness covers the land, and great darkness the people."

CAPE OF GOOD BOPA.

Notice from some of the missionary matines in the interior.

Hephridah .- Its consequence of the irreption of the Caffree, the missionaries had been ordered by government to leave

this station. The latest intelligence states It to be without a missidnery, and that nearly all the Bushmen who had settled there had fled to the mountains ; and that of the hats and eardens which covered the land, but a vestige was to be seen.

Grace Hill. - The missionaries at this station also were directed by the government to remove within the colony.

New Latzakoo .- The King and his chiefs attend public worship. Some of the Bootsmannas discover a snuud understandlar, and no inconsiderable knowledge of religion. The calls for trachers, by Bootsuanuas in different quarters, were lucreasing.

Mr. Hamilton's mechanical labours had been unresaltted. The water of the Kroo-

pine had been led.

Bethang,-Disorder had arisen from the quarrels which took place during Mr. Schmelen's absence, between two of the Chiefs and their people; and his distress had been increased by the reprehensible behavlour of some of his members.

Africaner's Kraul .- Mr. Moffatt, on 26th Jan, 1819, succeeded Mr. Libner at this station. The disadvantages of the soil and climate are so great, that mensures have been taken to remove the settlement to a better shaution. For several miles, not a single blade of grass is at times to be seen; every where appear withering bushes and loose sand, infrequency of rain, and its partial distribution by thunder-showers when it does come, lay the people under a contional necessity of moving about the country for pasturage. On a journey to the Damara country, with the chief and a number of the people, in the direction of NNE., in search of a better spot, after travelling fifty-five days, through an immense country, they returned home without basing attained their object.

Worm Bath .- Mr. Ebuct returned to this station on the 19th of March. On asking Capt. Bondleswart, who had invited him to return to the station, why he had sent for him, Bondleswart replied, that having been in great danger of losing his life by wrestling with a lion, he had resolved " to keep close to the grapel, and not to wunder, as le had formerly done, to distant parts of the coontry."

Mr, Ebner found the property which he had left here, on removing in Africamer's braal, to rafety. The untives had kept their gardens in good order. Since his return, however, the people had shown so little regard to religion, that he had thoughts of removing to some of er siation.

MADAGASCAIL.

Tamatage. - Messey, Berau and Jones. made a preparatory visit to this Island and district August 1818, and instituted an experimental school. Mr. Jones returned from Mauritius in November following, and renewed preparations for teaching the children of the natives. Mr. teaching the children of the natives. Beron left Maurirlus on the 27th Dec. for Foolepointe in Madagascar. He bad becam to form a vocabulary of the Madecasse language; which he understands is written by the chief Rudama, and by many of his people, in the Arabic character .-At Tamatave, the chief, Jean Hécé, having given to Mr. Junes a please of ground, the latter and began to build a schoolhouse; and it was his intention, when this was completed, to creet a dwellinghouse for the Mission.

Mr. Jones had been visited by some chiefe from Fout points, who intrested him to come over and teach their children, In the opinion of Mr. Jones, Poulepointe, including the adjacent villages, will form a very eligible missionary station.

SOUTH SEAL.

Some information respecting the relighous haquieles, and the new political relations to which the external reception of Christianity in many of the blunds had given rise, has been given in vol. VIII, p. 473.

Idolatry has been renounced, and the profession of Christianity become general in the istance of thinkete, Eimen, Tapuamany, and Tetaron; and in those of Huabeine, flainten, Tanra, Bornborn, und Marua - the first four denominated Georgian Islands, after our venerable sorereign ; and the others called Society 1slamis, after the Boyal Society, at whose instance the expedition under Capt. Cook was fixted out in 176%.

Telanora, one of the chiefs of Borabara, passed over to Mitrua, a small island about fifteen miles to the westword of Borabara; and there related to its chiefs the surpriving events which had recently come to pass in the Society and Georgian lates. The chiefs of Maena openly renonneed pacanism, and the lubabitants united with their chieft in professedly embrazing Christlaulty.

A number of the inhabitants of the Paumoto Islands also reconneed heatheni-m, and made a profession of Christhunliy. These Islands are situated from two mry-free to fifty leaguest ensured of Othhele; and me lababited by a race of people proverbial for their object superstitions, shouldable tices, and uncelenting cruelly.

Analis Journ. - No. 49.

Education of Capts in Europe.—The Bashaw has beut to the continent, by way of Alexandria, eightern or twenty Count from Buseita, for the benefit of European education. Mr. Jowett says, under date of Dec. the 31st, at Alexandria:

To day I received a book of Arabic proverbs and fables, in Arabic and Irabia, compiled by one of the Copes sent to Milan, and printed at that places a very promising specimen of what may be expected of them in due there.

Convents at Hierardria .- Mr. Jowett communicates some observations on these establishments, made on the spat,

After visiting the convents at Alexandria, he writes a

I have now paid my first risk to the three principal Christian establishments, the Country the Latin, and the Greek. They are built within five minutes' walk of one another; on a large open space, without the inner and within the outer walls, which was the site of the old city. Here, as you ride over the unequal soil dusty ground, you see multitudes of Bedo in Arabs, clad in nothing more than a course long shirt, and generally a large wrapper about their bodles, digeing among the subterraneous rules, to procure the large sugare stongs found among thru, which the bashaw uses in building. Their employment is a fit emplem of mine. Agong the coins of the Christian churches, I am exploring and looking for some entuable recotting, by the help of which the Church of our Redeemer may be built again. Alas! may they not, in their present agate, divided by heresics and sold-me, benighted by lengtance and superstitless, and depressed by higher powers, he firly compared to rulus! The ugh professing to be Christians, do they flourish ! May it and be tild, to one and mother of them. Thou hast a name that thou livest, and art dead? thus trust, however, is in the God of braven, that he will prosper us; therefore we his servants will wrise and build.

s Divided by herestes and soldsma." This is one of the objections made by a Protestant missionary to the venerable remains in Egypt of the three Christian communions, the existing establishments dependent on the Coptic, the Latin, and the Greek church. This objection, applied equally to them all, may surprise the members of those communious more than the impeachment of error.

Allabia.

State and influence of the Wahabeer .-This schism had its origin to the interior

VOL. IX.

of Arabia. A woman, named Fantoma, announced a simplified system of Mahamedanian; in which various rites and practices of the old system are rejected, together with certain points of the cus-

tomary creed.

This party had been gathering strength for a long time; but harry surfaced, as is generally known, a signal defeat from thrabin, son of the Bashaw of Egypt. He took Derijah, their espiral, which was aroundly fortified, and defeated by upwards of eighty pieces of common. Abstallah, the chief of the sect, with his mephew and another leader, were sent to Caustantinople; after being exposed, in chains, in the streets of the city, they were beheated, and their badies left unburied for three days. The chief Imam or priest of the sect had been put to death by Burablen; after having been exposed to public derision, with all his teeth drawn,

be was placed on a pedestal, over a quastity of gaupowder, and blown must the air.

It does not appear, however, that the schien is heald. In occeral parts the Walmbeen malustin thomselves; and in others they are propagating their opinions around them. They have been called by analogy the Protestants of Mahumeston. ism. Some sangaine framers of privalonary reports have expressed on expectation that " divisions and varioner among the professors of the Turkish religion, so immensely extended as to cover some of the best and fairest portlom of the globe, will be the chief means of its decline and end. This, they say, is highly-probable." The Imfiniduals to whom perspicacity this consequence is so clear, can see no danger to the Christian church in multiplying divisions ad influitum.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Is our last number it was mentioned, nodes the local intelligence of Madras, that the principal inhabitants of that aresidency had beld a public meeting, at which it was resolved, monng other marks of their high estimation of the character and achievements of the Cavresor-general, to present him with a diagond star. The noble Marquis, however, with a rare spirit of disinteresondoess, has declined this opleaded testimental of their regard, and expressed himself contented with the intention of thus manifesting it-His own fetter, perpetuating the record of these exalted centiments, will be found under " Madras." The public here will learn with concern that the public Marquis less been slightly indisposed; but a halletia, published at the reat of governtorut, contains the actisfactory assurance that bis Lordship is nearly recovered. The fusitive Appa Sulilly, whose course of flight and fate since he last disappeared line heen an enignia, has once more emerged juto Beld.

INDIA—HRITISH TERRITORY, Clemations or the Annt, Official - published in India.

Comp before Gopoul Drough. Friday. 14th May 1819.—Extenct Division Ofders by Briggational Printler, C.B. Division office Order, Paralle Madera. Bell spaceral Printer congratulates the troops mader his command upon the re-

salt of the operations against Gopand Denogle; and it will be a pleasing part of his duty to make known to his fixe, the Commander-In-chief that nothing could exceed the willingness with which the laburlous duties of the siege were constacted, or the gallanter and opinit with which the strong works of the enemy were asshalten; and which he is convinced news was excelled by any troops in the world. He has to deplore the loss of some brave officers and solders, particularly of Ene. Elliot of the rife corps, who was killed, when exerting himself to the utmost in the execution of his duty. The Brig.neneral has also to lument the loss of the services of Capt. Dunn, and Lileurs, Tay. for and Silver, who were wounded when showing no example of the must determined laurery to the troops. Where every officer and subtier employed did their duty to the utmost, it is difficult to point out those who most dissinguished themselves; but the Briggeneral feels much indebted to Lieu. Grant of the cucheers, for the very judicious situation In which he placed the hatteries and planned the attacks, and combinted one of them; and he was ably assisted by Ens. Oliphaus. To Major Chaveland of the artiflery, much praise is due for the judgment which be almoved in so well directing the fire from the butterbe, and the officers and men of that corps, as well as the artillery troop of H. M.'s 224 light dragoons, are entitled to every credit for the intuitrable insinuer to which the guns were served both before and during the attack, and the excellent practice which was made. Nothing could carred the

zeal shown to the service by lacut.col. Fraser, Capta. Law, Cuppaidge, and Jones, commanding d Bereut parties; and every thing that could be done was accomplished by the troops under their command. To Capts. Smotheraite and the pioneers, the Briggeneral feels much indebted for their unwearied exertlous, constantly exposed to a very heavy fire; and much praise is the to Dr. Trotter and the medical officers generally, whose assistance was upon every occasion, and la every altuation, so promptly afforded. The exertions of them. Gregory, to getting up a six-pounder to blaw open the gate through a heavy fire, and over an almost impassable cond, entitles him to the greatest credit. To the Assistadjaco., Lieut, Watson, and Assist.qr,mast general Capt. O'Donnoghur, Brig gen. Pritzler feels much Indebted for their great exertions, and the able assistance they afforded, as well us to Capt. Dunn, aszist.gr mast.gen, and to his aid-de-chainp, Capt, Browne, of H.M.'s 25th light dragoous.

Division after Orders .- A funeral party, consisting of 1 serjeunt and 40 European rank and file, under a subaltern from the lat brigade, to parade at 5 c'clock this evening at the tent of the late Ensign Elthat of the rifle corps, for the purpose of attending the remains of that officer to the grave. This purty to be famished with three rounds of blank curtridge. Officers off duty are requested to attend the funeral.

Division after Order .- An extra dram to be issued this evening to all the Europeaus in camp.

Unofficial, published in India. DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.

Col. Dewar arrived at Hu selusbad with the Sangor field force from Asserghur, on the 30th of April, and murched again on the 3d of May.

SIEGE OF ASSEERGHUR.

We extract from another journal, kept In camp, detailing every day's operations, the more luteresting parts; having previously compared it with the official account from the London Gazette, and the unoficial letter and journal, respectively given in vol. VIII. p. 294, 487, and 600. The first passage is selected, because it brings distinctly luto view the detachments and companies engaged, and specifies the conspicuous stations of many individual officers.

Extract Journal of the Siege .- March 17.-All attempts towards an amicuble adjustment having crased, orders to the following effect were issued at 1 P.M. by Brig.general Doveton .- "The troops, as per note," to be keld in renliness to asshult the Pettale at day-break to-morrow, under the command of Lieut.col. Fraser, of the Royal Scots, and assemble for that purpose at midnight, and more out an hour afterwards. - One hundred ploneers under a subaltern, with proper tools to move in rear of the column of attack, and the remainder with the doolies, puckallies, &c. &c. to follow the reserve, covered by a squadron of envalry.—On the Pettali being carried, the englneers to erect with the least possible delay, the necessary works and batteries for destroying the defence, and breaching the Lower Fort .-Hrly, general Sir John Malcolm to co-operate to the westward, at the same hour, In the assault of the Pettah.—The troops to move along the bed of the Batrekairah Nullah, till arriving at the bond, and from thence to rush into the Petiali by the gate aml to its left. On their march to be flanked by two companies in file of the light infantry, marching alone each bank of the Nullah .- The two brigades of horse artillery, flank companies of the 1st and 17th, and a detachment of the 2d light cavalry, to halt under cover in the Chowcal Nullah, ready to move rapidly into the Pettuh, or to any other point which Lieut. col. Fraser may direct.-The reserve to halt in the Bateekairah Nullah, to which place, in the possession of the Pettah, all reports to be directed .- After obtaining passession of the Pettah, the troops to place themselves under cover as speedily as possible amought the houses, till the meessary works can be thrown up by the engineers. Four 12-pounders, one 12-pounder, and four mortars to be beld in readiness under Major Blair, to more in-to the Pettah as soon as the batteries shall be completed for their reception.

Orders also to the following effect, for co-operating with the above, were issued by Brig.zen. Sir John Malcolm .- " The 1st battalion of the 8th regt, of Brugal native infantry to proceed at two o'clock to-morrow morning to a position on the Choukan road, ready to co-operate at day-break with the column of attack .-Capt. Frith's four howitzers, with four companies of the 2d and 6th Madras N. I. to proceed at four o'clock to a position between the Lol Baug and Pettah, favour-

Column of attach under the command of Lerat. col. France, Rayal Serie.—Five companies Royal Serie.—Five companies Royal Serie.—Five companies Royal Serie. I fank companies of his Majesty's ext foot a Madras European regit, a free companies in har. (8th t corps of suppers and miners.

Culumn of Reserve, under the command of Marer Dairyanke, H.M.'s 30th Jun.—Two companies it has the temperature of 30th foot; one companies it has the command of the companies at bat. (7th regit, one equation of 7th cav., 1 two brigades of borse artiflery) limb commands but but. 7th N.I., detailment of the 4d Caratty. ed caratry.

able for playing upon the Lower Fort during the assault of the Potah.-Capt. Manson, with two 54 both howitzers, and Cipt. Fleetwood, with the rocket establishment, to take up a position towards the N. E. angle of the Upper Fort.-Two companies of the 2d bat. 6th Madras N. I. to be stationed at the Lol Bang to aupport Capt. Frith, and a brigade of horse artillery to be placed also at his post.-Four companies of the 2d bat. Madras N. I., a jemadar, and thirty troopers, and one hundred regular horse, under the command of Lieut.col. Smith, to join the 14th regt, at Choukan, and move at four o'clock along the road leadlug to the Petrali, to support the 1st bat. 8th Bengal N. I .- Lieut.col. Russell, with the 3d cavalry, a brigade of horse artillery, and two companies of the greundier b atallon, to accupy a line extending from the left of Capt, Edsall's post to the Boorgaum road, and assisted by Capt. Ambrose and the Guicawar horse, to occupy eminences in front of their present position to Lieut. Muthias's past, reconno tring also, during the assault, some positions in advance. - Lieut.col. Curseitie, with a grenadier buttalian, to move at four o'check to a position on the Kantlah road, to the right of Capt. Edsail's post, and as far advanced as may be safe from the enemy's fire, detucting at two o'clock a company for the protection of the murtar and rocket battery, under Capt, Manson and Fleetwood, and establishing by small purtles a communication with the Lot Baug."

The journal then records the taking of the Pettah, which has been described in the official account. The attack commenced at dawn, and in little more than an hour the town was carried.

During the assault, and the continuance of the enemy's are, about one hundred shells were thrown into the lower fort from Captalu Felile's howltzers, and a few shells and rockets from Captain Manson and Firetwood, in order to annoy the enemy, and distract their attention from the attacking column. After obtalning posterolou of the Pettah, and the ceasing of the enemy's fire, the troops, with the following exceptions, were directed to return to camp. The column of attack, and the let and 8th buttallon, p tive infantry, who occupied the Petrali, Capt. Frith's howltzer hattery, two companics of grenadiers, at the Moutee Baug, and two of the file Mairas native infantry at the Lol Bone. The large guns of the upper fort did no execution, but the enemy were the whole day very alert in the lower fort, and wounded a few in the Pettah with their small arms. During the muraling, the ground around the fort was well recommitteed by the engineers, in order to find out a spot for the erection

of the gun-battery, to consist of six 18pounders and two 12-populers, to breach the lower furt near the N.W. augh. The mortar-battery position was fixed in the Petiali, to consist of six mortare. To raise these works, were ordered for the mortar battery, a detachment of ploneers from General Doveton's force, and a strong working jearty from the troops in the Pettah; and for the gun battery two hundred sappers and min-rs, the remainder of the plouvers from Gen. Doveton's force, the whole of those from Gen, Malcolm's, and a strong working and covering party, and all the disengaged public followers. After sumet, the gan battery was commenced on a rising ground about six hundred yards from the N. W. angle of the lower fort, but owing to the failure of materials, it was at the approach of morning, and after attaining about one third of its height, again destroyed, and the materials coocealed in a neighbouring untlab. During the erening, the enemy shewed a disposition to sally, but on being perceived they retired.

Merch 19.—The ploneers, assisted by a strong working parry, were employed near the spat fixed on for the gun battery, in filling sand-bags, and other necessary preparations.

Meanwhile, that is, about souset on the evening of the 19th, the enemy made the unexpected and desperate sally, in which Lieut-col. Fraser was killed. Favoured by the nature of the ground, and supported by a heavy matchlock fire from the lower fort, they succeeded in gaining the main street of the Pettah. The detachment which Colonel Fraser was rallying when he fell, soon drove them back.

The battery was forished during the night, and six 18-punders lodged in it early after day-break on the aext morning. Brigadier-general Sir John Malendar's beast-quarters were established at the Lol-Bang.

Murch 20.—The gui-battery being ready at 6 A. M. commenced a heavy fire on the defences of the apper fort, and on the part of the lower fort intended to be breached. The enemy's anns were soon allenced, and a good breach was effected by snu-set. The battery continued to fire every half hour during the night at the breach, to brep it char.

Alarch 21. — General Doveton Issued the following orders: "Identical Smith is directed to take charge of the triops in the Fettalt to-morrow morning at three o'clock, with a detacliment of the 1st batt, of the 14th. Maj. Bingafehi, with his brigade, to arrive there at the same hour, and to place himself under the orders of Lieut, col. Smith."

Murch 22.—Was employed chiefly in theowing shells into the upper fore, and firing occasionally at its defences. In the course of the day 130 were thrown, and

all with good effect,

The night was employed in creeting two additional batteries, to receive each a 12-pounder, and placed about 200 yards right and feft of the breaching battery. The one on the right to fire at some defences of the lower fort from which they amoyed our troops in the Petral. That on the left to schoole the large gan in the centre bastion of the Upper Fort, which amonyed our breaching battery; though situated so obliquely as to prevent our fire from thence using directed at it with any certainty.

The following orders were issued by the general;" Lieut.col. Greensteet, with his heigade, guos, &c. and engineer department, are directed to much totourrow morning at four o'clock, leaving merely his posts at Suraer and Doobah."

The 18-pounders did not fire to-day, the nortars fired 130 rounds with good effect, but the Upper Fort, varying their range from the flag-staff hartfon to the

masque.

Murch 23 .- The enemy did not fire a single gun from the Upper Fort, silenced by our 12-pounders. At night they fired two shots from the dag-staff bastlens, and these being returned by the 12pounders, un more firing occurred on either side during the night, except an occasional abot from a 6-pounder at the breaching battery, to keep the breach clear. The 12-pounders fired 270 reands, and 114 shells were thrown successfully into the Upper Fort during the day. A 44-inch howitzer, loaded with grape, was placed in the top of the barricade thrown across the street leading to the principal gare of the Lower Fort, in order to prevent a sortle in that direction from the

March 24.—The 12-pounders employed during the night to edencing the defences of the Lower Fort; the 6-pounders in keeping the breach clear. 137 rounds of the 12-pounders, 52 rounds of the 6-pounders, and three spherical caseshot were fired to-day. Four 18-pounders fired during the night at the breach. 116 stells were thrown with success farothe Upper Fort, during the day, directed

chiefly at the mosque,

During the night, employed in erecting a battery, 350 yards to the left of the breaching one, for two 8-inch howitzers and two 5½-inch morture. A smart free from the Lower Fort was directed, during the night, on our troops in the Petals. Capt. Burman, and two sepors, were slightly wounded, and a bhresty severely. The engineer department employed in making yabium. The Naspore

park of artillery was brought from Col. Pollock's camp, and the ungualor and stores deposited in the artillery lines. A 42-inch howitzer sent to the Pettain, at

the disposal of Lienteck, Smith,

March 25. — Fired, during the day, 120 8-inch shells into the Upper Fort; but the fixed being had, many failed. A 6-phander was fired at the breach every half hour during the night. Also the same from the Petrals, to sitence the rockets which had been amonying our troops there on the preceding night. Six 18-panuders and sixteen 12-panulers were fired at the enemy's guns in the centre tower, during the day. A sepoy was wounded at the breaching battery.

March 26 .- During the day, fired 131 shells into the Upper Fort with good effect, and two 18-pounders, seventeen 12-peanwiers, soil filty-one G-perunder altests at the defences. The piuneers and public followers were employed in collecting materials for erecting a new battery to the southward, for an 18-pounder and a 12-pounder, to make a second breach la the Lower Fort, and fire at its defences. The 24 batt, 6th Modras Nat, Inf. were arriered to match to a position in the Bateekalmh Nollsh, for the protection of the new lutteries to the southward, a'so three troops of the 3d Madras Local Car. to-morrow morning, at two o'clock, the whole under Lieut col. Russel. An 18 and 12-pounder were removed to the Pettah gate, ready for the new battery. A guarart was wounded from the curing is

fire to-day.

March 27 .- 135 shells were fired with soccess into the upper fort. The breach was kept open by a 12 and 6-pounder; a few shot were fired as the upper fort blen. During the tilght, employed in erecting the new buttery to the southward, and to taking the 12 and 18-pounder, with two 51-luch howltzers to the sport. 'The buttery could not, however, be completed before muraling. The gums were, therefore, lodged under good cover, within 190 yards of the battery. Two 6-pounders were also carried up on elephants to the helgists near the hill, called the Mogni-Le Topee. The camels, with the 44-inch howftzers, were also ordered up, but could not ascend the hill on accurat of ha abrupuless. A Lascur was wounded today. Gen. Deceton's division was emplayed in taking passession of the ridges on the N.E. angle. The enemy merely fixed a few shots from the opper rameparts. The enemy testified an alarm at our having un intention to assault the wicket of the Second Fort, and continued to roll down large stones, and to are thele large gons, until towards erentue. Ar their large gans could not be sofficiently depressed, our men soon got under good cover. The pioneers then commenced

arra ments for electing a buttery.

March 23.—Fired 126 shells have the Upper Fort. Seventeen 18-pounders, three 12-pounders, and eight 6-pounders, were fired chiefly at the breach. Capt. Fleetwood threw also into the Upper Fort, ten 32-pound carcase rockets. The battery on the south a de for the new breach, was perfected during the night, and the 18-pounder placed in it. The 12-pounder unfortunately broke down. Gen. Director's division was employed in contoning the works on the N. E. angle.

March 29 .- The breaching lattery recommenced firing this murning, to perfect the breach previous to the approaching assau t. An 16 and a 12-ponnier also were carried to the left, and a hattery erected for them during the night to destroy the defence, and perfect the breach to the left. The 18-pounder on the southern the commenced firing a little after day-break this morning; and, about 11 o'clock, the 12 pounder having been repalend, was also got lato the battery, and made a good breach in part of the carrain of the Lower Fort in the evening. A very Boy fire was directed from the Lower and Upper Forts, at the working party, and clephants employed in getting these and to the battery. The breach being report practicable, the following Orders were Issued by Brig.gen. Sir John Malerlm, for the assault intended to take place at 3 P. M. of the play following; ar thirer ent of 130 men of H. M.'s 67th, umler Lieut, Col. Ewart, harme be a granted by Gen. Dovetou.

DIVISION ORDITAS.

" The assault of Malyghur, or the I wer fort of Ass rehur, will take place ri- uruw, and the following arrangement of the troops is ordered. The attok on the breach t the N. W. augle of the lower fort is placed under the command of Li macol. Consellie, and will be composed as per note. The attack of the bre to the south of the lower fact will by commanied by Licut.col. Russell, of the I reg. Light Cavalry, and composed me per mont. The attack under freut, col. Core to w Il, on crtering the breach, men to the right und scour the campart tek li lar's louse, immediately above the catemay of the lower fort, and prive the entry from the works and houses,

between the breach and the gateway, that they may attempt to defeul; and having effected this, to form a lodgment covered from the fire of the defences of the upper firt at or near the Killedar's house. A party of a jem dar and 30 pioneers, with crowbars and cotrenching tools, will accompany this attack, to all in covering the troops, forcing open the gates of the lower fort or doors of any houses that may be defended. Lieut. of, Corsellis will, in a bancing towards the Killedar's hou e, leave such posts as he may design such leut in keep open the communication with the breach. The reserve of this attack will be posted at the bottom of the breach, and wait for orders. Lient.rol. Corsellis will also detach two companies of the attacking column, who will be instructed to occupy the ravines on the heights above the breach, and to take the enemy la flank; and cut off their retreat, should they attempt to defend the houses in the lower fort. The attack under Lieut.col. Russell will, on entering the breach, clear the works of the lower fort to their lett, and to act towards the rateway builing to the Pettah, placing the troops under such cover as may off r towards the upper fort, and obeying all auch orders as may be received from Llunt. col. Corsellis. A detachment of triops, as per mites, will be placed under the command of Lieut.col, Smith in the Pertali. These detachments will join Lieuteol. Smith as early as possible, and be will direct all others now with him to Jolu their corps. As Brig.gen. Sir John Malcolm deems it of importance to distract the attention of the enemy by every possible means, he wishes Li ut. col. Smith to make such them betrations of attack as he deems likely to draw the evenry's fire without exposing his men. Scaling tablers will be provided for the heat,col.; and us it is possible, should the enemy desert the S. W. angle of the lower fort to defend other parts, that a party might succeed in escalading the harton on that face, where the defences have been destroyed, the practicability of such an attempt is entirely left to Lieut.col. Smith's direction. Should Lieut.col. Smith's direction. Should the enemy desert or be driven from the works of the gateway, Lieut.col. Smith will use every effort to break open the gate as speedily as possible, and a sixpounder will be provided for that purpose. The whole of the troups ordered for the attack, with then reserve, will be formed for the assault in columns of sections, right in front, at quarter distance, and in

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c to a to the first of H.M. 67th reg,

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the p of c to p on the breach.

The Mark of the state of the st

^{3 40} men of the Madraa European reg. under an European officer. 200 of the 1st hat 7th reg., that are huropean officer. The detachment, 1st hat 1sthing; one company, 1st bat. 1st reg., under L. rat. Campled.

the order in which the curps have been bebefore iletaffeil. More pa termae institutions will be given to the officers commanding the different attacks, to briggillers and officers comman lag corps, previous to the asanalt. The troops will be provided with one day's provisions, and arra k, &c. for the Europeans will be provided by the Sub.a -- it.com.gen. The detachment of H. M. 67th reg., lat batt. 7th reg, and of the grenadier reg., will more from their present ground to morrow, so as to reach the Lol Bang at half past one o'clock, P.M. The troops ordered for Lieut.col. Russell's attack, will assemble at the band at the hour abovementioned, and receive their orders from the Lient.col. The As let.qr.mast.gen. will furni h gulder for the several columns, and the engineer officer will prepare the necessary materials for placing the troops nuder cover. A portion of scaling ladders with a detachment of pioneers will be provided for each artack."

Continued firling was supported every ave minutes during the night, at both breaches. A number of shells, louded with pieces of port-fire and other comhustible matter, we e torown into the lower fort to destroy the killedar's house, and other buildings where the enemy was posted in great strenath. This object was specifily accomplished.

March 30 .- Mullyauth, or the liwer fort of Assecr, was this morning at sunrise taken possession of by our troops,

The official report of Brig.gen. Sir John Malcolm describes this transaction. vol. VIII, p. 293.

March 30 .- After the occupation of the lower fort, the suns in the son h battery were withdrawn, and brought to the Pettal gate. During the night the mortars (with the exception of one) were taken from the Petter, and placed under cover in the lower fort. Three Europeans, 5 natives, and a purkally, were wounded.

March 1. - The mortars threw 176 shells with offect; 58 18 pounders and 61 12-pounder shot were fired against the defences of Kumurgah or the second fort. Two 2 and two 54-inch howitzers were placed on the much side, and two 54-inch howitzers on beils, opened from the Mogul's Cap. A sepay and a dimoly bearer were wounded.

April 1 .- During the night, constructed an 8-gun battery, 600 yards from the N.W. currain of the upper fort. Fired during the day 274 8-inch shells, and 124 54-Inch, 60 1s-pounders, and 60 12-pounder round shot. At 18 and a 12-pounder were placed in the Pettali to destroy the western defences of the second fort. Three sepays wounded. The 6th reg, placed in the Pettah.

April 2 - The 3 gan battery being completed during lat night, the purs were got into it this marning, and commenced firms on the N.W. currain of the second fort about two o'clock P.M.

Journal of the Operations on the N.E. Sile, by Briggen, Provetor.

Murch 27 .- O cup rd the Ram Baugh, and established the engineer depôt there. The enemy brought a large gun from the N. E. barron to bear on this point. During the day a hattery for two 12. pounders was constructed in front of the garden to slience it.

22th.—Cut a communication from the Ram Bauch to the tiwn.

29th.-Constructed the two batteries (I and 2), one for 5 18-pounders, and one for 4 12-poundary.

30th .- The batteries were finished by morning, but owing to the great labour attending the dragging up the guns, only 4 were got in by sunset. A buttery for 2 heavy morrars was made immediately on the right of No. 1.º

31st. - During this day the whole of the guns in No. 1 were in battery. A battery for 8 mortars was thrown up in front of the Rint Baugh. The every kept up a fire of matchbooks while this work was roing on, but without effect. The embeasures of No. 1 were repared and widened, and a 12 pounder placed tu battery on the reht.

April 1 .- Constructed a mortar lattrry for 19 mortars is the rear of the left battery.

Journal of Gen. Melcolou's operations resumed.

April 3 .- Fired 152 8-luch and 62 54inch shells; 1209 18-pounder stot, and 230 12 pounders .- Destroyed al the deforces to the right of the breach. The fire, however, being rather too oddlyne

One of our correspondents from the camp

One if our correspondents from the catagorommunicates a meant itimal par ware.

"On the night of 12 such, a liver of 1 reconstruction of the production of two matters are such and we matter to entitle the former little wall, on the left a leaf side not won the east side of the litt, I note to reconstruction of the litt, I note to remain and the litt. of the tief, in the torenou of the second batter of for it prenders uponed ... six is second to track, the former common d by Capt. Bearing of the Medrae N. A. and may d by the men of his troups, the tree by Lent. Fablett, of the Rengalations, was at his Nershalts for the real ery on.—The strent of the wall which it was in just to dear y at his hides of it is raine, to make a fill is raine, to make a the wall which it was it is retribed. It was an aides of it straine, to set the enwer amonying the victim ag party in the vance to the head, was so great, the to the term to if rought and an automate and the solution and the so a shirth different to the season of the seas catte Journal

on the corner tower, two 18-pounders were drawn out at hight to the right of the battery.—A reward having been offered for shot, many were brought in yeatenlay by our followers. To day 1015 18-pounders, 251 12-pounders, and 41 6-pounders were fixed. Two men were wounded in the Lower Fort.—During the night, employed in carrying up sand-hear, galions, and fascines, to the ridge in front of the present hattery, and making a small breast-work for a covering purity.

April 4,-Threw 72 8-Inch, and 49 54 lack shells.-Fired at the defeace of the seroul fort from the two 18-pointers drawn not to the right, and from the 12and an 12-pounder slut - During the night employed in dragging up from the Pettale into the lower fort two 18 pounders for the intruded battery on the ridge, In advance of the present one; It being perposed as the only practicable mode to make a breach by mining in the lower fort wall, and through that to transport the gune. Lodged the two guns at the morar battery in the second fort .- Throw 59 8-fach and 96 14-inch stells .- Fired on the defences 105 18 pounders, and 136 12 pounder shot. - During the night two other 18-pounders were drogged up to the lower fort gateway, and placed in the morne buttery. Erected also the Intended breaching battery on the rider, and made a road to it. Made also last night a mine in the wall of the lower fort, for the passage of the gans to the ridge, which was successfully sprung this morning .-As the defences of the second fort were proct, deserved, a few good markemen were nushed forward under cover to the warr fort, to keep to check the enemy's matchiel men during our operations carrying on at the lower fort. The oleapaper was very naccessini .- Lieur. Hamenle, of H. 31.'s 65th regt, communiting the European working party in the lower fort, was wounted in the nucle by a mutchingk half, not dangerously .- A verlyand of the Bombay artiflery was daner panels was mired, and use Jemadar and wire seproy slichtly.

Jearnal of Gen. Donelus's operations.

April 3.—Constructed a battery for 4 testing for 4 testing to front of No. 1. The curry kept up a heavy fire of matchlocks, but without effect, on the working party.

April 4.—Enlarged No. 1, by adding 3 embrasures to its right, to hear on the N. E. hashon, from whence the enemy No. 3, for two 21, and 4 18-pounders to hear on the cortain and totalning wall. A heavy fire of matchlets, but without effect. Jewent Boo har harby this day requested that the Saladar of Boochampoor wealth and is Jenachar Sastan Khan

to speak to him, as that person was not present, Monre Bam, a respectable officer of the Bourlandman managers, was allowed to vialt the fort, at 7 P M.; but to show that the intercourse permitted between Scindinh's others was meestineeted with any desire on our part to negotciare, and that we admitted of not the alightest coastation of bootdities on their account, a double mapper of shells were thrown during the early part of the night. -The shells had so much amonged the garrison, that Jerwant Rao lear deserted his own palace, and took up his re-idence in the Sath Maleal (that appearing above the thig-staff hastlin) which is considered as bomb-prout.

Journal of Gen. Malcolat's operations,

April 6.—Threw 98 8-inch and 17 54 inch shells; fired at the defences of the second fort 149 18-pennater and 211 12-pennater above. Employed during the night in completing the new buttery and road to it, and brinsian the guas from their position in the lower fort ready to drag facts the battery early in the queraing; made also a good magazine; and prepared the ground for the phillorius. Four sepays wounded in the lower fort.

April 7 .- The 18-pounders were got into the new buttery early this morning, and we commenced breaching the upper fort at 10 P. M. The enemy kept up a strong matelifiek fire on our party this morning, but wounded, however, only 3 men. Threw 106 8-inch, 53 54 lech, and 26 44 Inch shells. Expended 858 18-pagaders, 77 12-paraders, and 12 6pounder shot. In the evening, two vakeels come from Jeswant Ran Lar, with offers to succender, but wishing to seipulate for his garrioun retaining their arms. Tills could ant be marked to. Briggen, Sir John Malcolm immediately waited on Gen. Develop, to consumbane these propositions, and the following is the substance of the Mahratta note disparelied to the Killedur :

" Briggen. Doveton requires the nuconditional surrender of Jesuson Ruo Lar and his garraon. Jesusan Boo Lar and his principal officers will be delivered over to Dowlat Hao Scindish, who will treat them as he may think dr. The rest of the garrison are to succeeder, and un leaving their arms in the fort, or delive ing them up after they come out, they are prumised their lives, and the security of their property and families .-Any further favour or indulgence that Brighen, Daveron may shew them, is oprioual, and must be considered exclusively as an act of clomency on the part of the Beitish Government, and therefore be matter of stipulation. Appels Salifa, the Ex-Rajab of Nagyore, who is firmly believed to be in Asseer, must be delivered over to Brig. Gen. Doveton. If any attempt to favour his escape, or to conceal his person, be discovered, the promise of mercy to the garrison, and protection to their families, contained in this note, to be not and void."

During the night, repaired the embraaures, and commenced an approach up the hill, to the right of the battery. One European and 10 natives were wounded.

Journal of the operations of Brig. Gen. Doveton on the castern face.

April 5.—Magazine for No. 3 made, and that battery completed. The front of No. 2 was changed, in order to bear on the retaining and carrain wall. This day the N. E. bastion was completely destroyed, and the large gun on it was brought down.

April 6.—The 10-mortar battery on the left of No. 2 opened; and a communication made with the 4-mortar battery in front.

April 7.—The guns were brought into No. 3 battery, under a heavy fire; very triffing loss, the enemy's matchbries belag completely kept under by the right and left flanking batteries.

Journal of Gen. Malcalm's operations.

April 8 .- In consequence of the note sent yesterday, Jeswunt Rao Lar left his fort this day at noon, and having given nasurances that be and his garrison were about to evacuate it on the terms offered, he was conducted by Brig-gen. Sir John Malcolm to Brig.-gen. Doveton, where, though he professed his willinguess to an unconditional surrender, he stated his apprehension of being unable to make his troops agree to come out without their arms. Brig-gen. Doveton directed Jeswunt Rao Lar to return to his fort to complete his measures for their evacuation unconditionally, by six A. M. the next morning, or take the consequences. He at the same time requested Brig.-gen. Sir John Malcolm to undertake the whole arrangements connected with the fulfilment of the promise made by the Killedar, and to take possession of the fort in the manner, and at the period he saw best. The battery had ceased firing, but were ordered to be ready to recommence. Belg. Gen. Sir J. Malcolm went to the lower fort with Jeswunt Rao Lar, whom he compelled to return to his garrison, threatening him and them with destruction, if there was the least hesitation la the performance of the offer of unconditional surrender.

April 9.—At half past four this morning Brig.geu. Sir John Malcolm having made every arrangement for either taking

possession of or recommencing active operations against the Fort, went to Malyebur. At half past 5 A. M. he received from Jeswunt Hah Lar a message, stating that he and the garrison were preparing to come down, and requesting that a fing might be sent up: It was at the same time intimated that if the troops were to be disarmed it had bester be done when the men had gone below. A union flag was sent up with a party under Major Andrews of 100 Europeans and 100 natives who took possession of the upper gates, and by 7 o'clock A. M. the British flag was holsted on the western bastlon, under a royal salute from all the batteries. About the time also the garrison commenced their descent from the Upper Fort, and repaired to a spot near the Pettah, in the centre of a square formed by Brig.gen. Mulcolm's line, which had been fixed on for assembling with their baggage, in order that they might ground the former, and the latter be searched and nothing but personal property taken away. A little before noon, Jeswunt Rao Lar and the whole of the garrison (with the exception of the wounded) being assembled, a report was made to Brig.gen. Doveton, who came to the ground, and after taking the precautionary measure of directing the troops to load, told Jeswant Rao Lar and his principal Stedars the terms he intended as a boon to grant them, personal safety to themselves and their familles, their private property, and leave to the officers to retain their arms. They were then directed to bring their men in parties to surrender their fire-arms. This was effected by 2 P. M. with the greatest order, each Jemailar bringing the party he commanded in front of the Brig. Gen., when the generosity of the British Government was explained to them in granting them their lives, that of their families, their private property, their war shields, daggers, &c. (on their laying down their fire-arms) and safe escort to their countries, with subsistence to those who might stand in need of it. They then grounded their matchlocks, and making a salam in acknowledgment of the generous treatment which they received, filed off to make room for the next party. The garrison consisted of about 1200 fighting men, (besides numerous women and children,) of which 150 were Mekranies, Scindeas, and 100 Arabs. Their loss is by themselves stated at, Mckrunles, 9 killed and 10 wounded; Scindeas, 1 killed and 6 wounded; Arabs 3 killed and 10 wounded; Bondelas, 22 killed and 56 wounded; Mahratias, 5 killed and wonnded. Total 48 men killed, and 95 wounded.

At the time bostilities ceased, creat progress had been made in both breaches, the retaining wall on the castern side

VOL. IX.

K

Respecting Appah Sahib, see Relations with the Native Powers.

Asiatic Journ. - No. 49.

being destroyed, and that on the northern face almost falling. We had in battery against them 22 guns, 14 on the eastern, and 3 on the north and west faces, 26 mortars and howitzers were throwing shells into the upper fort. From recent examination, the points attacked appear to be not only the best, but the only assailable ones in the upper fort, and little doubt can exist, that with the very powerful means we possessed breaches would have been practicable in less than 40 hours. Although the ascent on the northern face of the hill leading to the breach made by Brig.gen. Sir John Malcolm is very steep, yet from its natural cover for troops, and the road and sup making to its summit, this disadvantage would have been of little import.

Thus has fallen into our hands a second

time the Fort of Asserghur.

The description of it above is from the same military pen.

CAPTURE OF COOPAUL-DROOG.

Bembay, June 26 .- The fort of Coopauldroog was carried by assault, on the 14th of May, by the force under the command of Gen. Pritzler. We understand that the resistance was considerable, and that the enemy committed considerable havoc, by throwing stones from the work. The loss on this occasion was six killed and 51 wounded, and this has been accounted for by the very spirited manner in which the officers and men did their duty. We have to lament the loss of a very promising young officer, Ensign Elliott, of the rifle corps, who fell, when exerting himself to the utmost at the second gateway. Capt. Dunn, assistant-quartermaster-general, and Lleutenant Pringle Taylor, were severely wounded. The former was employed to explain the brigadier-general's orders to the troops forming the left attack, and the latter, who happened to be accidentally on the spot, was permitted to advance with it. Both officers, as well as Lieutenant Silver, of his Majesty's 53d regiment, were wounded when shewing an example of the most determined bravery to the troops. -Bombay Courier, June 26.

AFFA SAHER.

The most interesting intelligence that we have seen from the interior, is a report of the capture of Appah Saheb, by Capt. Skinner of the reformed horse, whose active exertions in the late campaign have been so remarkably conspicuous. It is communicated in a letter from Bareilly of the 6th of July, which mentions also the prospect of great scarcity of grain, and the prevalence of the cholera among the people of the country—Calcutta Journal, July 22.

RELATIONS WITH THE NATIVE POWERS.

Unofficial, published in India.

The old King of Deihl has for some time been in sad grief and tribulation, on account of one of his subjects having withdrawn his neck from the yoke of bedience, and assumed royal titles; coining rupees without acknowledging the Mogul's supremacy: an act of rebel-

flon never perpetrated since the days of Akbar, except by Tippoo.

Sir David is ament at Jeipore, through whom a reference to government is medi-

tated.—Madras Cour. June 22.

Another private account says, the Nabob of Lucknow has thought proper to declare himself independent of the Great Mogul of Delbi, no longer acknowledging himself the Nach or Viceroy of that court. Having assumed the title of royally, he colus money in his own name. His rupees proclaim him Shaw Zemean,

king of the earth.

One of the commentators upon the transaction apeculates upon some other Nahoba and Soolaits, who hold their territories as dependencies of this prescriptive empire, which ancessive misfortunes have reduced from a circle to a point, soon imitating this defection. Their dependence upon the court of Delhi has long been but nominal. The new and unacknowledged king of Lucknow is reckoned the richest of the Indian tributaries of the British empire.

APPA SAMEB.

On the other hand, the Mahratta princes who assailed the throne of the Mogal as open enemies, and who founded a rival empire by justiming a new combination of the dislocated provinces, are some of them plunged to a lower degree in the circle of vicinitude than the venerated shadow of nominal greatness to which their confederacy reduced the Mogal.

Gualior, May 2.— Appa Saheb, the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, has for some time been in the neighbourhood of this place, protected by a principal Sirdar of Scindiah's.

"A letter from Husseinabad, dated the 4th of May, stated that they had just heard there of Appah Sahib's having been seen at no great distance from Gualler, and that he had been received with little respect or attention by Roshum Beg, a Sirdar, who was formerly in Holkar's service, and the man who was the chief instigator, if not actor in the murder of the late Bhase at Ashedpore." The letter adds, that it was not supposed Scin-

dla would be so regardless of his interest us to give protection to such a villain.— Modras Cour. June 22.

DYARAM.

Huneinobad.—May 4.—Dyaram, the ex-rajah of Hattrass, passed Hasseionhaul a few days ago on his way to Fatty-Gurh. He is protected by a pass from Sir Edw. Colebrooke, who is authorised to make a provision for the enhalstence of this old man, who hooks most wretchestly. Though in coming down he passed close to Bartpore, he had no communication with the Rajah or any of his people; so cautious the Rajah of giving offence,—Madrai Cour. June 22.

THE TWO MACN SINGS.

Jelpare, May 4.—On the death of the late Rajati (Jugget Sing, Seware) one of his wives (Buttamee Jee) was with child. She was lately delivered of a fine boy, whom the principal Rance has gone through the naual ceremony of adopting and declaring to be the legitimate and legal helr of the Joudpure family; her name is Ratture Jee, and she has named the young infant Jie Sing Seware, after his great angestor.

The boy Mann Sing, set up by Mohan Ram Nazir, has been set aside on a jaghter of ten thousand rupers per anum. Moham Ram has also been removed from office; his conduct in having set up the deposed boy having given great offence to the Ranse and other ladies of the Haram, as well as to all the principal Takoors and relations of the family. The Takoors Chand Sing, Bynee Saul, Foujee Ramee's privy council, and transme the affalts of the state under her direction.

Sir David Ochterlony arrived last month, some days before the birth of the young rajah. He called over from Nussernhauf four troops of the 2d regif of cavalry, and two battallons of sepuys, to countenance the changes which have taken place, and which have been effected whitom any kind of disturbance, to the universal satisfaction of the inhabitants of Jeypore, and the family Takoors. Sir David's conduct on this occasion has been highly gratifying to all classes of the natives, and has mided greatly to his popularity among them.

The other Mann Sing, on hearing of Sir David's leaving Delhi, set out from Gwalior for Jelpore, to submit his claims to the Musnad; but on his arrival at Kurrowly, he heard of the birth of the young Bajah, and there balted. This man is represented as enormously fat, and indeed so is Mohan Rum. They ought, according to Casar, to be humbers people, and not ambittous.—Madras Cour., June 22.

CALCUTTA.

Political - Official.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, May 10, 1819.—At a native general court martial held at Cawapore on the 5th of April 1819. Pulwan Sing, sepoy in the 2d gremailer company, 1st bat. 22d regt. N.I., was straighted on the undermentioned charge, viz.—4 For having deserted from his corps and company, on or about the 1st of June 1818."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:-

Finding and Sentence.—The court having maturely weighted the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has arged in his defence, are of opinion, that he is guilty of the crime laid to his charge, which being in breach of the Articles of War, they do sentence him the said Pulwan Sing, sepoy in the 2d greated and in the company let but. 22d regt. N.I., to receive one thousand lashes on his bare back in the usual manner."

Approved and confined. Such proportion of the corporal punishment is to be indicted as the officer commanding at the station shall think fit, and Palwan Sing is afterwards to be turned out of the service.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

April 22.—Mr. T. G. Vibart, register of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Moorshedabad.

April 23.—Mr. C. Bailey, junior member of the board of trade.—Mr. Samuel Swiotoe, senior member of the board of customs, salt and oplum.—Mr. J. P. Larkins, jun. do. do.—Mr. B. Sargent, secretary to do. do.—Mr. H. M. Parker, head assistant to do., and superintendent of the salt Golahs at Sulkes.—Mr. J. King, salt agent of the eaters division of the 24-Pergumahs.—Mr. R. C. Plowden, do. of the western division of the 24-Pergumahs.—The Hon. C. R. Lindsay, collector of government customs and town duties at Agra.

April 30.—Mr. John Forsyth, sub-export warehouse-keeper.—Mr. Walter Nisbet, secretary to the board of trade.—Mr. W. F. Dick, Judge and magistrate of the porthern division of Bundelcund.—Mr. T. C. Smith, register of the Dewanny Adawlor, and assistant to the magistrate of the northern division of Bundelcund.—The Hon. W. H. L. Melville, assistant to the superintendent of police in the western provinces.—Mr. S. M. Dunte, assistant to the superintendent of police in the Lower Provinces.

Military and Political.

Feb. 20.—Lieut, and Brev.capt. R. R. Young, submassist.com.gou., to addicte as deputy secretary to government in the military department, during the absence of Major John Cragle, about to proceed to Europe, in charge of public dispatches.

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

Prelude to Subalterns commanding Companies.

March 26,-it is directed by the Commander-in-chief, adverting to the scarcity of officers with many corps of the native army, and to the number of young officers who have recently been appointed to regiments, that no officer shall be deemed eligible to have command of a troop or company until he shall have joined and done regimental duty for at least 12 months, excepting in cases where the commanding officer shall be satisfied of aucommon attention having been paid by any individual to qualify himself for that trust by application to his professional studies, and to the acquirement of a competent knowledge of the language in which he must speak to his men. On the other hand, commanding officers of corps are expected to exercise their discretion in withholding the command of companies, even after the period specified, from such young officers as may show up disposition to learn their duty or to acquire a knowledge of the language. His Exc. is further pleased to authorise commanding officers of corps to suspend the carrying into effect that part of the General Orders issued under date the 1st Jan. 1819, which precludes unhaltern officers holding regimental staff appointments from the command of troops and companies, so long as there may not be present with corps respectirely, one officer for each troop or company eligible to the charge, exclusive of the regimental staff.

Miscellaneous.

March 27.—Armogements directed or sanctioned in General Letters from the Hon, the Court of Directors, Military Department, paragraph 1, cited General Letter, dated 26th Aug. 1818.

Par. 19.—The proposition of the Commander-in chief, that rades who shall have been two years in India should be designated as detilent, freworkers, cornets, or endigns, and permitted to draw the allowances of those several ranks, is sanctioned by the enget.

62.—The rule of promotion in the comminarian proposed by the presidency of Bengal, namely, that it shall not be made seconding to sentority in that particular line, but by a selection of the officere deemed best qualified, wherever they may be found, has not only the Court's entire concurrence, but the Court desires that it may be clearly understood and notified to the urmy, that the prin into it equally applicable to all scall appoinments in every branch of the service.

Unlimited Service Men transferred from the King's to the Company's Service.

March 20.—By General Orders of 26th. Feb. and 7th Oct. 1814, it is provided, that unlimited service men who may be transferred from H. M.'s regiments to the service of the Hon. Company, shall be entitled to renew their engagements with the state on a bounty of the expiration of 12 years service in India, and that at the end of 17 years service, they shall have the option of taking their discharge, or (if fit for field service) of renewing for further term on the usual boun-But as it may sometimes happen that individuals may be transferred after they shall have served 12 or 17 years in lodia, or when they shall have nearly completed either of those periods, and whereas the existing rule by which every man received into the Hon. Company's army, is expected to serve at least three years before he can claim his discharge or a bounty, appears not to be well understood, the Governor-gen, la conneil, with a view to obviate misconception on the subject is pleased to notify :-

 That individuals transferred from his Majesty's to the hon. Company's service, are not entitled to a bounty on being transferred.

2. That no transferred soldier can claim his discharge, or a homety for renewal of contract, whatever may have been his period of service, previously to his being transferred, until he shall have served the hon. Company full three years from the date of his transfer.

3. Transferred soldiers, being limited service men, must also serve three years from the date of transfer before they can have any claim to their discharge, or a bounty for repowal of contract. On the other hand, if more thus three years of the period for which such mrn may have collisted shall be unexpired at the time of transfer, they shall respectively serve out the full period of their original engagement.

Option to commute the Spirit Dram.

May 14.—It having been submitted for consideration to government, that many European sudders, from early aversion to apprint the submitted property habits of sobriety, school or never drink the daily quantity furnished to them by the regulations of the service, the most noble the Governor-gen. In council, anxious to

give every encouragement to men of such marked temperance, is pleased to authorize a compensation in money to be paid to every European soldier of good character under this presidency, who may prefer that commutation, in whole or in part, to the draw in kind now served out to

This indulgence will either be granted or withheld by officers commanding regiments, as they may respectively judge fit, with reference to the character of the soldier applying for it; and the rate of compensation will be the same as that at present paid, when circumstances prevent the liquor being issued.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

March 20.—The undermentloned artil-

lery officers are posted as follows:
Capt. T. Morshall and 1st Lieut. T.

D'Oyley, to the 7th comp. 2d batt. Capt. H. Pinyfair to the 13th comp. 4th

Capt. H. Playtair to the 13th comp. 4th

1st Lieut. R. G. Roberts to the 8th comp. 1st bait.

Maj. C. Parker, 2d batt. art. rrg. on being relieved from his appointment, will proceed to Kurusul, and assume command

of the artiflery at that station.

Lieux, col. Hetzler's appointment of Lieux. Scott to be adjutant and quartermaster to the file, of art, under his command, serving with the Sanger field force,

is confirmed.

Lieut Des Vocax, 22d feg. N. I. attached to the L. I. but. to do duty with the except to the resident of Gwaliur, under the orders of Capt. Stewart, the acting resident.

Gunner May, 2d comp. 2d batt, art, reg, to act, from the 20th ultimo, as apothecary and steward to the hospital of the artillery detachment at Muttra.

Lient. Simpson is posted to the 2d batt.

28th reg. instead of the 1st batt.

Lieut. J. W. Hull, 2d batt. 10th reg. N. I. to proceed forthwith to Benares and join the detachment of the 2d batt. 17th at that station, with which he will continue to do doty until the arrival of his corps.

Lient, C. B. M'Kenly, 2d batt. 30th reg. N. I. is appointed add-de-comp to Maj. gen. Brown, in the room of Capt. Beatson, appointed to the adjutant general's department.

Capt. J. Pester, maj. of brigade at Dinapore, is appointed to act as abl-de-camp to Maj.gen. Brown until the arrival of Lieut.

M'Kenly-

March 27.—The Most Noble the Gov. Gen. In council is pleased to appoint Maj. gens. C. Stuart and St. G. Ashe to succeed to the permanent staff of this presidency from the 1st of April next; Maj. gens. Sir D. Marshall, K. C. B. and Sir

D. Ochterlony, Bart, G. C. B. being in ordinary conese, liable to be considered as having completed their established tour of service, and thereby occasioned varancies.

His Lordship in council is, bowever, pleased to continue Maj.gen. Sir D. Marshall, K.C.B. on the staff of the army, during the temporary absence of Maj.gen. Sir R. Donkin, K. C. B. who obtained permission to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.

Maj.gen. Sir D.Ochterlony, Bart.G.C.B. will continue, till further orders, to combine the command of the 3d division (including Rajpoutana) with his functions of

resident at the court of Dethi.

March 27.—Assist, our. J. Henderson to perform the medical dothes at the civilstation of Colpec.—Assist, sur. R.M. Cutlicart, to perform the medical duties at the civil station of Banca, rice Henderson, re-

moved to Cutper.

May 8.—The most noble the Governor General in council is pleased to appoint Licut. Randle Jackson, of the Ben. Art. to be an nid-de-ramp on the establishment of his bordship's personal staff, rice Licut. T. Montgomeric, deceased.—Capt. H. Caldwell, presid. paymaster, is to continue attached to the Governor general's personal staff as an extra nid-de-camp; he is not, however, to draw any additional allowance on that account.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT,

March 20. — Cupt. B. Raberts, subassist, com. gen. to the charge at the presidency, vice assist, com.gen. Capt. Peach, proceeding to sea for the benefit of his health.

Capt. W. A. Yates, sub-assist, com. gen.

to the charge of Dinapore,

Capt. A. Allan, sub-assist, com. gen. on being relieved by Capt. Yates, to the presidency.

FUBLOUGHS.

Jan. 15.—Lieut. Marriott, 2d batt. 7th reg. 6 months additional, to enable him rejoin his corps.

Fek. 27.—Lieut, and Adjt. Dick, 2d batt, 28th reg. 6 months additional, to visit the presidency.

March 10. - Capt. Bockler, 2d batt.

18th reg. I month additional.

March 21.—Capt. Hodgson, resident's escort, court of Holkar, I month additional. March 25.—Maj. Brooke, ast. 3 months

at the presidency.

Morch 27 .- Maj. Garner, 1st batt. 224

reg. 6 months, on private affairs.
Capt. A. C. Dunsmore, 19th reg. N. I.
attached to the 3d Ceyloo Volunteer Battallon, to sea for 10 months.

March 30. - Maj. Mathews, Hill Rangers, I mouth additional, on private affairs. April 1 - Licuteol, Lumley, European reg. 4 months additional, at the presidency.

spell 10.—Lieur, and Adjr. Reid, 2d batt, 17th erg. 2 months, to visit the presidency on argent private affairs.

Dept. assist. qr. mast. gen. Lieut. Alpiu, general staff, 3 months, medical certificate, April 15. — Lieut. Clarkson, 2si batt, 21st reg. 2 months, to visit Secrora on orgent private affairs.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

June 19.—The Marchiness of Hastings arrived at the presidency in the Company's ship Waterion.

Mulletin.—On the 1st of August, during the performance of divine service, the Governor-general was compelled to leave the cathedral from indisposition. Inquirers at the palace afterwards learnt that his lordship had been unwell before he proceeded to the enthedral, and that the best of the weather had increased his indisposition. The great anxiety for his landship's leadth was shortly afterwards happing relieved by the publication of the following bulletin, which appeared in a Government Guzette Extraordinary.

"We understand it will be satisfactory to the public to learn, that the indisposition of the Most Noble the Governor General is of a trifling bature, and that his Lordship is already greatly recovered.

"J. Macwhinten, M. D."

Calcutta Library Society .- This society is at length in full operation, and offers to the reading part of the commualty an excellent opportunity of perusing all the best new works, in every department of science, at the least possible expruse. The library now contains about 2,700 volumes, and receives almost every month an addition of select new publications from England. From the circumstance of the books coming out in doplicase, the society have it in their power to sell off one copy, and this they do at the prime cost and charges, so that the public inny parchase them at prices comparatirely refulence.- April 6.

Fire.—On Saturday, March 27, about the middle of the day, a fire broke out in the Diaga Bunga, mar the circular road. A fresh breeze blowing at the time, the flames spread with a terrible rapidity, and soon consumed a great number of native turn. Two uses lost their lives on this unfortunate occasion; one of whom is said, in the phrensy of despair, to have thrown himself into the burning rains of his dwelling, and so to have perished.

Earthquake. Two elight vibrations of the earth were felt purtially in some districts of Calcutta, so as to inspire terror without inflicting any damage, on the same erening on which the destructive series of shocks spread devaatlon through the territory of Kutch. The time of their occurrence appears to have been about 50 minutes later, which confirms the opinion expressed in the account, that the undulation passed from west to east. The horizontal distance is about 1200 miles.

On Weshieminy evening, June 10, about half-past B o'clock, two distinct stocks of an earthquake took place at Calcuta, with about two minutes of interval between them. It is now some time since may similar occurrence was remarked at the presidency, and the circumstances which most distinguishes the present case is, that, while is a number of places it was felt severely, it was in many more not perceived at all. The vihratory motion of the earth appeared to be from cast to west. In some houses the lamps, &c. were considerably agitated, and various parties were rather sharmed by the shocks, while their terrants prostrated themselves with every mark of terror in their countervances.

Packets fast .- It was at first apprehended that all the packets brought by the Lang were irrecoverably sunk to the floogly. The following is an authentic account of the disaster and the extent of the loss. The packets by the Lung from England, consisting of nine parcels, containing altogether 751 letters, besides a mail from the Cape, and two box packets from Madras, were sent on shore at Kerlgeree on the afternoon of Thursday, May 13. The packets were embarked at half-past three o'clock the same afternoon, and at seven o'clock of the same evening, the Dawk-boat was opset by a violent squall, three of the crew drowned, and all the letters washed into the river. The whole of the letters from England were afterwards recovered by a Government row-hoat. The Cape packets, however, are irretrievably lost,

Micellonies.—The Editor of a Calcutta paper of June 2, quoting from another journal of the preceding day an ingenious and powerful argument against being oppressed inconveniently by heat, calls them golden lines of comfort.

The night of Thursday last appears to have been generally felt in Calcutta as the hottest that had yet occurred in this season. The thermometer was at 23 at 9 o'clock, so that the heat of the atmosphere and that of the human blood were on par. Under such circumstances, we leave it to others more competent than ourselves, to explain how the sensation of heat could be felt, and whether it was any thing else than relative. Had any one, on that very night, entered a bath of

water, raised in that very same temperature, we do not think that, although he might have wished it to be cooler, he should have experienced the same inconvenience as from the surrounding bath of air."—Calcutta Times.

Preparations at the palace for travelling Indicate that the Governor-general is again likely to proceed up the country. Orders have been issued for the repair of all the state boots. It is reported that his Excellency, among other objects, intends to assist at the coronation of some native princes.

Trimbukjee Danglia, so long and so treacherously connected with the ex-Pelshwa, is now confined in the place of imprisonment in Fort William which was formerly occupied by Vizler Ally.

Great improvements are making in this "city of palaces." The pioneers of architecture are pulling down whole streets, to make room for new and splendld pub-

lic buildings.

April 6,-A subscription has been opened for the audierers by the wreck of the Paragon, (see vol. VIII. p. 495). Setting apart those of the crew, who from their own resources or the klindness of their friends, are happily rescued from absolute want, the situation of the chief officer appears peculiarly unfortunate... He had been deprived by the wreck of all means of subsistance, and is actually dependent for his support on the hospitality of a stranger; his future prospects have been darkened by the misfortune which deprived him of his livelihood, and his wants require immediate relief. The boatawala, carpenter, cook, captain's steward, and about cleven others, forming the European part of the crew, are in similar circumstances. About thirty-five Lascars, whose conduct has been exemplary during a protracted season of labour and alarm, complete the list of the necessitions survivors of this wreck.

Cremation of Widows .- Several months ago, in the vicinity of Chandernagore, a female virtim was immolated on the funeral pile, under circumstances peculiarly afferting. She was a young woman, who had been recently betrothed to a young man of the same town. Every thing was prepared for the celebration of the migtials, which had been fixed for the next day; the relatives of both parties had arrived from a distance to honor the marringe with their presence; and the circle of their friends already enjoyed in antheipation the festivities which the approaching day would wher In. On the preceding evening, however, the bridegroom was taken Ill of the cholera morbus, and in a few hours was a lifeless curpse. Information being conveyed of the melancholy event to the bride, she

instantly declared her determination to ascend the funeral pile of her betrothed lord; a long debate was hereon leid between the relations of the bride and the priests respecting the legality of the act, the result of which was, that i such cases the sha ters considering the bride as bound to ber hu hand by the vow ahe had taken, permitted a voluntary immolation on the funeral pile. The next day, therefore, instead of the music and joy which had been anticipated, the bride was fell to the banks of the Gangus, amid the silent grief of her friends and relatives, and burnt with the dead budy of her intended husband.

The weather and the crops.-The complaints from Bengal of the great drought throughout the provinces, with the exception of Poorneah, are general. What with the anusual nipping colds and frost, which were so severely felt in January, and the parching heats of the months of March, April, and May, the hopes of the ladigo planter have been completely blighted for this season. Poorneah alone is an exception to this remark, that fine valley had been plentifully watered by some heavy north-westers early In May, and though the heat had been unnegally great, the thermometer being seldom less than 92 in the house, the crops exhibited a most healthful and arance, and the hopes of the planters were sauguinc.

Purueah, May 24.—There is little doing here. The weather was very favourable to the indigo last month, early in which, from the timely occurrence of the showers, the sowings were very extensive, but the planters began to cry loudly for rain again, since the sowings of the high lands have been very limited indeed, and the young plant is perishing for wast of rain.—The thermometer has generally been at 100 in the shade at 4 o'clock in the afternoun for the last week. We have had several north westers too, but they are regular dry squalls, as they bring us no rain, although they serve to

allay the intolerable heat.

May 18.—Accounts from Boglepore give very unfavourable news respecting the indigo crops in that quarter. The acason has been entirely against the exertions of the planters. Frost, westerly winds, and constant drought, are stated to have almost completely distroyed the plant. Only two very partial showers had fallen there during the last six months.

Sparmodic Chalera. — Hasseinabad, May 24. The colera murbus made its appearance at this atat in about a fortuight ago; but in now on the decline Among the officers, we have to lain ut one victim to it. Capt. Jones of the 7th cay, was taken ill on the morning of the

30th of April, and died at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

June 17.—Many of the boats employed to bring cutton from the northward have been quite deserted by their crews, many of whom have suffered most severely from this disease. At the presidency it may be said to be on the decline, but its wanderings are so devious, that nothing but the official statement of the number of deaths can be considered as conclusive.

Commercial notices .- Extract of a letter received in England, dated Jone 10. -Cotton continues to arrive slow in small parcels; the quantity in the market at present, although very limited, may be purchased a shade lower than hast week, the same quality being now offered at 15. 4. loose. Ginger is dull and has declined a little. Rice and piece goods are without variation. Opinia is scarce and less advanced 15 to 20 repect on last week's prices. In saltpetre there is little doing. Silk and sugar have declined a From the importation of Europe goods having been inconsiderable, and the expectation that this will not be heavy for some time to come, holders do not seem at present disposed to part with any articles, but at rates approaching to saving prices; the business done in them lately is, bowever, very limited.

From a Calcutta paper, June 17,—Commercial.—A large quantity of cotton still remains to the northward, nor can we calculate, with any certainty, of the importation of another hale after those of the present spring; at least two of our ladiance will have to go an eastery passage, and if we can employ our own ships on merely not losing speculations, it is all that can be expected in the present depreclated state of the market. A little improvement has however taken place in the disposal of investments from Europe.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

May 18.—For some days back the weather at the Sand Heads, and along the lower parts of the river has been particularly un-ettied and boisterous. The winds have been southerly and westerly, blowing very strong, with occasional north westers of extreme violence. The Pascon and Travancure were both driven from their anchors on the 14th, a little above the James and Mary, and took the ground about the same time. The Travancure got off almost immediately, while the Pascon was not got into deep water until the return of the tide.

The Catharine, Capt. Forster, conveys the followers of the 2d but 20th N.I. to Bencoulen,

The Estedonia, on the 28th of March, experienced a severe gale; the run from

Ceylon to the Sand Heads in the abort space of three days.

Arrivals.—April 1.—Abendeen, Hodges, from Liverpool Oct. 25.—Passengers: Misses Sophila and Sarah Chadwick, Mr. P. Carron.... 26, Good Success, Crockett, from China 18th March.... 27, Egfrid, Kirhy, from London 4th Dec.; Caledonia, Roberts, from London 21st Nov., and Marchina 28th March; Monarch Campbell, from Gitangow 19th Nov.; Lord Melville, Wishart, from Batavia 22d March.... May 10, Theodosia, Morison, from Coringa 30th April *... June 3, Ellergill, Potton, from England 29th Dec. and Gibratar 11th Feb.

Departures. -- April I. -- Dragon, Cook, for N. S. Wales. 11, Forbes, Ford, for the Cape; Dolphin, Crowcher, for Mauritius; Barretto Junior, A. de Beltao, for Macao.

BISTES.

May 1, at Bangalore, the lady of Cornet Ewd. St. John Mildmay, 22d drug., of a daughter. . . 5, at flurrasal, the lady of R. Hunter, Esq. of the civil service, of a daughter, ... 6, at Futtyghur, the lady of Capt. Frith, borse brigade, of a daughter., 10, the lady of Wm. Tuiloh Robertson, Esq. of the civil service, of a son .. 14, the lady of A. C. Seymour, Esq. of a son 15, at Meerus, the lady of Thos. Jackson, Esq. surgeon H. M.'s 14th, of a sou.... 18, at Chandernagore, at the house of Dubobs de Saran, Esq. the lady of Capt. Lewis Shaw, of a daughter 22, the lady of D. Harding, Esq. civil surgeon, Cawupore, of a daughter ... 25, Mrs. M. D'Rozarlo, of a sou. ... 28, at Kietah, in Bundeleand, the lady of Capt. Jas. Kennedy,5th L.C. of a daughter .. Same day, Mrs. J. Harwood, of a daughter ... June 1, Mrs. Hettson, wife of Mr. J. Hetwon, murine service, of a daughter 17, at Cawapore, the wife of Capt. Hare, H.M.'s 21st light drag. of a daughter ... 21, at Chitta, ong, the lady of Henry Walters, Esq. of the civil ser-vice, of a son.... 26, at Garden Reach, the lady of W. E. Rees, Eeq. of the civil service, of a daughter ... Same day, at Cuttuck, the lady of Lient, and Adj. Wallace, of the Cuttack Legion, of a sou ... 30, the lady of W. Jones, Esquif Howrali, of a son July 2, at Chittagong, the lady of Chas, Mackenzie, Esq. of the civil service, of a daughter 12, at Chapar, the lady of G. Playfair, Esq. garrison surgeon, of a daughter 18, the lady of R. Chichley Plowden, Esq. of the civil service, of a son,

As this vessel satist from Calcutta, for England, in the beginning of March, we were surprised to observe her return this stated, and hithesto we have been unable to learn by what accident it has been occasioned.—Col. Edit.

MARRIAGES.

May 3, at Bogwangolah, Mr. J. Hose, to Miss Murla Whire....9, at Ducca, at the house of Panioty Alexander, Esq. Mr. N. D. Elias, to Theodosia, youngest daughter of Constantine Macrody, Esq. late of the same place, deceased. -14, Mr. John Landeman, to Miss Hebroo 17, at Dundum, Lieut. and Adj. Thos. Dingwall Fordyce, Bengal artll., to Margaret, eldest danglater of Major Hopper, of the nante eneps. . . Same day, Henry Oakeley, Esq. judge and magistrate of Hongly, to Miss Laura Ravier, youngest daughter of the Hon. François Bavier, governor of Chandernagore....31, Mr. P. F. Paspiore, to Miss Brigita Garrett ... Same day, at Muradalank, Stephen Boldero, Esq. civil service, to Miss Louisa Templeton Same day, Lieut, Joe. Orchard, Hon. Company's Eur. regt., to Sarah, second daughter of Francis Kirchhoffer, Esq. Dublin June 27, at Digali, near Dinapore, Thoa, Wil, Hessing, Esq. youngest son of the late Col. John Wm. Hessing, of Dawlot Row Scindigh's service, to Miss Jane Frances Brown, third daughter of Maj. Gen. Thos. Brown, commanding the station of Dinapore.... July 10, Mr. W.M. Touhnin, to Miss C. H. Amastrong, daughter of the late W. Armstrong, Esq. of the civil service. . . . 17, Mr. Rob, Alexander, to Miss Doclada Anna Ruthelee, youngest daughter, of the late Col. Retledge.

DEATHS,

Drownest, on the 15th Jan. last, in attempting to land from his ship at Mocha, when a very high surf prevailed, Capt. Francis Philip Dennis, communder of the hou. Company's Bengal unirine, from 1762 till bis decease; he was nearly buif a century commander in the service.... May 6, at Purneau, Jas. Richard, infaut son of Capt. J. L. Gale. . . . 8, at Disapore, J. Bauce, Esq. surresu of the Eur, regt. ... 12, Mrs. Mongaret Ann Hiegina 14, Mr. J. Morris, chief officer of the ship Theodosia . . . 15, at Alfalmbod, Mr. Ewd. Birmingham 21, at Sheebpoore, tear Backergunge, Mrs. Isabella Lewis, ... 26, Mrs. Rawthorne..., 30, of the cholera morbus, Mrs. March, wife of Mr. March, chief officer of the ship St. Michael 31, Mr. Rob. Brown, Europe shopkerper, Tank-opene. . . Same day, of the cholera murbus, Mrs. Mary Jacobi. . . . June 1, Mrs. Mary White, widow of the late Mr. Nicholas White, keeper of the house of correction, aged 85. . . . 25, at Saugor, Brev.Capt. J. A. Holmes, 13th N.A.... July 1, at Futtyghur, Col. Cuppage .. Some day, at the house of the late Mr. Duckett, Mr. R. D. Fowlis, aged 22....5, Mr. John Blunie, aged 25. Anatic Journ. - No. 49.

.... 7, in the foth year of his age, Benj. Turner, fish one of the attornies of the supreme court of judicature, and the oldest British resident in Calcutta.... Same day, Mrs. Mariam Sarkla Abkar 10, Charles Lumbert, Esq. aged 25 ... Killed at the storming of Ally Glur, Eng. Alexander Macquarrie Cameron, of the Champarus inforcerps, and son of the late Capt. A. Cameron, H. M.'s 76th regt, nged 18.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

June 3 .- Mr. C. Bird, sub-collector in the ziliah of Ganjam. - Mr. W. E. Conwell, poet and marine surg. at the presideucy.

Aug. 3 .- Mr. A. Robertson, second assist, to the collector and magistrate of the northern ditision of Arcot.-Mr. C. A. Thomprou, assist, to the register of the zillah court at Combecomuni.

24.—Hon. L. G. K. Murray, jun, member of the board of trade.-Mr. J. Gwatkin, export and import warelunes keeper. —Mr. J. H. Pybus, secretary to the bound of trade.—Mr. W. R. Taylor, dep. sec. to the board of trade and assist, to the auperlimendent of stumps,-Mr. H. W. Kensington, pasist, to the mint master .- Mr. D. Ellott, register to the zillah court of Chingleput.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

April B .- Maj. R. Davis, 25th reg. N. I. is transferred to the invalid estab., at his own request, from the 31st elt .- Capt. H. Palin, 4th reg. N. G., has returned to his duty, by permission of the bon, the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank, arrived 29th March 1819 .- Mr. A. Boswell, late third member of the medical board, is persulted to resign the service of the bon. Company, in compliance with his request, from the 17th Feb. 1819. -Maj. G. Cade 1, 12th reg. N. I., to be assist adjagent of the army, - Capt. J. Smith, 6th reg. N. C., to be amist.adj.gen. to the Hyderabad opto, force, - Capt. C. A. Walker, 8th N. reg., to be und, of brigade in the south, div. of the army.-Lieut. W. Taylor, 20th reg. N. I., to be adj. to the 2d but, of that eneps,-Mr. Sure. J. Foljambe' is transferred to the Inv. estab., at his own request, from the 31st Morch 1819,

April 13 .- how, P. P. Hodge, 2d hat. 9th arg. will continue to do duty with the let let, 22d reg, ppoil forther orders -Eus. J. C. H. Comphell, 2d but 7th reg., will continue to do duty with the 1st bat. Tiet ma., until further milers .- The usdical committee, of which Surg. Annexleg is president, is dismisch.

Vol. IX.

1.—1 at the Capt. II. Swayne is remored from the let to the 2d bar.—Capt. J. Duncombe is removed from the 2d to the 1st let.

17.-Lient, (brev. capt.) C. Waddell, 21st rez. N. I., to be assist quar.mas.gru. of the army.-Licut. T. P. Ball, 19th N. reg., to be assist, in the quart, mast gen.'s department, subject to the confirmation of the hon, the Court of Directors .- Serj. M. M'Hean, of effective supernumeraries, to be a conductor of ordinance, vice Boujour invalided.-Lieut. II. Salmon, 6th reg. N. I., has returned to his duty by permission of the hon, the Court of Directors without prejudice to his rank, arrived on the 29th March 1819 .- Eus. H. C. Cotton of the engineers, is placed under the orders of the Inspector of Tank estimates to be emplyed on a particular service in Rammad.

29 .- Leut. C. D. Dunn, 22d reg. N. I., to be Persian interpreter to the officer commanding the Hyderabad subs. force, vice Morgan.-Lient. M. Mitchell, 6th N. reg., to be field assist quart mast gen-, vice Dunn.-Lient. W. C. Brunton, 2d rex. N. C., to be quart.mast. to that corps, vice B'rd.-Lieut. H. Dowker, 2d reg. N. I., to be adj. to the 1st bat. of that corps, vice Hodgson.—Licut. G. Dods, Adrew N. I., to be adj. to the 1st bat. of that corps, vice Williamson.—Lieut. J. T. Webbe, 7th reg. N. I., to be adj. to the 2d bat. of that corps, vice Smyth.—Lieut. E. B. Blenkinson, Lith reg. N. I., also also be adj. to the feth system betterfied also to be adj. to the 5th extra battalion, vice Wood.-Mr. Supersurg. W. Peyton to the celed districts, vice Howard.-Mr. Soperin, urz. S. Howard, to the Hyderahad subs. force, vice Peyton,-Lieut. H. H. Indign, Mad. Euro. reg., is posted to the 1st at. of pioneers, vice Frew .- Capt. Ham, I t hat. 8th reg., is appointed a the committee assembled at the or of the adj.gen. of the army .-Maj. R. Davis, Inv. estab. Is posted to the Carnatic Euro. Vet. bat. Ens. A. M'Cally, 1st N. 1., is posted to the rifle corps, vice Walters.

Remov is onlered :

10th Reg.—Lieut, and Br.capt, H. G. Journan from the 2d to the 1st bat.— Lieut, T. R. Mantell from the 1st to the 2d leat.

2.4 R z.-Licut, R. H. Hodges from the 2 to the 1 t hat,—Licut, R. Frew from the 1 t to the 2d hat.

A ril 50.—Appointments at the recomness at a of Lieut co. Trapaud.—Capt. J. T. Wood, mi e. to the commanderinsert, to milese,; and Ens. J. J. Un twood, at the corps of engineers, and induced pass the officer commandinsert december of the

FURLOUGHS.

April 8.-Lieut. T. R. Mansell, 19th N.I. 10 sea.

The furlough to Europe to Licut. J. Jones, 3d N.I. is cancelled at his request. Mr. Foljambe to Europe.

Licat. W. H. Agnew, 2d N. I., to Bengal for six months.

April 17.-Major G. Waugh, Madras Eur. reg., to Bengal for four mouths.

April 29.-Capt. J. Ewine, 1st N.I., to the Cape of Good Hope.

Lieut. (bievet capt.) Jas. Myers, 7th N.I., to Europe.

Lieut, P. Smwden, 23d N.I., to sen. Lieut, F. Thompson, 18th N.I., one mouth extended to rejoin his corps.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

In aunouncing to the public that the Governor-gen, has declined to accept the diamond-star voted to him by the inhabitants of this presidency, we anticipate that every well-regulated mind will concur in admiring the public and disinterested motive of this refusal. The following letter from the Marquis of Hastings to Capt. Blacker, chairman of the committee, describes the handsome origin of the objection which his lordship conceived against complying with the wishes of the meeting. The aettlement at large must how to this punctilio of honourable thought.

Government-House, July 17, 1819 .-" Sir: It has been communicated to me that the meeting at Madras, not contented with voting an address which you are deputed to deliver from them, came to the resolution of presenting me with a diamond-star .- I beg you to believe that it is impossible to feel with more warnitle and sincerity than I do, the flattering disposition which prompted the vote. I must, nevertheless, he allowed to decline the compliment; and I have to cutreat, that you will without loss of time sollcit the committee, on my part, not to proceed In that object. Of course, your resolution implied that the assent of the Court of Directors for your making such a present to me abould be previously obtained. But a reference of that kind carries with it an unfairness which has escaped observation. An application to circumstanced would place the Hon. Court in the dilemma of incurring an invidious appearance, should it seem to condemn a gallant liberality, or of sanctioning a measure which it might have good grounds for regarding as objectionable. An objection does in my Judgment exist. Howsoever little it is to be conceived, that any one holding the station which I have the honour to fil, could in point of fact be led to counit the private feelings of society in preference

to a strict discharge of public duties, through any speculation of receiving such nort of testimonies, the principle should be rigidly maintained of precluding an alm at any species of popularity not distinetly connected with the promotion of the general laterest. The Mudras meeting has given me to feel proudly, that I am considered as not having erred in my views for advancing the prosperity of those concerns with which I am entrusted by the Hon. Company. The distinction which the uddress confers, by so asserting the policy and equity of my conduct, could receive no addition from the latended present; while the meeting, by having contemplated the offer of it, has awakened in me every sensation justly correspondent to the affectionate cordiality with which it was wished to mark me more especially as an individual. I could not be more grateful. There is no consideration which ought to render it aukward for the committee to withdraw the portion of the resolution to which this letter alludes .-I have the honour, Sir, to be your very obedieut humble servant.

" Capt. Blacker, &c. &c." " HASTINGS."

Madras, Aug. 12.—A despatch has this morning reached us from Bengal, containing the following t

Calcutta Government Guzette Extraordinary, Manday, July 26, 1819.

ADDRESS TO THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

On Saturday the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the gentlemen deputed to present the address from the Inhabitants of the presidency of Fort St. George to the most noble the Marquis of Hastlugs, attended, by appointment, at the government house, and after the usual formalities, Capt. Illacker, of the Madras Cavalry, read and delivered to his Lordship the following important and gratifying testimony of the public applause and adutiration.

To his Excellency the most noble froncle. Marquis of Hastings, K. G. and G. C. B. Governor General of British India, de. de. Le.

My Lord-We, the European Inhabitants of Madras, deeply Impressed with a sense of the benefits conterred on the British empire in India, by the wisdom of your lordship's councils, beg leave respectfully to offer these our cordial congratulations, on the eminent success which has distinguished the measures of your fordship's administration.

Though remote from the immediate scene of your lardship's splendid achievements, we have, nevertheless, viewed with profound luterest the bold and honourable policy by which they have been guided; and when we note that the period your lordship first sum of the reins of government, we cannot for r expressing our admiration of the wisdom and energy which have conducted public affairs to their present unparalleled state of prosperity.-Your lordship found our territory luraded, on one hand, by a lrave and hardy race of mountaineers-on the other, memeed by a lawless hot of rapacious treebooters-while the native independent Princes evinced a disposition to take advantage of existing circumstances, and attempt measures hostile to our power.

The repeated aggressions of the Government of Nepaul proceeded to an extent that demanded the prompt applicathan of the military resources of the state. To chastise an active and daring five, intrenched in the fastnesses of a mountalunus country, nearly impervious to the usual mode of warfare, was an arduous and doubtful enterprize. The contest was novel and interesting, and our troops encountered an enemy worthy of their prowess; but all obstacles vanished before your lordship's well-concerted plans, and the struggle terminated in a treaty glorious to the British arms.

The measures adopted by your lord hip, to repel the destructive incursions of the e predatory hordes, who fur so many years desulated a considerable portion of our possessions, proclaim the same talent and energy by which the war in Nepal was conducted .- The faithless policy persons by some of our Aliles, pared the way for great and beneficial changes. The late Mahraita war ensued, and the perade as conduct of the native Princes set with merited punishment. It was a war of peculiar character, carried on solut myriads of lawless and mercenary troops, whose wild discipline and wide-pre ling desolation in vain attempted to uvade the influence of scientific move tent. It became in a moment a war with their but the heroes of Mahidpoor and Carygaum, Sectabuldy and Kirker, gallety asserted the British honour, and re-pol unfading laurels. In the aleges II . trass and Ameershur, conducted according to the strict rules of the art, necess and secured by wise precautionary measures, Thus the stringth of the curry. which lay in their mountains, their swarms of freehooters, and their brtreses, apposed no permittent reto the efforts of disciplined valour.

The state of the l'ention in le. which produced those mar tory beatth, no lunter exists. Order is established, and vigour la infa I into every desert ment of the state. The has an Iman has joyfully resumed his labour, to see source of wealth and power-comb inc

reviers, and trade doorshes with renewed articley. The peasant teaps the fruit of his metal tolk, beneath the broad Æpis of British power, and bleases the arm which testion tentos that Shield, under whose pretection repeats the destiny of 50 many pations.

The must accomplished statesmen, while they provide for the detence and security of the realm, neglect not to cherish the note of peace. To cultivate the province of the hugan mind-to call forth its latent powers, and direct its energies to the improvement of societyto give a rimmeter and colour to the prorais, intelligence, and spirit of the uge, has justly been considered essential to the welture of the publicat system. Congriculture, no aris, and commerce, liberal knowledge exerts a powerful had permanent induspre—it udds to the resources of a people, while it increases their happiness, and is intimately connected with the vital interests of mankind. Your landship's attention to this important branch of legislature has not escaped our motice; and the numerous institutions formed for the instruction of the native population. are Illustrious monuments of British grnerosity, consecrated by the wisdom of mur lordship to the prosperity of the Chair Cr.

While contemplating this important subject, it must have accurred, that to the artainment of truth freedom of luquity was essentially necessary; that public options was the strongest support of just government; and that liberty of discussion served hat to strengthen the hands of the excusive. Such freedom of discussion was the gift of a liberal and enlightenest mind; on Invaluable and unquisocal expression of those continents, evinced by the whole tenour of your lord-alight and objects the contemplation.

Such me a few of the most prominent fragures of a government whose character pad conduct form a brilliant era in the history of our country. At this purioular period, we are enabled to view the subject with peculiar advantage. We see clearly developed the springs of that able and intricate palley by which effects have been produced which must excite the hilmiration of posterity. We see the grand object of those operations which conbraced so wide a field of action; and can daly appreciate the merit of those masterly combinations, by which such therious success has been communical.-We now contemplate in tranquillity that extensive conflicen, directed by a crafty and decential pelicy, which has disappeared before our banners.-The reign of peace la restored-security and justice established, and a gradual system of improvement introduced into every department, conducine to the happiness of sprinty. In a

word, when we look back to the period under review, we cannot fail to neknow-lodge that those suspendors projects, which led to such splendid and happy results, were conceived by a powerful and integrid genius, carried into effect with communate judgment, and concluded with unprecedented success.

We interest your locability to accept of this imperfect expression of our sentiments, and of the assurance of our profound respect. That your locability may long continue to guile those conneils, whose measures embellish the prondamata of our country's glosy, is the carnest prayer of, My Lead,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants.

[Here follow the signatures, In munber 384. The manes of the three judges of the presidency of Fort St. George stand at the head of the fixt.]

To this address the Macquis of Hast-ings made the following reply:

Gentlemen,—I can have no reserve in manifesting the peculiar satisfaction with which I used this expression of the formatile construction pur upon my measures by the British inhabitants of the presidency of Fort St. George.

The gratification is an honest one-a desire to stand well in the appairs of one's construmen must be a fautulde anxiety, because its temlency is to prodoce endeavours beneficial to the community. It is true, public appliance may be sometimes sought by oblique dexterity. and may be sometimes bestowed by giddy partiality; but when it is enablished as to object of keen and bition, it will much oftener be the legitimate reward of the useful conduct to which it is the incentive. Hence I avow all my pleasure in receiving the restiment of kind estimation conveyed by this address. I speak thus of the approbation as far as it regards myself along-I have a still more ardent sense of it where I am to participate it with those through whose admirable energy the advantageous results noticed in the address were substantiated. The beroisus of every branch of the army is justly extolled; and the praise is to be understand as applicable, but to raiour only, but to every other quality that cun pre-eminently distinguish the soldier. It can scarcely have falled to be remarked how andiously I have for borne any laboured paneeyric, any blah coloured description reaparting the achievements of the officers mad men whom I had the happiness to command. I feared that any such phraseedegy would hook like the compliments of ordinary usage, and might lead to an indistinct appreclation of the real merits. -a common-place acknowledgment implies a common-place claim. The pubtie, when left to judge for itself, and the prominent facts before it, could not ere in uncasurement of the recognition due; while the glow of my gratitude towards my fellow addiers ran no cisk of being doubted; the tone of this address proves the justness of my confidence; my galling to the contrades enjoy the full need of their fame?

The time which clapsed before this address was agitated has been fortunate. A sufficient term of trial has been exhibited to satisfy us whether what we have effected is sold,-How miswers our experlence? From Cape Comoriu to the mountains of Tartary, from the lades to the Burrumpooter, all Indla displays deferential attention to the wishes of the British poverement, Our power, undoubtedly, in a great degree, aways this acquiescence with many: yet it is pleasing to believe (as there is every reason to be assured) that trust in our moderation, and a conviction of the beneficial parque of our purposes, contribute for more generally to the efficiency of our luftuence. The necessity which occurred for our reducing Assecration is no contradiction to this representation of tranquillity. That operation in reathey belonged to the period of struggle. In the contemplation of measures requisite for securing the public quiet, we had included the surrender of a fortress which land for many years been the receptacle of every profligate ourcast from the neighbouring countries, the commender and garrison of which consequently identified themselves with every predatory gang, and would ever be resuly to shelter the banditti, if not to co-operate with them. The transfer of this focuses in us had been early stipulated by recaty. but considerations intervened to prevent our loaisting on the fulfilment of the article. I will not regret having strained delicacy beyond enevendent bounds. The forbearance was befitting the undisputed especiarity which the British arms had We thought our generasity assumed. needed not to be circumscribed by strict produce. Though the companidant had been gailty of overtucts of hostility to us by his intercourse with Bajce Ran, still, as the Ex-Peishwa was at the time in the field, we had the excuse of considering this conduct as only a vacillation during an undecided contest; and we resulted to spare Scimlinh, the sovereign to whom Assecranti belonged, and who was on a footing of amity with us, the pain of seeing it captured. When hajee Rao had thrown himself on our mercy and all warfare was at an east; the Invitation and protection extended to our fugitive enemy, Appa Saheb, was unequivocally criminal, It was a direct indication of resolution to support any effort for the revival of con-

vulsions in central India. We had no longer an option. We applied to Seindish to change the commandant and garcloop. His highness's order for the purpose was conjenued ; and the place, with its defembers, at and in the fight of asserted independence and of hostility wilfully exercised against us. The ready sublagation of a fortress which the childish fancy of the country had propounced inpregnable, and the total alsence of any ferment lu central India during our enterprise, which the speculation of the natives deemed likely to plunge as him embarrassment, served only to prove more clearly on how firm a basis the new system of our supremacy was founded. have fully availed onceelves of that evidence, as you have remarked. You have observed my executous to diffuse instruction through the extensive region with which we had become thus suddenly inthusite. I cannot take credit for more than the having followed the Impulse communicated by every British roles around Yes, we all similarly confessed the sacred obligation towards a bounteous Providence, of striving to impart to the immense population under our protection that improvement of intellect which we felt to be our own most valuable and disnified possession.

One topic remains-My removal of restrictions from the press has been menflowed in huddatory tanguage. I might ensily have adopted that procedure without any length of cauthors consideration, from my limbit of regarding the freedura of publication as a natural right of my fellow subjects, to be parrowed only by special and trigent cause assigned. seeing an direct meessly for those pridions shackles might have sufficed to make me break them-I know myself, however, to have been guided in the step by a posttive and well weighed policy. If our mowise to render them intelligible throughout an empire our held on which is ophion. Further, it is salutary for suprense authority, even when its intentions are most pure, to look to the control of public scruting; while conscious of rectitude, that authority can lose nothing of his strength by his exposure to general comment. On the contrary, it asquires incateulable addition of frace. That geverningat which has nothing to describe wields the most powerful instrument that can appertally to sovereign rule. It carries with it the nation reliance and gifter of the whole mass of the governest cond let the triumph of our beloved country la its awful concest while sprant - ridden France, speak the value of a sport to be found only in men accustomed to indulge and express their honest continuents

Say for me, gentlemen, to the Twho

have acquired you, that I accept with unfeigned smearch and cordiality, the proof of a sect-will with which they have honcored are; and I entreat you to believe that I am party sensible of the manner to wratch you have fulfilled your delegation.

Miscellanies.—The anniversary of the birth-day of our venerable Sowneign, was electrical with all the native of loyalty and respect, consistent with the melancholy and addicted situation of our beloved managels.

May 15.—Lieut. Gen, Trapaud, commanding the army in chief during the absence of His Exc. Sir, Thomas Histop, held his first levee on Choultry plain,

May 15

Sir Thomas Hislop arrived at Madras

on the 29th June.

Mr. Effis, at the time of his death, (see rol. viil, p. 392.) was on a classical tour through the south of India. Attacked in the midst of this by fever, his death was occasioned by a fatal error in administering a wrong dose of medicine.

The grand Jury were discharged on Wednesday, April 28. In the course of their duties they made a presentment on the state of the police of this settlement, and of the public blahways and roads. It stated that the jury had satisfied themrefres by the examination of respectable inhabitants, that the reports of the namerous and during burglaries and robberies at the mediciney were not overcharged, and that outhing could well exceed the onlyersal panie of the natives of Black Townthe presentment suggested no refuelly. It has been forwarded to Government. state of the roads was also remarked upon, and very properly, for some parts of Black Tourn are nearly impassible, and many actually dangerous.

In consequence of the death of Sir Airt. Australiar, recorder of Bombay, air George Cooper, the jun, judge on the bench, proceeds to that presidency, with Lady Cropper and family, in the Rollance, which will said about the end of August.

On Thursday, Aug. 19, Mr. Lacy's and Mrs. Bianchi Lacy's world concert took place at the Ameer Baur, the residence of Sir T. Histop, who obligingly leat his rooms for the occasion. It was extremely well attended, and the performance afforded and set delight to the lorers of wired formancy. The selection was admirable. At the concert, a party adjuncted to the augrer tables provided by the hospitality of his Excellency the Communication chief, where the choicest deligates of the season were prepared in profusion.

Re-introduct and Military Funeral. — The Madris Consider of Aug. 24 contains the following paragraph:

" thar readers, no doubt, all remember

the great loss which the army of the Presidency sustained in October of 1817, in the midden death of the lamented Col. Patrick Walker. The remains of this colebrated officer were laterred at Bassein. where he died; but an order was lately issued for their removal to the Presidency. They arrived on Thursday last, on which evening they were re-interred in St. George's burying ground, with the huposing splendour of a military funeral, There is an excellent memoir of this disthighlyhed warrior in the Arlatic Journal for March," given by a friend of the lamented deceased,"

Sailing Match. - Lake of Ennore. - On Saturday the leth Aug. the bull yearly prize cup and cover were salled for at Ennore, by the following pleasure-boats: the leis, the Ariel, the Meemaid, and the Cygnet. The reasels being all at single anchor, started exactly at 5 o'clack in the afternoon, on a signal being fired from the Termingant cutter. The distance was about five miles, the vessels milling twice round a boat stationed at each and of the take-the weather proved exceedingly favourable, the wind blowing fresh from S.S.E. The Mermuld was the first that went round the upper station, but it coming on to blow a stiff gale soon after, this boat, iron a press of sail, carried away ber boom. The Asiel then took the lead, and padatained her advantage outil she had weathered the lower point, when the was hard present by the Irin, and the contest became doubtful, and continued to for a long time, when these two ressels unfortunately got fool of each other, and could not extricate themselves before the Cygnet had passed the goal, and was declared the conqueror. The lake was covered with pleasure-basts of all descriptions, and on each side of the water the specialors were very numerous, attracted, to doubt, by the coolness of the weather, and the great expectations formed of the spirit and skill of the rival competitors.

The next match will take place in January, immediately after the monsoon, and all boats must be entered on or before the 34st December.

We observed several vessels building on the banks of the lake, and others actively equipping for sea.

The Weather.—During the rains on Tousday and Wednesday, April 20 and 21, the thermometer was so low as 74, a chemistance that has not been observed at this season of the year within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant of Madras.

On the 16th of June, a tremendous thunderstoom was experienced at Masulipature. The lightning was terribe, and

[&]quot; For Feb. and March, vol. VII, pp. 121 and mo.

in the height of the storm the electric fluid struck a bungalow to which were three gentlemen. It is described as "appearing like a ball of fire, which absorbing educate house which shell." The roof of the hungalow was thatched, consequently the whole house was burned to the ground in a very short time. It may be considered as little short of a miracle that no one was hart materially; the gentlemen who were in the bungalow contrived to make their escape, but they were so stoned that they heard no thunder afterwards, though it is described as having been tremendous.—Madraes Coarier, June 29.

Earthquake on the Eastern Coast .-An earthquake, a phenomenou very unusual, we faight, we believe, say alumnt turprecedented lu this part of India, occorred on the 16th June in various parts of the Peniusula. We have heard that it was experienced to a slight degree at Pondieberry and at Pulical, and an obliging correspondent to the district of Colmbacotum, has communicated to us some account of this extraordinary occurrence in that quarter. He justly observes, " it may not be uninteresting to bear that one took place on the evening of the 16th instant at Triviac in this district. In our account received from the district Moonsif he flates, that at about half after even P. M. when holding his cutcharge, the earth suddenly became consulsed; that all present became as if intoxicated, and could not stand, that the pillars of the building shook and threatened its destruction; boxes, &c. were mured from their places; that the pagodas and town remained in motion for about four minutes. He states that the unedar was also at his duties at the time, and was thrown down, as was also the peon who went to assist him. These persons, with many of the town people, experienced violent counting, but no accident happened. So little known is such a visitation, that the Mounsif quotes his Hindoo Smutters as forcedling that an exchanada would sometime happen. The state of the atmosphere before and after the shock is not mentioned, nor whether it was attended with any noise,"-Itid,

Complaint against the London PostOffice.—Many of the letters received by
the Lange, which solled in December, are
stamped bearing the General Post Office
ntarks of the months of June and July
preceding; whilst with the same case,
the original duplicates and triplleates of
others have been put up by the Post-Office
writers in the same bag!!—Madras Courier, Many 4.

Famine in Nagpore.—Extract of a letter from Nagpore, dated about the middle of July:—"A dreadful famine calata in these provinces. The poor in the capital are supported by the vast numbers in the engley of the Circux, constructing roads, &c. In the country the distress presses with accumulated weight upon the wretched inhabitants, who are destitute of relief. Though the neason be very promising, still the difficulty of procuring seed in very great; a candy of jowarry, which in companion seasons may be had for five rupers, is now selling for 30 1. In consequence a great part of the cultivated land must be allowed to the fallow for this year; which will couse the quantity of crain produced to full for short of what is necessary for the subsistence of the people."—Madras Convicter, Aug. 24.

Cholero.—June 3.—Considerable consternation prevails amongst the native population at the return of the epidemic amongst m. During the last week namerous cases have occurred, and many natives have been carried off by Ir.

June 22. The epidemic is still amongstors. Several Europeans have been attucked by it during the last week, and one or two of the 13th dragbous. Just landed, bare fallen victims to this dreadful scornge.

Indian Mausoleum.

The pt. how, the Governor has received with drep regret, from the government agent at Chepant, the archaechuly account of the death of his highness the Nabob Azeem-onl Dowlain Bahandar, who departed this life a few minutes before 10 o'chock less alght, Aug 2, after an illness of about forty hours, accompanied with symptomashular to those of the provaling epideuric.—Goel. Guz. Entraordinary, August 3.

The funeral of the late Nahob of the Carratic took plate yesterday at moon, the ceremony was conducted with appropriate military hours; the fing at the fort was hoisted bulf-mast high the whole day. Minute guns, the number corresponding to the age of his highness, were first from the salming battery when the procession legan to more.

The corpue was carried from the palace of Sharly Mahl to the principal mesque for Triplicane, through a street formed by the body guard of the rt. hou, the Governor a the very short distance between the palace and the place of laterment not admitting the formation of a greater number of tracts.

The late Nahob was raised to the musnud on the 31st July 1891, and during the whole period of his holding that elevated situation, the conduct of his highness was distinguished by the most loyal attachment to the honorable the Company.

The loss of this benevolent prince is deeply lamented by the government, by the members of his literarious family, and his numerous dependents.—Goel. Go., Mag. 4.

The black as succeeded to the Musmud on the death of the late nabob Omdut all One as, when the whole of the pussessions of the nabobs of Arcot, situated in the Carnatic, were transferred by treaty to the Company. The nabob reserved to him if a clear revenue of near 3 lacks of pagodas annually, the Builesh government undertaking to support a sufficient civil and military establishment for the protection of the country and collection of the revenue.

The character of the late nabob is thus described by a correspondent.

Azeem ool Dowlah was of a mild and amlable disposition. Raised from a dangeon to the Mosnud (although the legitlmate heir of the nabob Waliajah) he was ever faithfully and loyahy attached to the splendid altiance which retained to him the means of endeavoring to realize in this world the Paradise which his religion taught him to believe awaited him in the next.

His features were strikingly handsome, and altogether fire from the aspect of authorized ferociousness, which to otten characterizes the countenance of an eastern mabels. Excessively corpolent in his person, he quickly sunk beneath the effects of a digm at discuse which has now for two years been the secure of India.

It was expected that his highness's in-

Concercial.—Extracts of two letters received in London:

Afterst, June 25.—" The prospects of the Chian captains are by no means and the from this place, as they have so means of arcesting their funds, cotton ring at such a price they cannot take it into Casa, and we have no pearly, nor indeed any respondents, as has usually ten the case. Notes the auding the low price of cotton in England, it keeps up its rice here. Tinevelly 10 to 45 pagodas; to e and pepper have also add very high—or se 25 pagodas; pepper 40. At these prices, the Americans have purchas a mid-cleared the market."

Madrus, Aug. 22.—" There have been but few arrivals here, and yet freights are lose to a want of a disposition to only

goods. The late arrivals have brought a very large quantity of brandy, hence this commodity has fallen to ten shillings per gallon, although it sold for twenty about a month before. Hams, cheese, and beer, are not very plentiful; all other haports continue unsubsable, particularly cotton goods of all descriptions, owing to the great quantities daily arriving from Manilla, Batavia, Fort Marlborough, and Preung, the markets there being overstocked with them.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Muting on toard the Idmiral Drurg.— The following is a less on to the Radical References. There are fables which teach the same moral; but a fact may be felt to apply with additional force.

The ship Admiral Drury of Calcutta sailed from Madras on the 25th of May, with naval stores, and about unity bakers and other native passengers, bound to Trinconnaile. On the 29th she raperienced a luavy gale of wind from the S.W. and W.S.W. quartern, which conthrued for some days. On the fish of June, at nine o'clock of the night, lu lit. 8 50 N, at which time It was expected the ship would reach her destined port in two or three days, the native passengers, a sletted by the sookannies, and the native Christian seamen im board, came aft, armed with what they could nick up, surrounded the two mater then on the quarter deck, and the commander also, who was in his calla, and took fortible por cesion of the ably. The lascars who were among the crew took no part in the mutiny; while the Portuguese sallors were the foremost in the la streetion. John Fernando, a mokamy belonging to the ship, at the head of these desperadors, caused the meluyard to be squared, and smod away to the N.W. and subsequently N.N.W.; but hading, after a taper of axilays, that they could make no hand whitever, laving several thees threatened to throw the commander overboard during that period (whom they held in confinement) they, at length, agreed to restore to him the purces on of the ship, on condition that he would put them on shore at the nearest place on the coast. Capta n Johnson, availing himself of this, though their to the nerthward of Masulipatam, ran the ship into that port, on the 15th of June, where the ringleaders have been secured, and the ship, it was expected, would proceed with not further detection to her destination, Trincomalic.

The ship had been exposed to a heavy gale of wind, for eight or nine days prior to the mutineers rising on the commun-

[•] Que de le el Omedat al Ouerah in 1801,

Az m l y revenue son ol Walajah the

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der and mates; but no accident appears to have occurred, and no just cause seems to have existed for alarm of buy kind. is fortunate that the total ignorance of the ringleaders as to the altestion of the ship, and their incapacity to manage her, completely foiled their plans, and was the means of the ascendency they had thus sucreptitiously obtained being of no avail to them; to this, most probably, is to be attributed the preservation of the lives of the commander and officers on board.

Arrivale. - May 26. - Providence, Moon, from London 17th Oct. and Cape of Good Hope 10th March. . . . 27, Margaret Anne, Philips, from Liverpool 19th Oct. Isle of France and Bombay 14th

H. M.'s ship Carron is the only arrival during the work (first in June). She brought not part of our August and September main.—Calc. Evil.

July 8. - H. C. ship Minerva from England parted company with the Rose in squally weather 22d May, in lat, 29 south, and long. 26 west, - Passengers; Lieut. Bickman, Mr. Auderson, Mr. Wronghton, and Mr. Edwards, assist surg.

June 12 .- H. C. ships General Kyd. Capt, Nairne; and Windsor, Capt. Franklin, from London 1st March; Sappho Packet, Capt. Stewart, from London 22d

Aug. 5 .- H. C. ship Carnatic, Capt. Blanchard, from the Downs, 22d April. Passengers for Madras: Misses Marianne Chambers, Caroline M. Keating, and Carollue Colebrooke, Capt. H. B. Wrny, Paymaster H. M. 30th regt. Capt. W. Yaica, 13th regt. N. l. Mr. Geo, Wilson, aspistaurg, Measrs, W. J. M. Wynter, John Mills, John W. Boworth, E. J. Dusantoy, G. W. Widarler, and E. Dyer, cartety. - Passengers for Bengal: the hon. Mrs. Rameay and child, Misses E. A. and M. T. Lawrence H. Welland, Boilean, E. F. Fomhelle, F. Bicketts, C. Marley, and C. U. Fraser, Capt. E. Day, 26th regt, N. I. Capt. G. L. Browne, 2d assist. to the master attendant, Mesars. J. Armstrong, R. Wells and H. P. Russel, writern; Mr. J. Stewart, assist, surg.; Messrs. F. C. Smith, W. Whitaker, W. Beckett and C. Furmer, cadets.

H. C. ship Thomas Grenville, Capt. Manblog.—Passengers: Mrs. Lacey, Mrs. Lock, Mrs. Young, and Mrs. Meyer, Misses M. Liddington, E. Marshall, C. Williams, H. Williams, and F. Williams, Capt. Young, 89th regt. Capt. Best, Lieut. Meyer, Lieut. A. Simpson, Lieut. Lynch, 14th ress. Lient, McDowell and Easign Candegee, 39th regt. Mr. H. P. Lacey, Mr. J. A. Jetler, Mr. W. Deen, Mr. E. Hickman, Messra, J. Dean, W. M. Smith, C. Young, T. Rooke, J. Humfreys, and P. D. Bannon, cadets for Madras ; Mesers. W. Payne, J. W. Ooseley, H. Macdowell, G. H. White, M. Darmer, and T. E. Asiatic Journ.-No. 49.

Manning, cadets for Bengal; Mr. Lock, 90 recruits, six women, and two children.

Aug. 18 .- Surrey, Aldham. Passengers for Madras : Miss Mary Aune Fully, Miss Catherine Campbell, Copt. 'F. Donglas, and J. Palmer, Lieurs, G. Muriel, H. Waters, and C. H. Gibli-tussengers for Bengal : Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Hickey, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Griggt and three children, Mrs. Wright; Mrs. Payaton; Misses Sophia Wright, Macy Wright, Mary Thomas, Charlotte Delamalo, Anna Delamain, Emily Stewart, and Charlotte Noyes; Capt. W. Thomas, Lient. John I., Earle, Mesars. W. Hickey, W. H. Halford, and Thos. Griggt.

Aug. 20 .- The Surrey, Hart, from London 22d April. Passengers for Madras : Mrs. Irving, Mrs. Cropley, Mr. Irving, Mr. Briegs, Messre. Adums and Loreridge, cadets; and Mr. Cropley, merchant. Passengers for Bengal : Mrs. livanheld and daughter, Mrs. Gogerly, Misses Bruson, H. A. Francis, and G. M. Francis, Mr. Branfield, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Gogerley, printer, Mr. Francis, Messra, J. Donnithorne, Fleming, and Barney, cadets, Mesers. E. Barney and S. Kelly, free mariners, Mr. Jaz. Mackintoch and Mr. J. Banner.

Aug. 21 .- H. C. ship Catherine, Knox, from Laudon 23d April. Passengers; Mrs. Fakin, Mrs. Abdy, Miss Ann Rose, Dr. Paskin, Licuts, Biddle and Abdy.

Departures .- June 2 .- Alfred, (troop

ablp) for England.

Passengers: - Mrs. Wilkinson and child, Miss C. Pereira, Maj. Humphry, H. M. 73d regt.; J. D. Gleig, Esq. Mudras civil service; Mr. W. Oglivle, Master W. Shaw.

Aug. 12,-H. C.'s ships Windsor, Capt. Franklin, and Gen. Kyd, Capt. Nairne,

for Penang and China.

Passengers per Windsor,-Mrs. Jourdan : Licut. and Brev. Capt. H. G. Jourdan, 10th N. I. for England ; Jas. Taylor, Esq. J. Blackburn, Esq. J. Shaw, Esq. and Mr. C. F. Miller, for China.

Passengers per General Kyd; Maj. Bircham, H. M. 30th, for England; Capt.

J. Reddle, for Penang.

DIRTHS.

March 24 .- At Masolipatam, the lady of Lieut. H. R. King, 2d bart, 19th reg, of a son. . . . May 25, at Lang's Garden, Mrs. E. Cornellus of a daughter ... 26, at Rorapooram, the lady of Lieut. O'Connell, of a daughter June 17, at Canuapore, the wife of Mr. M. M. Farlaine, subassist. surg. of a daughter. . . . 18, the lady of G. G. Hadow, esq. of a daughter 25, at Tellicherry, the lady of T.H. Baber, esq. Judge of the provincial court lu the western dir, of a son. . . . July 25, at Caddalore, Mrs. Cockburo, of a son. . . . Same day, Mrs. Simpson, reflet of the late W. Simpson, esq. of a daughter Same day,

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ut Vizagapatam, the lady of H. Taylor, esq. of the civil service, of a son, ... 31, the lady of J. D. White, esq. act. membof the med board, of a daughter. . . . Same day, at Chingleput, the lady of Brev. Capt. J. Taylor, 20th reg. N. L of a sen. . . . Muy, 4, at Condapility, the lasty of Capt. Stewart, 3d reg. N. I. of a daughter 5, the lady of Capt. N. H. Hatherly, N. I. of a daughter 6, the lady of the hon. Sir J. Newbolr, chief Justice, of a son. . . 9, at Belmrum, Hyderabad, the lady of Lieut, C. St. John Grant, Russell Cavalry, of a daughter 10, at the house of W. Mackenzie, esq. the lady of Lieut. D. H. Mackenzie, of the artil, of a daughter 11, the lady of Col. Munt, of a daughter 12, at Verdachellum, the lasty of fil. Gowan, esq. civil service, of a daughter 15, at Poonamallee, Mrs. Cross, of a daughter 16, at Chittledroog, the lady of Capt. J. J. A. Willows, 2d batt. 16th reg, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES,

DEATIIS.

April 20 .- Of the cholera morbin, Mr. E. Carroll, muster of St. Mary's Charity School May 19, Delphina, infunt daughter of Mr. M. Rodrigues ... Same day, in Briggen. Privaler's cump at Gudduck, Lieut. R. H. Tanatou, H. M. 22d L. D. He was taken off by the cholera, lers morbus 27, at the same place, Maj. C. H. Etliot, of his Highness the Nizani's service, and attached to the Herar establishment. . . . Jone 9, at the Luz, Mr. J. Gore, aged 29 years ... 11, at Courtailing, Col. C. Trotter, commanding Palamentah and the district of Tlangvelly. He was interred, at his own particular desire, without the military honours monthly paid to his rank; but such a mon was not to be committed in privacy to the grave. His dying request was indeed liferally observed; yet such honours were paid him as few receive, for every inhabitant of the place, whether European or antive, high or low, rich or poor, bewalled his death, both as a private and a pub-He has; and his corpse was followed by crowds to the tomb, ... Same day, at the residency, Hyderabad, the elder of the infast twin sons of H. Russell, Esq. ... July 5, at Cannanore, Lleut, and Adj. Mansell, 19th N. J.... 22, near Taulanh, Licut. J. Diluor Sutton, Madras establishment, aged 19 years, eldert son of Dr. Sucton of Greenwich.... 23, as Bangalore, Christiana Louisa, lufant daughter of Maj. Taylor. . . . 24, at Accet, at the house of Capt. Outlaw, commanding cavalry depot, the infant son of Maj. Blanckley, If. M. 13th Dragoons.... 25, at Bellorum, near Secondrabud, of the spaemodic choleru, J. W. M. Cosle, Esq. assist, surg. serring with the Russell Brigade . . . Same day, at Nagpore, Lieut,col. H. Munt, C. B. of the 6th Light Cav..., Same day, on board ship, in the Roads of Bimlipatans, Lieut. P. Saowden, 25th N. L 30, Lieut, and Quarter-master Kippen, 1st batt. 19th reg. N. 1......Aug. 3, W. Fallowfield, Esq. garrison surg. of Bangalore..... 5, Mrs. Charlotte Moss, relict of the late Mr. C. C. Moss, aged 22 years. . . . Same day, at Diudigal, Maj. E. P. Stephenson, 4th N. V. batt.... Same day, Mr. H. Tayler, of the Madras Hotel.... 7, at Arcot, Mr. T. Weeden.... 3, at Kilpank, H. J. Peter, Infant son of Capt. Jourdan... Same day, at Cotallam, Capt. W. Biss, 24th rec. N. L ... Same day, at Cannaupre, Capt. J. C. Hurdis, 1st batt. 19th reg. N. l ... 9, of the chalcra, Mr.C. Viera. . . . 14, Jane, the wife of Mr. E. Ranken. . . . 16, Aone, lufant daughter of Lieut, D. H. Mackeuzle artillery . . . Sept. 1818, Capt. Oswald Klunier, 2d ban. 15th Madras N.I. in camp, near Pundapoor,

BOMBAY. Political—Official.

In reply to the letters communicating the proceedings of an investigation into certain abuses in the commissarint department in the Decean, discovered in the examination of charges of a treasonable nature preferred against Joseph de Souza, a Portugueze employed in that department, in consequence of which Lieut. col. Harris, assist com gen, and his assistant, Lieut. Tweedy, were suspended from their offices. Lieut.col. Harris has been twice tried in the recorder's court. lat. On charge of compiring with Poonrakhoty to defraud the Company: 2d. For uttering a forged bill; and on both occaslons acquitted. Pooneakhoty, a native who had been employed by Lieut.col. Harth in every department of the commissariat, tried also in that court, and on two indictments for forgery, convicted. The government, on the consideration that the acquittal of Lieut.col. Harris on the first trial arose from legal exceptions to the evidence against him, and that he refused to give evidence on the second trial of Pooneakhoty, lest he might criminate himself; and being of opinion, that there line at least been gross negligence of conduct and criminal laxity of principle on the part of Lieut.col. Harris, recommend to the court that he may be dismissed the service .- Memorial from Lieut.col. Harrls, denying the charges brought against hint, complaining of cruelty and oppresalon by the government, and desiring to be tried by a court-martial, forwarded.

The hou, the Court of Directors have directed that Lieut.col. Harris be informed that he has their permission to retire on full pay. The following extract from the hon. Court's letter, dated .1st Dec. 1818, containing their observations on the proceedings, has been published by the Presidency of Bombay :-

Par. 2d. We have pursued with attention the voluminous documents relating to the case of Lieut.col. Harris, and have seen with deep concern the nefarious practices which have been brought to light by the evidence on the trial of that officer, and of the native agent, Poonea-

4th. We are disposed to consider it, upon the whole, unfortunate that you did not not up to your original resolution of bringing theut. col. Harris to a court marrial, as the delay which ensued has furnished that officer with grounds of complaint, not wholly unfounded. We are well aware of the reasons which infinenced your determination, and of their real weight; still the itenial of a court martial to no officer atroughy desiring to be so tried, is a measure of apparent hardship, and he has not failed in his memorial to arge that hardship, and be still calls for the decision of a military tri-

5th. Even at this late period, we should be inclined to accesse to his request, and to grant him a court murtial, with a view to a decision on the whole of his case, unfettered by the technical difficulties of a court of law, were we not advised by high authority that such a proceeding would be contrary to usage after a recorded verdict or verdict of acquittal.

6th. We are, however, so thoroughly and intimately persuaded of the unfitness of Lieut.col. Harris for any public charge, and of the unseculiness of his continuance in our military service, stigmatized as his character has been on the records of your government with gross negligence of conduct and criminal laxity of principle; stigmas, the justice of which his own evidence goes but 100 far to catablish: that approving entirely of your baving auspended him from the situation of assist commisgen, we hereby further direct that Lieut.col. Harris be informed

by the commander-in-chief, that, on tendering his resignation of the service, he has our permission to reilre on the full pay of his rank, to which his length of service would, under ordinary carentastances, entitle him.

7th. We have been induced thus to mitigate the severity of the sentence recommended by you from the foilowing con-

aiderations; namely,

1. The verdict of acquirtal progounced in his favour by the criminal counts.

2. The consequent impossibility of bringing him, according to his own desire,

to a court martial; and

3. The state of suspense which, from various causes, he has so long endured; circumstances which seem to entitle him to as indulgent a decision as can be afforded, consistently with what is due to the credit of the service, and the respectability of our army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

May 29 .- Mr. J. Henderson, mintmaster. - Mr. G. More, first assist. to the collector of Surat. - Mr. T. Williamson, acting first assist, to the collector at Ahmedabad.

July 7 .- Mr. H. Harrington Glass, third assist, to the collector in the North-

ern Koncan.

Military and Political.

May 15, Capt. G. Hutchinson, 10th rest. N.I. to the charge of the political dutles at Warree, under the hon, the Commissioner in the Deccan.

22. Capt. C. Whitchill, 2d batt. 5th regt. N.1. to command his highness the Guicowar's guard at Baroda, vice Walker,

deceased.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PRO-MIIITIONS.

May 14 .- Sen assistaurg. F. Trash to be surgeon, vice Gordon, deceased; date of rank 3d May 1819 .- Assistanty. J. G. Moyle, to succeed Mr. Harrison as garrison assist. surg. of Bombay.

22.-Cadets J. H. trwin, V. F. Ken

nett, J. Fawcett, to be ensigns.

31 .- Uent. Hamilton, 2d batt. H regt. N.l. to be quar.mast, and interpreter in Hludoostance to that batt.

June 24 .- The order of 27th May, dlrecting assist.surg. Dow to join his station at Bushire, has been su-pended, his services being for the present urgently rqquired with the lat 3d N.l. at Paulie.

26 .- Mr. R.T. Baird is admitted an ag-

sist.su.g. for this presidency.

29 .- Lieut. Clark, 1st batt, 7th N. I. at present attached to the Poola anallary horse, to proceed to Hyder had, and

to place himself under the orders of the resident at that court.

FUBLOUGHS.

May 14.-Capt. A. Anderson, 9th N.I. to England, for three years .- Assist surg. E. C. Harrison, garrison assistants, at the presidency, to England, for three

31.-Lieut C.W. Mackintosh, 2d batt.

12th N. I. for three years.

June 24.-Capt. H. A. Hervey, 7th N.1. barrack master, in the northern Guzerat, extended to 30th November.

26 .- Lieut.col. W.W. Stewart, 3d N. I. to England for three years. The zeal and attention with which the Heat.col. has ever discharged his duties, will be brought to the notice of the hon. Court of Directors.

RETIRED.

R. Steunet, Eaq. surgeon, and president of the Medical Board, to proceed to England in the free trader Blenden Hall, and to resign the hom. Company's service from the date of bls embarkation. The governor-in-council will have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the hon. Court of Directors the professional talents and real of Mr. Surveyor Stewart, compriedoutly exerted in their pervice during an uninterrupted period of nearly 31 years.

NATIVE OFFICER REWARDED.

May 31. - Mal.gen. Sir W. G. Keir haying brought to the particular notice of government the zeal, fidelity, and intelligence displayed by havilder Boojaramslagh, let but, 8th reg. N. t. during the operation of the force latterly under the Diaj.cen.'s command in Malwan, and the bavildar's claim to favourable consideration having been materially strengtheord and appeared by his conduct during the sieges of the important furtresses of Malligher and A-secrebur, as reported by Majgen. Sir J. Maleolm, the rt.boo, the governor la council is pleased, as a reward for such displayoished services, to promote Harildar Boojuramsingh to the rank of Jemadar, from the 9th April last, when the fort of Asserghar was surrendered to the Reitish arms, and to direct that he be borne on the strength of the 1st bat, 8th teg. N. l. as a supernumerary jemidar ontil a varancy occurs in the fixed establish-

ROYAL MARINE.

H. M.'s ship Eden, Capt. Loch, arrived as Bombay on the 26th May, from Bushire and Museur, haring quitted the latter place on the 2d. When of Cape Musseldom, she had been attacked in the nighttime by four or five large boats, who, finding their mistake from the reception

they experienced, betook themselves to flight, and escaped by practising the stratagem of dropping a boat with a flag of truce, which the Eden went to pick up. The place to which they escaped was taken next day, when the pirates ou doubt met with their deserts.

H. M.'s ship Curlew, Capt. Walpole, arrived at Bushire on the 1st June, with a Jowasame Botella which the had captured.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

Miscellanics.-Sunday, April 25, the Scotch church was opened the first time for Divine service, when an excellent discourse suitable to the occasion was delivered by the Rev. J. Clow, one of the chaplains on the hon. Company's establishment, the text was from part of the hat verse of the 10th chap, of Nchemiah, " And we will not forsake the house of our God."

On Friday, July 30, the friends of Lady Grant Keir gave her ladyship a farewell hall and supper at Lawjee Castle, the hospitable owner of which afforded to the stewards all the accommodation in his power. Under their apperiateudence the avenue was lighted up and the home tastefully illuminated. On the passage to the ball-room atransparency of the Katherine Stuart Forbes under sail met the eye of the visitors, under which were the following appropriate lines;

" Farewe'l! but whenever we welcome the hour,

"That wakeus the season of mirth in our bower:

" Then we'll think of the friend who once welcomed it too,

" And our minds shall revert to old Enghand and you."

Driving the Silver Nail .- May 1. The ceremony of driving the silver unil into the keel of the new 80 gun ship took place, in the presence of the bon, the governor, his Exc. the naval commander-in-chief, the superintendant of the H. C. marine, and their respective suites. They were received by the builders in their robes of ceremony, and a new hammer being presented to the hon, the governor, he gave the first stroke and was followed by the admiral and superintendant, and the floal stroke having been given by our reperable architect, Jameetjee Bomanjee, the party separated. The ceremony of driving the silver nail is as follows; when the keel is laid, the stern post up, and the stem ready to be fixed, the ceremony is performed. The day being appointed, the stem is our pended ready to be put in the martice, the parties attend, the owner with his friends, and sometimes the governor and a party of ladies are invited, they are received in the dock-yard by the builders in their robes of ceremony, and a Parsee priest

attends who has the nail in his possession, which he constantly keeps holding over a pot of frankincene. The nall is six or seven inches in length and is to value about 10 or 15 rupees: a certain quantity of augar aweelmeats and rose water having been provided for the occasion, the owner of the ship, preceded by the builders, approach the keel and the ceremony begins by an invocation (Solee)-from the Bunder Lascars, or perhaps from a few Araba, who volunteer on the occasion-to God and Mahomed; some verses from the Koran are also recited. The nail is then produce I with a blessing from the Partee priest, is put into the hole and driven down to the head by the hand perhaps of some fair lady; a piece of wood is put ou the nail, the stem is put into its mortice and firmly secured, when another invocation from the Lascars and crowd announces the stem to be fixed. The owner, the governor, or some lady as may have been previously agreed on, now presents the shawle, six in number, to the builders, by putting them over their necks. sprinkling of rose water next is given to all the party, and the most distinguished of the visitous are marked on the forehead with a little red paint; the sugar and aweatmeats are distributed to the people of the yard; the party separate amidst compilments and congratulations; and the remainier of the day is enjoyed as a holiday by every body concerned.

Iron.-This weeful metal is found in the vicinity of Malwan, in the southern Koncan; it is represented to be of good quality and considerable quantities are brought to the Bombay market.

Kutch.-For these several years past this devoted country has been visited both by famine and pestilence, which added to the lutestine brolls, has very much thinned its population. Twenty years ago, with the exception of the boutmen and the bhattian, there was not a native of Kutch to be seen at the presidency, but now they have commenced agriculturists, and form a very prominent portion of the luhabitanta of Bombay; and we have but little doubt but this last dreadful visitation will induce many more to emigrate, should not the fostering hand of the British government not only afford present aid, but future instruction, in pointing out to them the natural resources of their country, now useless for want of energy in the inhabitants. We allude to its iron and coal mines; some small quantity of the former is occasionally brought to Bombay, and specimens of coal found on the surface lend us to suppose that this substance might be found of good quality. This is by no means a visionary speculation, for it is a well known fact, that the price of firewood, and consequently all other kinds of wood have been annually increasing .- (Bomb. Cour. July 14.)

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The late Earthquake .- A subsequent letter from lihooj, and some new and independent accounts dated from places not before named, communicate farther particulars of the havock and misery caused by this visitation. Although the devoted country of Kutch is pre-embient in the unmber of towns and forts converted by It lato rulns, yet severe and terrifying shocks, nearly simultaneous, were felt in Malwa, and at Surat. Accounts from Calcutta and Madras moreover indicate, that lines of undulation extended in a perceptible degree across the peninsula due east, and east by south.

No. I.

Porebunder, June 17 .- We yesterday experienced in this town and fort, one of the most awful scenes in nature, that of a violent and destructive shock from an earthquake!-The weather was close and sultry, the thermometer ranging at 86° at sunset; and a scarcely perceptible air was sometimes felt from the southward,-Lieut. L. and myself were taking an evening's walk on the ramparts of the fort, and had nearly gone all round, when at 40 minutes past six, we observed to each other ' how excessive close and oppressive the atmosphere !' and five minutes afterwards, I heard a distant sound from the westward, not unlike that of a camonade at sea; a thought had scarcely past the mind, as to what could have given rise to it, when I felt a violent shock beneath my feet, and instantly exclaimed ' an earthquake!' then looking forward, saw the stone parapet, at two yards d stance, vlotently bending in and out, with a quick wave-like motion, and with a vibration of about a foot: this appalling sight extended as far as I could sec, or about fifty yards in length, and the whole height of the parapet i it was attended with a hissing, cracking noise. Had the parapet been made of whalelone, and shook in anger by any power, less than nature, the agiration could not have been so great as that which we witnessed - There was nothing appeared more surprising than that solid masoury, should have received the pliabllity of the most elastic of all substances .-I thought it impossible that the works could stand, and expecting their immediate fall, lustantly determined on descending as quick as possible; but as the rampart was a perpendicular height of seventeen feet, I was obliged to run back towards the nearest ramp, which was a flight of stone steps at the distance of seventy-five varda: Lieut. L. followed: as we passed

along, at a quick run, the sensation felt was similar to that hazardous and disagreeable one of ranging along an elevated and clastic plank, the ends alone of which are supported. I crery instant expected to fall with the works, or to be precipitated from them; but reaching the steps, ran down as fast as I could, each step apparently meeting the descending foot, which I sincerely believe it did in reality, and the whole flight was riolently agirated. While passing down, I expected to be overwhelmed by the works, which were toughing my right shoulder, and were partly above my head. - Although the rampart and parapet are ten feet thick, and twenty-two in height, yet this wall of masoury waved to and fru like a sea .-Fortunately, the steps were broad; had they been narrow, as is frequently the case, it is doubtful, so great was their agitation. if we could have got down without having been thrown over their side, for, as they joined the works, they were not only affected by their own motion, but also by that of the wall to which they were uttached .- Arrived at the bottom of the flight of steps, we did not cease running until we had got a sufficient length from the works to prevent their falling on us. On stopping, we were surprised to find that the works had not fallen, after having been agitared by to extraordinary a riolent and sea-like marlon. On reaching a spot of comparative safety, for then no place was safe, the attention was directed to a vast clinic of black dust, origing at about 300 yards distance, and from the sea face of the fort, which runs at right angles from that which we quitted. The danger being past, for the shock was now over, thy curlosity became excited, and approceed from the fall of nine towers* and a large part of the cortain, + leaving 21. brenches of 40 and 60 yards wide. This derastation extended for 500 yards, and over a part of the fort which I had been walking on not five minutes before.-do por Imagine that a 24 hours' fire from 10 pieces of heavy ordnance could have produced so extensive a destruction as was thus effected by a minute and a baift!! -We conjectured, that the shock had not tested more than the above short period, But his effects were sufficiently powerful to have destroyed the work of ages.

We now directed our attention towards home, and the first occurrence we met with near it was the horsekeepers, with our lineses to their hands, standing in the open air, having, as they said, been upprehensive " that the stables would have fallen and killed them." -On entering my house the servant lufurmed me, that while

making the bed in the upper apartment he had been thrown down on the floor; recovering himself, he attempted to es-cape out of doors, but before he could reach it be was thrown down a second time; he then got up, and ran quickly into the open air .- Dr. and Mrs. A. on hearing all their tites rislently agitated. and cracking as if in a fire, and observing the whole of their faculture in a rocking motion, immediately ran down into the open air, the former with his infant in his arms. He loformed me that though his stairs are broad, and built of pukka masoury, yet he experienced much difficulty in descending, from the violent agitation of the steps, and that of the house to which they were julued. - Lient, L,'s house is a strong public stone building, of about forty feet high; as it stands by irrelf, the shock appears to have shaken it more than most other houses. The sepoys describe it as " lowing rocked from side to side, like a tree in a high wlnd." On examination, there was found to many rents in its walls, that it was deemed wirbable for Lleur, l., not to sleep beneath its roof.-I believe there are few houses throughout this large city which have not been more or less jujured; some have fallen and blocked up the streets in which they were situated.- I our happy to say that but one life has been lost in this town, a circumstance which appears almost miraculous from the danger which existed.-The Rajah and principal inhabitants are pay encamped outside of the fort, rather than trust thenselves under their unsufe roofs, which, should they fall, would prove most destructive, since they are made (as is the case with all upper floors also) of a thick terrace, supported by stone on large timbers.-The earth opened, and water issued from the eavity over an extensive piece of ground in a platu, distant fourteen miles hence. The atmosphere to-day has been impregnated with a strong smell of sulphur; and there has been several other shocks between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., which brought some old houses down, and violently abook the seats of those who were seated within duors, which caused them to run out of their houses; but these inferior alarms are not to be compared with yesterday's awful phonemenon,-It was observed that all nuturals were much frightened during the great shock; the dogs laid slown on their beilles and would not be moved. The earthquake has been felt far and wide, but its effects appear to have been less violent in the interior than on the sea shore. I fear that all the line of towns and fartresses situated immediately on this coast have suffered much. I am this moment informed that fifty men were killed by the fall of walls at Mangrole, on this coast, which is dis-

The towers were to and so feet high.

The corneign by and us.

tant sixty uilles in a S.E. direction.—The shock appears to have proceeded from west to east. The injury which this fort has sustained is certificated at half a lac of rupees. There is nothing in nature more awful then to see the proudest works of men in an instant vanishing, and becoming a heap of shapeless ruins.

No. II.

Porehunder, 18th Jane .- I have viewed the whole extent of injury at this place, since writing to Col. B., and am sorry to inform you it far exceeds the estimate which I had formed; were I now to address the Colonel, I would rather say, twenty pieces of capnon could not have produced so much destruction. I have corrected my heights and distances by measurement, which are as now mentioned, though in some places they differ from the original letter .- As Dr. A. and myself, yesterday morning, at daybreak, were riding on the borders of a lake, we were alarmed by a strong smell of sulphur, and an appearance of smoke resting on the still maters, On the oposite slike of the take is a jungle, beyond and above which is a range of sand hills; we thought we saw on these a line of thick dame about three feet high, but the distance was too great to allow of our being positive. I am the more iqellned to believe that what we saw was a flame, as I am since informed that at a place on the S.E. coast, distant hence forty miles, the earth opened, and a flame issued from the carity .- I am informed, that at a place distant hence sixteen miles N.W. by N., what was a rising ground or small hill, has become a level. My vatundah tiles were turned but ten days ago for the monsoon, but are now quite removed in some places, and in all greatly disordered, so as to induce Lieut. I., aptly to observe, that they appeared as if they had been convulsed. That part of the purapet which I described as having been so violently agitated, now leans considerably on one side, and retains its wavelike shape. - Dr. A. and myself experienced a pain and wenkness in the knee joints, immediately after the luferior shocks of 17th; these unpleasant feelings troubled us all that murning. Sound sleep has left us; we allow one eye to shut, but the other is on the watch. A person, 82 years of age, on being questioned as to the physical operations of nature during his remembrance, says, be has neither seen nor heard of any thing so terrific and destructive as that he witnessed on the 16th. - He recollects four earthquakes, but the worst was not more riolent than to cause the shaking of a vase to be vialble to the eight.—The late hot senson here, was by no means particularly hot, nor have we experienced any indicative of the hogrid scene which we have wit-

nessed .- From the account of Cosside, who felt the shock at Gumlel, in the interior, distant hence 80 miles; la a N.E. by E. direction, and the centre point of this peniusula, it is evident that the cortlequake was much more violent inland than on the coast, for although the Cossids mention the fall of houses in the interior, yet they did not witness the rule of fortresses though they passed seven. They state that the town of Kooteenoon has suffered severely, but not so much as Perebander; it is distant 20 miles east of this, and 16 miles from the sea. -Every hour brings some afflicting account. particularly from the coast, of fortresses fallen, lives lost, and injury sustained from the awful catastrophe.

P. S.—Myself and Dr. A. have just returned from a visit to the sand hills on which we thought we saw a finne, and found the alrubbery which was on them auch scorched, and divasted of its regre-

tation.

No. III.

Bhony, 23d June, 1819 .- The loss in lives has not been correctly sacrimined, Boiles continue to be dig out of the the rules, and almost 1000 have been already found; 7000 houses have been overturned, and few or none in the city left uninjured. Although the whole of Kutch has suffered pretty equally in regard to loss of houses, the proportion of lives lost in different places bears an admity; perhaps Blood has lost as many as the whole of Kuich put together. In Mandavic 116, and in Lackput 150 are said to have suffered .- A number of phenomena are said to have occurred at the moment of the shock; but I shall only remark those which appear the most striking. The Run and Bhun, on the north of Kuich, between that province and the insolated district of Kawra, which was quite dry, was suddenly filled with a sheet of water, the extent of which east and west was not known, but its breadth was generally about six miles, and its depth gradually increased to upwards of two feet, after which, in a few hours, the water subsided to about half that quantity; borsemen who crossed this tract, on the day following the shock, describe a number of comes of soft sand elevated above the water, the tops of which were bubbling with air and water when they passed. As far as I have learnt the sandy bed of every dry river in Knich, was filled for a short space of time with a flood of water; these waters have the colour and taste of the soil from whence they were ejected.

Brocoh, June 17.—We had last night, about a quarter past seven o'clock, a very severe shock of an earthquake; the ground moved just like the waver of the

sea; it was with the greatest difficulty I could keep on my legs; the walls of the houses moved backwards and forwards, and the lamps went with a very quick motion; the water in our well rose many feet with a great noise, and did not subside for an hour after all was over. Europeans and natives all ran into the attreets; many native houses were thrown down, and several boats upset by the extraordinary motion of the river. It lasted about three minutes. I never in my life felt such an awful moment, every one expecting loctant death.

This morning at ten we had another slight shock for a few seconds; I sincerely

hope it will be the last.

Chalera .- Bombay , May 5 .- We regret to state that the cholera has evinced itself in situations that have up to this time been protected from its baieful influence; we allude to the ships in the harbour, where several fatal cases have occurred during the last week; and a letter from H. M. ship Malahar, relates the melanchely fact of ten of hergallant crew having fallen victims to it on her passago from this port to Cochin. Here we must panse, and acknowledge the insufficiency of all human means, to stop the progress of this cruel mainty; conjecture is at an end, for even our own invigorating sea breezes have lost their wonted salubrity. The disease evinced itself on board the Malabar on the day after she quitted this port, and with such malignity, as to have ten victims in as many days. The letter from the ship states that the disease was so fatal, that is six or eight hours the person so attacked was a corpse; that it was attended by all the usual symptoms; that bleeding was had recourse to, in the first lustance, without any good effect; caloniel and opinm were then administered, and the hot bath employed as a very meeful agent. When the ship arrived at Cochin the disease was in some measure under control. Its appearance was ascribed to exposure during the night; and this was obtlited as much as possible. It is remarkable that every case was preceded by constitution; and many continually applied for a cuthartic, and were thus sered from the attack,

June 16.—The epidemic still continues its ravaces in the district of Kaira; many have had a second attack after having been completed out of danger from the first; the deaths have however been compara-

tirely few.

Fully, and beginning of Angust.—At Fort Victoria, and the neighbouring district, the disease which in said to have been provided for some time along the whole tract of country between Bombay and that fort was rading with increased vintence. Whole villages have been deserted in consequence. The cases are said

to be less numerous this year than last, but are more generally fatal.

Library at Miow .- Extract of a letter, dated Mhow, July 7 .- " A proposition to build a library and reading-mom was brought forward by Brig-gen, Malcolm, at a meeting of the officers at his house. Our commandant fully explained the objects he had in view; and after mention-ing the causes which he conceived had often made such lastitutions fall, (which were, generally speaking, doing too little or too much, either excluding what could alone give permanent interest to such the institution, or trying to do more than the society, from its members and fluctuating nature, could support), he gave his reasons for believing in the success of the plan he brought forward.

"All his propositions were voted without one dissentient voire, and a sum, amounting to nearly 3,000 rupees, was subscribed by the officers present. The General, besides his own autscription, mane a donation of Arrowaniti's map, and about fifty valumes of standard works on India, including the Histories of Dow, Orme, Scot, and Wilkes, a complete set of the Asiatic Researches, and the works

of Sir William Jones."

Commercial.—Letters received in Engistand, of the dates subjoined, report the state of the market, as follows:

Bombay, June 15 .- "The rainy season having fairly set in, we are able to arrive at a tolerably correct judgment of the extent of the crop, and we may now state that the importation of cotton of the growth of the year 1818-19, to the beginning of the present mouth, has not exceeded sixty thousand bales, of these from ten to twelve thousand bales only may be said to be fit for the European marker, though the shipments for England may, in consequence of the superabumiance of tonnage, extend to 16,000 or 18,000 bales. The ships loaded, and louding for China, will, including the Company's proportion of their own six ships, say 19,000 bales, take away of the new crop about 27,000, and there will remain about 14,600 to 15,000 for freight hereafter, or sale to the commanders of the Company's ships, for which, in consequence of the lateness of the crops, and massual scarcity, this government has not been able to provide. The commanders would take about 12,000 of the present remaining stock, were prices at all moderate, but the expectation of holders are so exorbitant, repect 200,200 on heard, for common China market cotton, that they, the commanders, appear determined to coawne without any cottup on their own account, rather than purchase at those rates. Should they adhere to this resolution, the cotton in question must be shipped for China on freight, in country ships, for it would be madness to think of sending it hause. We abstract, for the sake of more casy reference, the substance of the foregoing information, as under—Total importation of enture, 1818-

19, to the beginning of June. 60,000 APPROPRIATION.

"You are, we believe, aware that no further arrivals can take place here till the end of October, and that it must be the middle of November before any contour can be sent to England from hence, after the 18,000 bales above mentioned shall have left the part."

Abstract Price Current, Bumbay, Aug. 8 .- It appears that Surat cotton was at 195 to 245 ropees per caudy. Elephant's Teeth, 1st size, 210; 2d ditto, 190; 3d ditto, 180, Black Popper, 125; that linseed oil was wanted, and that there was no claret or beer in the market. Copper was moking up, and all other staples rising gradually, and unless ex-ported very largely next year, would answer. The rates of exchange were on England at ninety days 23, at six months 24, nine ditto 25, and twelve ditto 26, per Bombay sieca rupee; on Bengal 109 rupees per 100 Sicea rupees; Madras 350 ditto per 100 star pieces; 26 per 100 Spanish dollars; Spanish dollars 217. With respect to cotton, it was ascertained there would be a deficiency of about one third in the amount of the second of that part of India; and is con-sequence of the scarcity and high price, the quantity which could be shipped to Europe from the 1st May to the 31st of December of this year, would not exceed 35,000 leas; during the corresponding period of last year, the shipments to Europe amounted to 150,000 bags. The chief cause of the fallure of the present crop is said to be in consequence of the heavy enius during the middle and end of Sep-tember, and the beginning of October. The quality has also suffered.

Rombay Sections.—On Wednesday, July 14, the third sessions of over and terminer, &c. for this town and island, &c. commenced before the hon, court of the recorder of Bombay. After a short charge from the worshipful the mayor, the granding principal and the court afformed till the following morning, when the granding returned. Among others, a true bill against Apa Goya, a Tindah, and seven others, Lascars, of a bont, for an assent on and throwing into the sea the kuranee of the boat, Deen Mahomed, with intent to drown him.

The case was one of a very atrocious Asiatic Journ. - No. 49.

kind. A quarred having arben during the voyage between the kuranee and the eathers, in consequence of the former accusing them of plandering part of the careo under his charge; the latter, on their royage from Cochin to Bombay, came to tochor of Mount Delli, and, after hustling the kuranee about, took him by the arms and legs and threw him into the sea, at seven o'clock in the evening, and immediately after they made sail. The kurus e awam all night; and, at gunfire next morning, was picked up by a fielding bout and curried to Mangalore; whence he made his way to Bombay, and arrived just an hour after the boat from which he had been thrown over-board had anchored in the burbour. The Tindal and the scamen reported to the owner of the boat, that, in a gale of what, off Hunary and Knoury, the night before, the kuranee and one of the sailors had fullen over-heard; that the sailor was saved, but the kuranee was drowned. The prinoners were all found guilty.

Further particulars of the late earthquake, and accounts of subsequent shocks, —A letter from Anjar of the 7th July, mentions that a slight shock was felt on the morning of that day.—We are indebted for the following aketch of the shocks at Smat to an estremed friend.

June 16, at 20 past 7 p. m. awful to a de-

gree.
17, do, 10 a. m. two alight ones.
18, do, 7 a. m. rather strong.
19, 1, 20 several slight ones.

21, at 9 a, to, rather atrong, 23, at 2 a, m, strong; the limite and furniture in great agiration three quarters of an hour.

29 & 30, two or three slight enes. July 8, at 11 p. m. slight. 11, do, 5 a. m. do.

21, de. 16 p. m. strong, the house, &c. &c in agitation three quarters of a minute.

(Bombay Gazette, Aug. A.)

Subscription, July 17.—A subscription has been opened for the relief of the discressed people in Anjar, who have nuffered from the late carthquake; and no seoner was the idea of opening a subscription agitated, thun the sum of about 5,000 rupees was most liberally forwarded to Capt. Mirado for lumediate distribution among the unfortunate sufferers.

Bambay Marine.—We are happy to confirm the statement that there are no Enropean females whatever in the hands of the piraces; the account which were received of there being some in captivity prove totally unfounded. Two native females, released from oppoints at Res at Khyma, can'n passengers in the Benares. —(Bushey Courier, June 12.)

Vol. IX. N

in manual man	and a
PRICE CURRENT, Aug. 4.	
Cotton Ahmood per Surat candy 2;	30
Do. Toom 1 per do 20	60
Do. Bownagharper do20	15
110. Foomil per do 2	15
D . Limree Wudwanner do 20	17
Do. Kutchper do2	15
Do. Kutch per do 2	05
Do. Toomilper do2	15
Mangrole and Pore per do	U 5
	10
Dis unbolled, 2d do. per do	8
Do. Monusey per do	6
Sugar Bengal, real	
1 sort per do	30
130. 21 do per do	
Do. Batavia in Can-	
nisterper maund	7
Do. China in chest . per Surat maund	61
Do. 2d sort per do	6
Sugar Candy Chlu-	
chnper do	104
Do. Canton per do	10
Do. 2d do per do	9
Raw Silk, Nankeen, per pucka seer.	174
Do. Canton, I sort . per do	17
Do 2 do per do	164
Do 3 do per do	16
Saltnetra	18
Saltpetre per bag Quanters per 100	18
Benjamin I sort fer Surat maund	20
Do. Europe market . per do	40
Ghee Caranchy per Bom, manud	
Whent Jambonser. per candy	28
Wheat Strat per do	32
Gram Surat, new per do	141
Paddy per Moora candy	19
Coconnut Oil per Bom. maund	21
Jengely do per do	31
Papper Fellichery . per candy	132
lihatculr per do	140
Da. Kastern par do	170
Ginger Bengal per Surat candy .	60
Do, Malabar per Bom, candy.	(La
Tur ne Hengal per Surat candy	40
H mp Cuncan per Bom. candy.	417
Guauty per do	110
Northern per Surat candy.	96
Cardamuma 1 sort per do. maund.	70
Sandal Wood I sort two mode	100
Sandal Wood 1 sort per candy Do2 doper do	100
Do 3 do per do	100
Bort cout white Ma-	120
	60
Do. Malabar per Bom. candy .	60
Cole I popularie non contr	28
Cole Laccadarieper candy	57
Copra new per do	50
Dammer Malacca	40
Rawper Surat candy	40
Do. boiled per do	55
Sago per maund	2
Quicks leer per Surat maund	
Vermillionper bundle	1#
Camphor China ner manne	28
Tin in large slab per do Putenague per Surat maund	114
i urenigue, per Surat maund	115

	MI.
Elephants' Teeth,	
Europe per Surat manne	1 50
Number 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	24
Nutmegs per lb.	
Mace per do	
Cusia per do	0
Cloves I sort per Surat mauni	1 68
Do 2 do per do	
Coffee, Mocha per do	
D. Inch.	-
Do., Java per do	
Do., Bourbonper do	
Almonds per do	. 4
Kismi es per do	. 45
Hing Europe Market per do	. 12
Bilmstone per do	
Coefficient per th	40
Saff, in, free of Oll, per do	40
Iron, Swedish per Surat cand	
Do., English per do	. 44
Da., Malwan per do	
Steel in Tub per ewt	
Du. bandles per do	
Pig Lead per do	. 91
Copper, Sheathling per Surat mann	d 23
Do. plate per do	. 234
Copper Nails per cwt	
Brass, Do per do	
Tar per barrel	-
Tin Plates per chest	
Red Lead per cwt	. 11
White Lend per do	
Brandy per gallou	. 5
Glo per large case .	. 30
Arrack Culumbo, in	
bond per gallon	7
Conside Delland and 100	017
Spanish Dollarsper 100	- 411
German Crowns per do	. 212
Venetlana per do	
Gulibas per do	. 4784
Remittauce to England, at six n	aontha
2s. 2d. per ruper.	
Freight to England, nominal, 16 p	mm f.com
Louis Francisco	CL (OIL)
Lanne Freight do. 25 p	er do.

Freight to England, hominal, 16 per ton, Loose Freight... do. 25 per do. Exchange on Calcutta, B. R. 108 per 100 S. Do. on Madraa par.

Commercial —Our cotton market may now be said to be at a stand; one solitary ship is only leading for England.

Staples are low, but most other articles from Europe yield a fair profit.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—June 21, Thames, Litson, from Loudon lat Feb, Madeira, and Johanna.—Passengers: Mrs. and Mr. Barra, Mr. Billamore.....July 19, Samarang, Durant, from Liverpool 4th April 1219....26, Bombay Merchant, Clarkson, from London, 5th April, Johannah 2th July.—Passengers: Capt. A. B. Campbell, Lieut. Addison, Mrs. Addison, Mr. H. Fawcett, Mr. H. G. Teasdale, Mr. S. D. Wilson, Mr. E. Carthew, Mr. D. Liddle, Mr. C. Johnston, cadets of Infantry; Mr. J. M'Morris, assistance... H. C.'s Bombay, Hamilton, from London,

Portsmouth 1st March, and St. Helena 11th June.... Aug. 4, H. C.'s ship Herefordshive, Hope, from London and St. Helena, not touched at any port since. —Passengers: Mr. Campnine, a sistaura, Mr. G. Moure, cader, T. Parr, cader, Mr. P. C. Bridger, volunteer for Bombay ma-

Departures .- June 11, J. Taylor, Atkinson, to Liverpool.-Passengers: Mr. G. Darley, Mrs. E. Darley, and Master G. Darley.... Same day, Waterloo, Lovell, to London. - Passengers: Lieuts Lowe, H.M.'s 47th reg. and family 18, Barkworth, France for London,-Passengers : Hr. H. Guerson, merchant, and Mr. Hutley, mariner ... Same day, Cerberus, Fotheringham, to London.... 20, Lord Castlercagh, Briggs, to Chiua .--Passengers. France Muncherjee and six Parrees; John Bannerman, Hauter, to Chius. ... July 9, H. C.'s ship Lowther Castle, Murilock, to China. - Passengers a Mrs. Parthy, Miss Fordyce, R. Toriu, Jun-Esq., C. S. Capt. Cluby, Eliz. Rhodes, Mr. J. Houe; Charles Grant, Scott, to China; Ann, Riddoch, to China; Stakesby, Henderant, to London 10, Lady Borringdon, Living, to London.-Passengers: Mrs. Maswell and Infant child, Mrs. Mrs. Maxwell and Infant Child, Mrs. Lewis and three children, Mrs. Ecktont, Mrs. Mattiesh, Col. Steward, Maj. Cassidy, Capt. Morrison, Chut. Maj. Cassidy, Capt. Moore, Miss M. A. Lodwick, Master Wm. Best, Master Eckford, 5 military invalids, seven women and five children. 20, England, Reay, to London; Brampton, Green, to London; 24, Four of the E. C.'s ships; viz. Marquis of Canadea, Earkins; Vansitart, Didrymple: Jurila, Borradalle, Exser. Didrymple; Inglis, Bornadalle, Essex, Nisbett, forming the first ficet for China, -Passenger by the Juglis, Mr. J. Dixon 25; Elizabeth, Harrison, to London. - Passengers : Capt, Blast, H. C. morine, Lieut, Dominicitte, H.C.M., Mr. H. Dyson, H. C. M., Mrs. Tanner, Master Tanner, Miss J. Tanner, Miss E. Tanner, H. C. Osborne. . . 31, Heroine, Garriek, with packets for England.—Passengers: Mrs. Skinner; Licut. Revely, H. M. 30th; Licut, Langford; 2d bar 21st N. I.; Ens. Orange, H.M. 46th; Lieut, and Brevet Capr. Myers, 1st bat. 7th N.J.; Lieut, Buchanan, 1st L.C.; and G. S. Hooper, civil service.

BIRTHS.

June 8.—At the Residency, Hyderabad, the lady of H. Russell, Esq. of twin hops.... 7, at Tannah, the lady of A. Jukes, Esq. of a daughter; same day, at Baroda, the lady of V. C. Kemball, Esq. of a sim.... 16, the lady of B. Dovetan, Esq. c, S. of a daughter; same day, the lady of O. Woodhause, Esq. of a suc.... 21, at Malwan, the lady of V. Hate, Esq.

of a daughter....24, Mrs. Jan. Taylor of a daughter....27, the lady of Majgen. Boye, of a daughter....July 13, at Surat, the lady of J. Romer. Eng. of a daughter....Ang. 6, the lady of Lieut. Sterenson, deposits of stores at the presidency, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 18 .- At Malwan, Capt. G. Hutch-Inson, Bombay establishment, to Euphemia Catherina, widow of the late J. White, Esq. of the 17th Light Dragoons ... June 4, Corner Ports, of H. M. 17th Light Drug, to Miss Margaret Hewlit, youngest daughter of M. Hewitt, Esq. of Beverley, Yorkshire 12, Lieut. C. P. King, Beugal establishment, to Miss-J. M. Brownell 19, at St. Thomas's Church, Mr. N. Baxter to Miss isabella Gater, jumpest daughter of H. Goter, Esq. of London ... July 7, at Poous, Capt. R. Thew, of the Bombay artitlery, to Miss Anne Sainthill Staley Same day, at Poonalt, Mr. W. Politick, conductor of Ordnaune Pomati Auxillary Force, to Miss. Margaret Law.

DEATING.

In May .-- Capt. Geo. Ross, of the counny service.... Ause 1, at Kaira, Lieut. cal. Keuny of the 2d 7th, aged 40 years... 4, at Kaira Cay. Cantonments, Cornel J. B. Nixon, H. M. 17th light dragoons, of the cholera merhas. . . . 26, C, M'Donabi, infant son of Mr. E. C. Anderson 29, the taily of David Malcolm, Esq.... July 15, Lieut. Thompson, H. M. 85th reg. . . 24, aged 73 years, and after a linguring Illinear of two years, Parcheton: Bahirojee, of the Prables Caste; he served the Hun, Company for a period of 50 years, many of which as Head Porvoe in the Bombay Collector's Office, . . 23, the infant daughter of Mr. Jas. Taylor. . . . Same day, the haly of Col. Fallon. . . . 27, at Hyderabad, Maj. C. Hay Elliott, of H. M. the Nizam's service..., 29, us Dapooly, Lieut. Wm. M'Dobnell, 1st bat. 10th N.L ... 30, at Surat, in the 47th year of his use, Jacob Johnunes, Esq. a respectable Aemenian merchant, and the eldest non of the late Joliannes Gregory, Esq. a gentleman of great credit and respect of the same city .. 31, at Kaira, of the cholera morban, Mrs. Sarah Nicholson, wife of Cornet NIcholson, H. M. 17th draguous.....dug. 1, at Bhewirdy, of dysentery, J. Stephenson, Esq. assistmarg, on this establishmount. ... 2, R. W. Vasay, infant non of Mr. G. R. Vassy, sexton of St. Thomas's church.... S. Mr. Martyrus Sarkles.... 5, at Mahim, the lady of Maj. Meely, commanding that statists.

GEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

May 1.-William Herries Ker, Esq. Provincial Judge of Jaffannpans, to bet De ty Comptroller of Customs at that

William Heary Hooper, Esq. Collector of Saffmapatam, to be Collector of Cus-

tome for the said district.
Edward Kelwick, Esq. to be Assistant-

Custom Master at Jaffnapataus.

Mr. J. E. Thiele, and Mr. J. Parkinson, to be Assistant Custom-Masters at Point Pedro and Kaits respectively.

Stephen Baron Van Lynden, to be Sitting Magistrate and Assistant Custom-Master at Mulletivo.

June 9.—Charles Scott, Esq. to be Assistant Collector of Jaffna.

Barry St. Leger, Esq. to be second Assistant Chief Secretary's office.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PHOMO-110N6.

Republished in Ceylon, from the London Guzelle.

Colombo, May 31.—73d Regiment. Ens. John Atkinson to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice McConneil, deceased, dated 24th January, 1818.—Second Lieut. Chas. Matthew Manger, from the half pay of the late 3d Caylon regiment to be rusing, vice Atkinson, dated 21th Jan. 1818.

83d Regiment.—Capt. John Hutchinson from the half pay of the 94th foot, to be captain, vice Donald Campbell, who exchanges, receiving the difference, dated 20th August, 1812.—N. B. Capt. Samuri L. Jenkins, of the 1st Ceylou regt. placed upon half-pay, 24th Sept. 1818.

ham, from halt-pay of the 83d foot, to be first Benrement without purchase, dated

18th Feb 1818.

thid, July 12.—Maj-sen. Barnes, K.C.B. to serve up a the staff of the army in Ceylon, in the room of Maj-gen. Jackson.

With reference to the late service in the Kundyan country, in a dispatch relived from Majegen. Sir Henry Torres, dated 24th October, 1818, his linyal Hi bases the Commander in Chief has been actionally pleased to express." The great it abstaction to learn the good countries and discipline which distinguishes the troops in the ardinous service they have to perform, and he craries the hopes, that a performance in such exertions will an tring the affairs of Kandy to a favour the conclusion."

A a most er tilying mark of his Royal H in a composation of the services of the related army, the lieutenant-general and the with pride, the promotion of the William Nelso sit, of the 19th regiment, to the rank of lieutenant-colonel,; which has are distincted and this incomparable officer, for his great and unwested earther during the rebellion, with the comparable officer, for his great and unwested earther during the rebellion, with the comparable of the forces assures unmelf, but for the every officer and solution, as a fattering proof of the favoura-

ble manner in which his Royal Highuless has been pleased to view their realous codesvous in support of the bonour and digulty of the British crown.

DEATHS.

April 12.—At Point de Galle, Lient. Fairen, H.M. 73d, after suffering for four-teen months from liver complaint and dysentery, whilst waiting for an opportunity of proceeding to Europe for his health, he was suddenly carried off by the spasmonic ctolera, leaving a widow and infant son to deplore his loss.

Aug. 7.—Drownest, off Trincomalee, by the appetting of a lout, Mr. Robert Cockcy, midshipman on board the Minden,

Admiral Sir Richard Klug, Bart.

SINGAPORF.

The following review of the local history and relations of the Sultan of Johore and the Rajah or Vizier of Ithio, shews that the former is a prince reigning by a legitimate title independently of any native authority at Rhio or Malacca, or any transfer of sovereignty over Rhio or Malacca to the Dutch.

Vague reports have been in circulation. tending to create a bellef that the artilement at Slugapore, so recently made by Sir Stamford Rattles, and placed under the care of Major Farquiar, the late resident at Alalacca, was about to be reliquialied. as heling found to be in breach of some previously existing treaty between the government of Netherlands India, and the Sultan of Johnre .- The circumstances which led to the occupation of this acttlement, and the grounds on which les security may be said to rest, are briefly there. The eligibility of possessing some station in the Straits of Malacca, until non wholly engrossed by the Dutch, was no sooner suggested by the active and penetrating mind of Sir Stamford Raffles, (than whom no man has given to the world a more sphedid proof of his intimate acquaintance with every thing conneeted with our rastern possessions) than It was immediately concurred in by the supreme government of Bengal; and Sir Stamford, during his visit here in October last, was selected by the government as the fittest person to carry it into execution. - Sir Stamford accordingly salled from hence, vested, as it was generally understood, with discretionary powers to select a fit and appropriate enation for a British settlement, to command in some degree the free navigation of the Straits of Maineca; being fettered with no other restrictions than the just ones of not violating any acknowledged rights of our rivals the Dutch, nor using force or undue

influence with the natives of the country. -It was intended, and of course believed, that every assistance which might be necessary for the prosecution of the plans adopted would have been reinlered by the local government of Penning, but some disappointment appears to have been experienced in this particular. The obstacles which this unexpected want of cordial co-operation created, were not, however, insurmentable, and the expedition left Penane to proceed to its destination, -At this period the Dutch claimed sovereign authority over Ithlo, and the whole of the ancient empire of Johnre, as a furnier dependency of Malacca, and they spoke openly alwayof their determination to present the Rajah from making any cersion of the Carimons to the English. They had at this time so far effected their purpose as to have formed an establishment at Rhio, under a treaty with the chilel, the terms of which were not publiely known, but the mature of which must have been extremely limited. No Dutch flag has been actually holsted either at Lingen, Johnre, or Padang, the other three great divisions of the caphe; so that le tenth the Datch Influence might have been considered as strictly confined to Rido, which port was governed by a Bugguese chief, the Rajah Manda or VIzier, while the legitimate Sultan of Johore was atil a free agent, and under no engagements to the Dutch,-Though Rhio was thus in a manner secured to the Dutch, or at least so much so as that a semblance of injustice sulght have attacked to any interference with their right there, yet Johnse remained free for examinution; but us it was advisable, before fixing dec ledly on any one point, to examine the whole of those that suggested themse ves as chaible, the exactifion proceeded first to the Carmons - These islands, geographically considered, are admirably musted for giving in a strong naval power the command of the Stralts, but they are yet uninhabited, and are rovered with primeval forests. The northern part of the larger island is mountainous; but to the southward, for an x'ent of three-fourths of the whole Island, It Is low and apparently swampy. The only harlour is found to the north-east, by the prolition of the little Carimon, and although it has sufficient depth of water on one side he cuable ships to be under the protection of batteries - where this advantage is offered, the mountains rise abroptly from the sea, and the defences must necessarily be distant from the principal settlement, which would require to be fixed where level land is to be found. Some doubts might also be entertained of the salubrity of the place, and under all circumstances the Carimons did not appear sufficiently laviting to be made the

chief object of attainment.-The expedition next proceeded to Singapore, where It was understood that the chief authority of Johare had now fixed his residence. This town was founded by the Malays in the 12th century : It was their first station in the Archipelago, and long the rival of Mennageabou lo Sumatra. It is airunted on the Island of Sincapore, and at the bottom of a harbour which is unrivalled in these seas, either with reference to its extent or to the shelter and security it affords. The port of Rhio will be ir no comparison with it on these points, and much less on the more essential one of geographical situation, as It lies in the direct route of all ships passing through the Straits. In the neighbourhood of the town there was found to be sufficient cleared land for the humediate accommodation of the troops, the surface of the country was elevated without being mountainous, and in every respect this station appeared to be admirably adapted for the proposed catablishment of a British settlement .- It was found on enquiry that there had never been any Dutch settlement either here or at Old Johore, and that the Dutch had hitherto not even attempted to exercise an influence or authority over these ports, Juliure Lama, it was found, had long been deserted, and the chief authority now resided at Singapore, where the Datch flag had never appeared, and where it would not be received or admitted on any terms,-The Toomonigung, who now exercised authority here, held the lands of Singapure, Johore, and of all the islands about the Straits, with the exception of Rhio and Linzen, as his own inheritance, his family having always enjoyed the revenues of them, wace he held his commission as an independant chief of this division of the empire, from the late Sultan of Johore, Mohammed Shah, whose indepen-dence the English had always acknowledged; and since the death of that chief, there had not even existed a contest for influence or rule throughout these dominions.-It having been previously ascertained by a visit of Maj. Farquiar to Rhin, that no claims to the exercise of authority over Singapore were set up in that quarter; and the actual governor of the island, whose legitimacy was fully established by his being the 20th monarch in his own line, having sollected the friendship and the protection of the Britiels, an arrangement was concluded for establishing a British a tilement there, on grounds which it appeared could not he objectionable to any of the parties enneerned, and the British flag was holsted with all the honours.

Such are the outlines of the history of this transaction; and on a review of the origin, progress, and termination of it, we cannot but conceive that it is allke bonorable to the penetration of those who planned, and the judgment and moderation of thuse who executed the task. The objections that have been urged, (but these have hitherto been heard only in the low and sullen murmura of those who envy the rewards of enterprise and talent, from which they are themselves abut out by their want of these virtues) are, that the whole of the eastern stations enumerated were dependencies of Malacca, and as such belanged to the Dutch, and that besides this claim, the Rajah of Rhio had absolutely ceded Singapore to them by treaty.

To the first objection may be given a plain and satisfactory asswer; namely, that Rhio, or rather the empire of Johore, was not a dependency of Malacca when the latter place came into the possession of the British in 1725. On that occasion the military and naval communders of the expedition demanded of the Dutch authorities at Malacra, whether Rhio, &c. were dependencies. The Dutch governor replied, that all engagements between the chief of Rhio and the Governor-general of Batavia had ceased and determined, and they were consequently considered and acknowledged by the British as independent states, and a document to this effect was actually given to the sultan.

The second objection may be removed by referring to what we have before advanced, namely, that the Rajah of Rhio, with whom the Dutch are said to have concluded the treaty by which a cession of all these other ports are made to them, has really, according to his own confeszion, and the general understanding of all the eastern chiefs, no authority beyond his own immediate territory. Singapore was found by the British expedition in the quiet and undisputed possession of its legitimate sovereign, reigning as much by the suffrage and consent of the subjects over whom he exercised his rule, as by his own right to the throne, occupied as It had been by his ancestors for generation beyond generation .- Calcutta Journal.

The following are extracts of private letters:

Penang, 18th June.
The Indiana, Cornwallis, Mary Anne, and Marchioness of Wellesley, are now at Sincapore, where every person was engaged in landing and mounting the heavy ordinance, sent from Penang, for its garrison, consisting of three 24-pounders and 12 18-pounders, with abundance of ammunition and warilke stores. After this daty had been performed, the ahips named were expected to return to Penang with the remainder of the 1st batt, of the 20th that had been at Bencoolen.

Madras, Aug. 24.
Extract of a letter from an officer on board one of the Hon. Company's cruisers

in the Eastern Seas. " On our way up we called at the new settlement of Singapore; we found them doing well, and have no doubt of its being a domishing place before long. The harbour or road is safe, easy of access at all times, and commands the passage through the strairs close to St. John's Island. The landing is good, plenty of fresh water, and a fine plain to build on. When I first visited it with Sir S. Raffles, there was not above 30 Malay houses; others are rising in all parts just now; and the Malaya from various states came to express their satisfaction at again seeing the English amongst them. Batteries were built, and the best arrangements made to give our Java friends a warm reception, should they feel inclined to visit them, which the Malays confidently expected, but without doubt of the issue, having the greatest reliance on Maj. Farquhar, whom they know by no other name than the Rajah of Malacca to this day. We were falling much in the opinion of the Malays, until the new acttlement was made; whereas now, there is nothing like the English in their estimation."

The natives of Sincapoora say, that the climate is very salubrious; that there is no sickness peculiar to the Island; and that they do not know what sickness is; but they say, indeed, that even in this healthy and beautiful spot "peuple do sometimes die when they get uld 3."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPS. IRREPTION OF THE CAPPRES.

From the Papers of the Colony.

Aug. 28, 1819.—The minds of the colonists will be greatly relieved from the anxiety they have latterly felt for our committee on the frontier, by being acquainted that the preparations, which had taken much time to make, having at length been completed, Lieut.col. Willshire marched from Graham's Town on the 28th of last mouth against the bostile tribes of "TSamble, Lynx, and Cough; the Lleut.col, divided his force into three columns in order to enter the Caffre territory in the most convenient manner; Maj. Fraser with the right column was directed to cross the Fish River at Trompetter's Drift, for the purpose of preventing the occupation by the enemy of the fastuesses in that direction; while the Landdrost of Granf-Reinet, turning the Winterbeg, entered the Caffre country by the sources of the Chunic; Mr. Stockenstrom having a great distance to march, broke up from his eucampment

on the Baviaan's River on the 22d July; Maj. Fraser was to have crossed the budulary on the 30th; the violent rains, however, prevented his passing the river until the 3d of the present month, when he effected this difficult movement, and reached the Gwanga River on the 4th. The weather has been particularly severe and wet, and has defeated the calcula-tions of both the right and lett columns of effecting their junction with Lieuteol. Willshire on the 2d August, at Phonoch's Kraal on the Gaigai Blver, at which place the Lieut.col arrived at the appointed The Granff-Reluct burghers reached Galka's abandoned residence on the 30th of July, and Mr. Stockenstrom haring there gained Intelligence that 'TSamble had recrossed the Kleskamma with his force; abandoning the banks of the Fish River, which he had so lung occup'ed, under the impression, that the culouists would not commence operations against them during the rainy season, he moved with great rapidity along the ridge of the high lands which command "I Sambie's residence, when, perceiving that these kraals were abandoned, and believing that the intelligence he had teceived might prove erroneous, he was preparing to proceed to the appointed renilezvous, when his advanced guard reported the Caffres to be discovered in great numbers; unfortunately, at this moment, the weather, which had been long lowering, broke, and an inundating rain preventing his farther operations on that day, he was reluctantly forced to encamp on the skirts of a wood, in a situation which, he hoped, would admit of his remaining, unperceived by the enemy; in this, however, he was disappointed, for the Caffres surrounded him in the night with great numbers; the sentincla gave the alarm, but the muskers were all wet, and he had only the bayonet to trust to; but this, wielded by men upon whose bravery he could entirely depend, placed him beyond apprehension. The position, however, which Mr. Stockenstrom bad chosen, must have appeared to 'TSambie too strong for attack, for in lieu thereof, it appears, he suddenly crossed the Kieskamma, driving all his cattle before him, and made for his old haunts on the Fish River, sending notice of this invasion to Lyux and Congo, with instructions to them to join him. The weather dld not permit Mr. Stockenstrom to fullow until the 3d, when he pursued him by the traces, and came up with him on the edge of the Great Bush Country, above Trompetter's Drift on the 4th. Here 'TSambic seemed inclined to stand, but when Mr. Stockenstrom's main body came up, he again penetrated into the thickest of the almost impenetrable furests. In a deep cleft, however, a great

number of them were discovered, and 150 of our undunnted burghers descended almost a precipice after them; unfortnnately a musket going off by accident, gave them notice of the approach of the Granff-Reinetters, when they gare a dreadfull yell, and with threats of dearroying the whole party charged them; a determined five from our slike checked them, and they few into the deepest recesses of the woods, leaving 60 men dead, besides having had many wounded, who cript into the famorses. This pursuit established the certainty of the Caffres being in the Fish River forests, and with this intelligence the Landdrost of Grantf-Reinet Joined the commandant on the 5th. Lleat.col. Wiltshire lumediately took the necessary steps for attacking them, but as the Granff Reinet party required rest, after 18 days severe exposure to the most inclement weather, no offensive operations of moment had taken place on the 8th, the date of the last dispatches; Maj. Fraser, had, however, joined the liented, on the 7th, after having sent a detachment of his burghers into the woods, who fell in with a party of Caffres with cattle, als of whom they killed and took the convoy from them. The next accounts may be expected to be of the greatest importance. We learn also, that "I Samble has been again endeavouring to persuade Hinza to join him, but that chief is too well aware that his open country is ill calculated for his protection, and has peremptorlly refused the aid evlicited.—(Cape Town Gazette.)
Oct. 23.—" After scouring the exten-

sive woods of the Great Fish Hiver, and ascertalning that no body of Caffres remained in his rear, Lieut, col. Willshire prepared to cross the Kleskamma early in last month, but was prevented by heavy rains, and the consequent swelling of the river, from effecting that object until the 10th ult.—On the morning of that day Mr. Stockenstrom crossed with his div .sion, and advanced towards the forests at the sources of the Kleskamma and Kieskamma and Buffalo Rivers. The Com-mandant Muller, with the Ultenhage burghers, having passed the siver at noon of the same day, was detached to the right, with orders to scour the country along the coast. The Lieut.col. erroseil on the 11th uit, with the centre division, leaving a atrong body in reserve, on the ridges between the Kieskamma and Fish Rivers, to prevent the Caffres from returning to the latter. Mr. Stockenstrom's division, after a long murch, came up with the enemy on the 10th; but the lateness of the hour proved a partial protection to the Caffres, who escaped with the less of a few men and some cattle-At daybreak of the 11th, aeveral parties entered the forest, when one, consistmg of 20 me , er the Commandant A. State, of Gra I-Br net, was surrounded, and a ring ly attacked by a strong body of the en my A though the Caffrey, on this occasion, used fire-arms, the burglers displayed their usual intrepidity, and repulsed them with loss, the enemy leaving seven dead, and carrying off several wounded. Mr. Stockenstrum, on hearing the firing, hastened to the spot with 20 men, and, joining Commandant Smit, penetrated still deeper into the forest .-The enemy having rallied, renewed the attack with as much desperation as before, and with as little success. The landdrost speaks in the highest terms of the coolness and bravery displayed by the Commandant Smit in this afair. the 12th, the bush was again scouted, 12 Caffres were kliled, and several wounded. A detacliment of regulars, employed on the 13th for the same purpose, was equally successful. - The Caffres had also, thiring these days, been so harassed by the division acting along the coast, that they were compelled to abandon the Buffalo River, which they had considered their Last hold .- Under these circumstances, the liegt.col. lumediately determined on a pursuit, and the whole force advanced, In four divisions, towards the river Kleskamma. The enemy, In their flight, came up and mixed themselves with the hordes of Hissa and Booche, much against the inclinations of those chirfs, who were an lous, but unable, to keep them out of Her country; shelter was, however, refused to the hostile chiefs, and TSamble and Jalousa, in consequence, fled in a northerly direction, up the right bank of the Key. Mr. Stockenstrom having overtaken a trong party of their followers on t river Rubonsie, attacked them, killed and wounded a great number, and captured about 7000 head of cattle. lander st, however, conceiving it prolable that those chiefs would try to coucentrate a strong force, and surprise the eastern frontier of the Granff Reliet distrat, cert a detachment under the Courmeidents Van der Walt and Van Wyk, to watch the movements of the Caffres in that quarter, and harans them as much as poes ble. The division on the right niso had acted with great vigour, closely pursal a the flying enemy, and killing many. At this stage of the operations, the lieux col. finding his force advanced to the borders of the country occupied by Hinsa and his brother Boocho, thought it neces ary to a spend hostilitles, until the d sposition of those chiefs should be known; and this measure of the lieut. col. was the more necessary, as the hostile Caffres had established a belief that the expedition was equally directed against those chiefs, who had in consewener field pree pitately across the Key. Such were Hinsa's slarms, that he could not be persuaded to come to any of the camps; but Mr. Stockenstrom succeeded in inducing Boocho to meet him, who, after having received the assurance of our peaceable intentions towards him and his brother, remained with Mr. Stockenstrom's division for several days, without showing the least apprehension .- Hinax having sub-equently turnished his brother with fall powers to treat, a meeting took place at Mr. Stockenstrom's camp, between the lient.col. and the Cuffre chief, Gaika, assisted by Ennoo, Botum, and their council. Boocho was accompanied, on his part, by the principal men of the tribes whom he represented. The lieut. col. on this occasion declared, that it was the determination of his Exc. the Governor to acknowledge no other chiefs in Caffreland, but Gaika and Hlass, with both of whom It was his Exc.'s wish to maintain peace and amity; that the other hostile chlefs having been effectually puuished for their depredations against the colony, his Exe, in order to prevent more blood hed, would allow them to submit either to Hima or to Boucho; that "ISambie and Juliusa, personally, were to be excepted from this act of forbearance, and were, when found, to be delivered up to the colonial government; their followers, however, would be allowed to place themselves under the authority of the acknowledged chiefs. To these conditions Gaikn and Boocho most readily agreed, promising at the same time to live in peace and friendship with each other, to allow, for the fiture, no traffic in colon al cattle or horses la their country, to send back as prisoners into the colony all deserters of every de emption, whether colonists, soldiers, slaves, or Hottentots, together with all fire arms which may already be, or may be cafter come into their possession; the Lieut.col. on his part, promising that a reasonable rewant should be assigned for their trouble and good falth.

The Caffres under Boocho seemed highly delighted at the concinsion of this treaty, as they acknowledged their inability to prevent total anulhilation by the colonial force. Galka expressed the most unbounded jay at the prospect of a lasting peace with H usa, as he declared that all 'TSambie's efforts against him, unaided by that chief, would be of no avail. - In reviewing these proceedings, it is matter of high gratification, that Lieut.col. Willshire took encli judicious measures for ascertaining the real sentiments of these Caffre chiefs, whose disposition towards our government had been much misrepresented, and who had even been accused of having shared in the plunder of the colony.-The Lleut.col. having thus concluded the desired arrangement with Hin-

sa and Gaika, moved from the bruke of the Key; and haring joined the division which had been lett on this alde of the Kleskamma, to prevent the return of my Caffres towards the Fish River, found that the good effects of that measure had been displayed in the voluntary sarrender of the chief, Carren, to Maj. Fraser, impelled no doubt, by the abolate la pelessness of further reasonnce. Information having at this time been received of his Esc. the Governor's determination to proceed in person, to the frantier, for the purpose of making the final arrangements necessary to the future security and tranquillity of the colony, the Lieut.col. went to Graliam's Town to meet his flac, who arrived Hiere on the 31st inst.—Since his Exc.'s arrival on the funtler, he has had the satisfaction to receive an ufficial report, that the chiefs, Habanna and Krata, had surrendered to Maj. Abbey (cummanding in Caffreland in Lieut.col, Willshire's ab. sence) on the sole assurance that they would be protected, and that Phoenow was on the point of resorting to the same mensure. "ISamble and Ja'ousa, therefore, are now the only bostile chiefs not actually in our possession, and their influence must cease when it shall be more generally known amongst the Caffren, that Galka, Hinna, and Buocho, are respectively pledged to deliver them up to the colonial government -Au intelligent naval officer, accompanied by Lieut. Rutherford, of the royal engineers, with two boats, and every necessary assistance, has been sent by his Exc. to examine coast, as far as the mouth of the Kleskamma, in order to ascertain whether a convenient and safe landing-place can be found in that direction, an object materially connected with the plans which his Exc. has in contemplation." - Cope Town Gazelle.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTICES.

H. M's, ship Redwing, Capt. Hunn, was struck by lightning in Algon Bay, on the 12th of Aur. which shivered her masts, ture her sails, and did her other damage. She had been to survey the coast of the Great Fish River, and also the Kaishama, but a strong S. E. gale coming on she was unable to effect it, and was near getting on shore in the attempt, and returned to Simon's Bay, on the 17th of September.

Simon's Bay, on the 17th of September.
The Caffre chief, Lynx, arrived in H. M's, ship Redwing, from Algoa Bay, on the 16th Oct, and was conveyed to Robben Island, on the 12th, where such arrangements have been made for his fature residence, as will afford every comfort and indulgence which his labits may require, and which may be found consistent with the safe castody of his person.

The Centurion, Capt. Meade, arrived at the Cape on the 13th Oct. with detach-

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ments of the 20th and 66th St. Hel in

(From London Publications.)

Noc. 26.—The transports Kinnersley Castle, and Thomas and Mary, Eleut. Course, agent, saded from Portsmouth for Belatul, to take on board 350 men, women and children (settlers), for the cape.

Dec. 9.—The Chapman transport, Milbank, anded from Deal, for the Cape, with about 260 of our countrymen going out to the new settlement there.

DEATHS.

Aug. 14.—Mr. W. F. Viret, merchant, son of the late Mr. Viret, of Wheatfield, Oxon..... 25.—Capt. J. Reid, of the 21 Cepton regt..... 26.—Capt. D. Stewart, 25th Madran N. I.

NEW SOUTH WAIES.

Distant Effect of the Macquarie Light, —May 22.—The ntility of the Macquarie tower and lighthouse, is happily exemplified in Captain Watson's account of the movement, when first descried. On M or by marring last, at 3 A. M. raw the light hearing W.S. W. at 36 miles distance, but no brilliant, that 1 thought it could not be more than 12 miles off. It was a certain guide, and at that great distance had all the appearance of a luminous star."

Siving Bank.—July 17.—A Saving Bank for the reception of deposits from different districts of the settlement, has just been established at the seat of covernment, which it is expected will prove a great incitement to habits of industry and economy among the colonists. Books were opened for the receipt of savings for the first time on the 17th of July, at four different stations, viz. Sydney, Paramatra, Liverpool, and Windsor.

Currency .- A mode of keeping the current coin in circulation has been practised with much success. The coln in circulation are chiefly Spanish dollars, and a piece of the size of a sixpence is punched out of the middle of them, which is also put in circulation under the denomination of dumps, and valued at 15d. The dillar, however, loses nothing of its value, and is by this means retained in circulations, as it is of more value in the colony ihan elsewhere. The Chluese al o disfigure and mutilate the Spanish dollars for the same reason, and their laws are very rigid against the exportate a of com hullion; and it is only owing to the venality of the officers of the Contoms, that a single nunce gets out of the country.

VOL. IX.

NAWCASTLE.

Biolog Settlement on Hunter's River.—
On the 27th July, his Excellency the governor and Mrs. Macquarie and staff embarked at Sydney, on the government brig Elizabeth Henrietta for the settlement of Newcastle, on Hunter's River, which he was expected to reach in about 20 hours, as the wind was fair.—His Exc. visited Newcastle in 1212, when is its infant state, and comparatively of little importance, being chiefly appropriated for the reception of convicts, whose delinquencies commuted at Sydney had rendered them liable to extraordinary punishments. It was also resorted to for supplies of lime,

coal, and thater, for the uses of government. The object of the present visit is to ascertain the general resources and capabilities of the place, and to adopt such improvements as will tender Newcastle progressively valuable to the parent settlement. Mr. Merhan, the deputy surveyor of landa, attends his Ext. on this occasion.—An arrangement for establishing regular religious worship, is also an object of the present expedition; for which purpose the Rev. Mr. Cowper attends his Excellency. We have to doubt but in a little time the seriement on Hanter's River will acquire considerable head importance.—Sydney Gaz.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LONDS.

Papers presented at the Bar.

Dec. 2.—Mr. Mason, from the East-India Home, presented the resolutions of the Court of Directors, regulating the grant of saturies, pensions, and annuities. Read, and laid on the table.

13.-Mr. Parkhurst presented the fiftrenth report from the Carnalic com-

missioners.

Bouse of Communs.

Now. 29.—On the motion of Mr. Hume, was voted an address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that he would be pleased to direct to be taid beforce the House an account of the expenses of the military establishments in the Island of Ceylon, Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, the lonian Isles, Malta, and Gaza, for the years 1806 and 1819; also an account of the revenues of each, and the total amount of the whole for the two last years, as for us it could be made up; also, for an account of the expenditure of each, distinguishing the civil from the military. An account of civil officers eagaged, whose salaries exceeded £150 per author each; the date of their appointment, by whom appointed; whether the duties are performed by principals or otherwise; and whether they had more than one office, and how many; with a separate statement of the officers on the military staff. Likewise an account of the expenses incurred by Great Britain, exclusive of the revenues of the said colonies.

Papers presented at the Bar.

Dec. 2 and 13, were presented the same papers as are specified under 16 House of lands."

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRINCE RECENT'S COURT.

The leves holden on the 24th Nov. was the first of the season. Among the gentlemen who had the honor of being prescoted to his Royal Highness, were the tellowing:—

Maj general Sir George Wood, K.C.B. and Maj general H. Fraser, on their return respectively from India; Rear-Adm. Sir H. Biackwood, on appointment to chief comesant in the Indian Seas; Cupt. Sydenham, on his return from India; Maj.general Munro, on going to Madrez as governor; Capt. A. H. Browne, Han Hast-India Company's service; on proceeding to India; Major Cenigle, on acrivit with dispatchen from the Governor; with dispatchen from the Governor;

nor-general of India; Lieut.col. Baron Toyli, half-pay 25th light dragoous, on his return from India; Maj.general Sir G. R. Bingham, K.G.B., on promotion, and on his return from St. Helena; Maj.general Macheod, Madras Army, on promotion; Mr. J. W. Bennett, Ceylon civil estab., on return from India; Maj.general Munto, on going to Miniras as governor; Capt. Sydenhum, on his return from Iodia; Lieut general Sir M. Nightingale, on his return from Bombay; Maj.general Macheod, Madras Army, on promotion; Maj.general Sir Geotge Murray, on being appointed governor of the Bengal military college; Capt. C. Richardson, B.N. and C.B., on being appointed dag captain to Sir H. Blackwood; Rear Adm.

Lambert, on promotion, and appointment to the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena; Mr. Edmonstone, late of the supreme council of Bengal; Major Galt, Governor-general's body guard Bengal establishment; Llent.colonel Warre, depagnar.mast.general at the Cape of Good Hope, on his return to England.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Dec. 8.—A Court of Directors was held, when Maj.general Sir Thon. Munru, K.C.B. trook the usual oaths on being appointed governor of Madras. The following commanders took leave of the court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz. Capt. J. Jameson, Earl of Balcarrus; Capt. T. Larkins, Warren Hastines; and Capt. C. Le Blanc, Thames, for Bombay and China; and Capt. P. Cameron, London, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, Prince of Walts' Island, and China.

9—The dispatches for Bombay and China, by the ship Thomas Godts, were closed, and delivered to the purser of that ship. The following are passengers:—Majgeneral Sir Thomas Muuro, K.C.G. governor of Madras, and lady; Major Charles Henry Powel; Lieut. C. O. Avellne; Messes, J. Wheler, W. Sinson, writers; Mr. Riddell; Messes, G. Du Vernet, G. W. Gillio, W. and G. Macan, and R. Mignan, cadets.

10.—A Court of Directors was held, when the undermentioned captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, cfz;—

Capt. Paterson, of the Canning, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China; and Capt. Adamson, of the Winchelsen, for China. 15.—A Court of Directors was held,

15.—A Court of Directors was held, when the following captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, etc.—

Capt. J. Stewart, of the Lady Melville, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China; and Capt. J. Innes, of the Prince Regent, for Madras and China,

21.—A Court of Directors was held, when the ship Dunira, of 1312 tons, Capt. Hamilton, was taken up and stationed for Bombay and China.

22.—A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. D. M'Leod was sworn into the command of the ship Marquis of Huntly, consigned to Bombay and China.

Same day. — At a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors, made special for various purposes, a pension of £1300 per aum., after a short debate turning upon a point of form, was voted to Sir George Barlow, with little opposition. Among the business submitted to the Court was a proposition for placing a statue of the late Rt. Hon. Warren Hastings in the Court-room; also for confirming the grant of 75,000 sieca rupees, with interest from

Oct. 1816 to Mr. James Wilkinson. A full report of the debate will be given in our next.

23.—The dispatches were closed, and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, eiz:—Earl of Balcarras, Capt. J. Jameson; Warren Hastings, Capt. T. Larkins, and Thames, Capt. C. Le Blanc, for Bombay and China; London, Capt. P. Cameron. for St. Helena, Bencoolen, Prince of Wales Island, and China.

MISCELLANIES.

The Prince Regent has presented the Pershan Ambassador with a very costly dressing case, containing numerous instruments, in gold and silver, with an appropriate inscription on the lid, expressive of his friendship towards his Excellency.

On Wednesday, the 5th of Dec. Sir T. Munro took a farewell dinner with the hou, the Directors of the E. I. Company at the London Tavern; and on the Friday following left town, to proceed to India as governor of Madras. He takes out with h m the Insignla of the most hon, military Order of the Bath, for Maj gen. Sir John Malcolm, K. G. C.; also for Maj gen. Sir Winz Howe, and Sir Win. Doveton; with which they are severally to be invested by the Marq. of Hastlugs.

The Persian Ambassador had a select musical party on Monday evening Dec. 20, at his house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, at which Signor and Miss Naldi attended; among the company present were Ladies Teigmmonth, Graham, Radstock, the Misses Fitzelarunce, Ac.

BARBARY PASSES.

The London Gazette of Nov 27, contains a Proclamation by the Prince Recent calling in all passes issued to vessel trading in the way of the Barbary cruners, and announcing that papers according to new forms will be issued after the exploration of the pussent year. With result to vessels returning from the East-India until the 30th of June, 1921. Of the new passes, one description may, at the option of the ship-owners, be annexed to the certificates of registry.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Friday night Dec. 24, a boat beloning to the Bulmer, bound to Madaas, in going off to that ship at Portsmouth, from some unknown cause, upset, when the chief-mate of the Bulmer, a gentleman (passenger) who was going out to take the command of a country ship, and four men (all that were in the boat), were anfortunately drawned.

A melancholy accident occurred on Sunday exculng, Dec. 5, at the Ark floating chapel, off Wapping Stairs. Three young men, who had been attending the after-

0 2

run arrice, and afterwards dined on heard a vessel in the tiver, returned to the evening service; who a one of them, a fine y negman, a teacher in a respectable buarding school, as it of considerable attainmente, missed by tooting and fell backwards into the river lie was luimediat ly car ind under the vessel by the tide, and was drowned lis compaplans conceiving there would be an utter impossible ty of saving bon, and tearing much danger if they aliemed the congregation, went into the chapel, and, what la very extraordinary, did not communulcate the divadial tate of their companion until the conclusion of the service, when of course it was too late to adopt any measure for sising the pour young man .- Persons visiting the chapel should be careful not to enter on board at the stern on the chb, er at the buss on a flood tide.

MARKETS IN INDIA.

By the Lady Borringdon, from Bombay, advices are received to the 7th July, representing that European goods were very much in demand, and that trade was generally more brok than it had been for some time previous.

Recent advices from India confirm the statements so often repeated, of the deficiency in the cropt of caroo. Down to the beginning of July, the crop, compared with last year's, was calculated to be deficient upwards of 70,000 bags. — See the Intelligence, CALCUITA.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTICES.

The Conway, 23, Capt. Barnard, and Barnard, 18, Capt. Parkin, have arrived at 13 ymouth, from the East India station. Rear-Admiral Sir R. Kiur, Bart., had nrrel t Trincom bee from Bombay, In the Mode 1, 74, Capt. Paterson. The others of crew were in good heatth. The Tora., Capt J. R. Lumley, had returned from China, and was to relieve the Liverpool, Capt. F.A. Collier, at the Mauritius, wh ahlp was to conduct the expedition armin t the pirates in the Persian Gulf; the Curlew, Capt. Walpute, was cruising in the Gulf; the Eden, Capt. Luch, had arrived at Trincomalee from that place; and the Danielless, Hou. Capt. V. tianf-R un Lieut.gen, Sir R. Brownrigg wan to return to England. The 19th, 45 h. 7. I, a d 63d regiments were at Ceylon. One of the Kandian rebel chleis had been sent to the Mauritius in the Liverpool, The Con ay left Trincomalee the lath A g. and St. Helena the8th Nov. She in ordered to Postsmouth to be paid off. Oil. Minsel, 53d reg., came passenger from 31 di in her.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Dec. 22. - The Thomas Courts, for Madras, put into Portsmouth, with foul winds, on Wednesday, taving on board his Exc. Maj. an. Sir T. Muuro, Governor of Madras . . . H. M.'s storeship Weymouth is proceeding with a body of a ttiers to the Cape of Good Hope The British ship Cadmus, Capt. Appleby, arrived at Helvoet on the 25th Nor. from Bengal and the Mauritius, with the crew of the Dutch man-of-wir, Admiral Everts, which ship was totally lost on her voyage from Batavia to Holland ... The convict ship, having on board Doctor O'Halloran, arrived safe at Bothny Bay on the 1st of July, after a tedinus voyage, and being very short of water.... The ships Eliza-bet's and Fenniscowles, both belonging to Liverpool, from India, with valuable cargues, were totally wrecked at the Cape of Good Hope about the 23d of October, crew saved. The second meater and two m n belonging to the Conway, were lost in assisting one of those ships.

Passengers by the Richmond, lately arrived, and disembarked at Mar. ate: Mrs. D drymple and child; M . Griffitts and child; Mrs. Kane and two children; Mrs. Fairen and child; Capt. Hulme, Hoyal Scotts; Capt. Cowell, ditto; Lleut. M'Gregor, ditto; Livut, French, 46th reg.; Lieut. O'Neill, Eld reg.; Dr. Lloyd, assistant staff-antgeon, Mr. Daltymple; Mr. Knill, mbslonary; Mr. Griffiths, do.; Mr. Meyer, supercargo; Mr. Speiring; Mr. Lawler; Mr. Hesilridge; Master Ritchie; four privates of H. M. 73d DE--Capt. J. Reed, of H. M. 2d Ceylon reg. and Capt. D. Stewart, of the Hon Comp. service, were also passengers in the Bichmond, but died off the Cape of Good Hape; the former from channic disease of the liver; the latter from water in the brain, the 25th and 26th of Aug. last.

The Company's ship Apollo, arrived in Anjier roads on the 2d of Aug., and found there the Kellie Castle: the Cornwall arrived at Anjier the same day. The Apollo parted company with the Mathida and Cornwall in the night of the 22th of April, in lat. 46° 20'N., long. 9° 32'.W.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND ENCHANGES.

I me the date at our lost report the exchanges

Al Bengel, and of June, the Company's elz per cent, paper was al one per cent, discuss. Exthange for bills at three months sight on London at 2a, 0d. per Sicca Rupce.

The present rate for bills in London on Calcuita is from ea. 1d. to ea. ad. per Sicca Ropee.

Al Madras the exchange on London was by the last accounts at from 7a. 10d. to 8s, per pageds, and bells on Madras are at 6s, 10d. to 7s. per pageds, equivalent to about \$3. the new Malras Rupec.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tunsday, Doc. 28, 1219,

Cafer.—There were no public sales brought forward last week; the demand by private contest, particularly un Friday, was brisk and extensive. Many indices will not bring forward tensive. Many indices will not bring forward tenaive. Many landers will not bring forward their Coffee at the present proces; they anothers much lander rates in the apring, and the greater proportion of the Coffee in London is tow held by speculators on that event. The by appendictors on that event. The raporters have also shown a great disposition lately is buy, but whenever they come to market, the prices have advanced, which has prevented them purchasing to any extent

Sugar -There are none on show this forespon on account of the holidays, and it is probable there will be little or no husiness done during the week. In the refined market she wholessie groconsumption, and the shi pers evinced can a disposition to purchase goods del verable in spring.

composition to purchase goods del verable in sping.

In fitting bugars there was no business doing.

Cotion—The derivand has been marry suspended;

there have been very lew purchases since
our last report; however, notwithsionaling the
heavy market, there are few delicts, and no considerable parcels are pressed upon the market.

The exceptive highes who have Cottons continue
to hold with much fermoure the

of a revival of trade in the apring.

Spars.—The alteration in the aprengation of a revival of trade in the apring.

Spars.—The alteration in the upset prices of the next East limits aske occasions the marker to be beavy, and generally the prices are declining. It is reported that the taxed price of Cinnamon and March will be reduced as and Mace will be reduced in.

Hier. By public saic, 135t bags White Bengal met with no purchisers, the whole withdrawn At 184.

Saltpetre.—By public sale 28d, inst. 938 bags suld at 288, 6d, q 330, 6d,

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

. Information respecting Wirths, Double. and Marriages, in femilies amnosted with ladin, contunior emot, prot pant, to Mesora Black and Co., Londonhall Storet, will be inserted in one Journal free of expuner.

DIRTHS.

Der. s. At Chestenhum, the lady of Maj. T. A. Comper of the Hon. Company's Hombay Eogipters, of a ron.

At his house in Upper Charlotte Street, Pitz. roy Square, the isda of Maj gen. Clarke, of the East-lad a Company's service, of a still born male child.

MARKIAGES.

ept. 16. At the new church of 8t, Mary le-houe, Col. White, to Emma Charlotte Chiche-ley, third daughter at R. Chichesey Flowden, Esq. of Devonshire Place. Sept. 16.

Roy, 17. At St. John's, Hackney, R. Hogg, Esq. of the Him. East-tailla Company's occure, to Catharine, daughter of Wim. North, Esq. Leven-

Catharine, daughter of Wim. North, Eaq. Leven-hall, Garith, Yorkshire.

Dec. 18. At St. John's Church, Hockney, the Rev. C. T. Heathcote, D. D. of Michism, Bur-ry, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Thos. Fowler, Esq. of Clapton.

It At St. Passerse Church, Alored Gibeon, Esq. late Capt. Makuss Arfa., to Frances Pakeshsen, wildow of the late Admi. John Pakenham, of Lowestoft, in Sudofk.

DEATHS.

Sept. 87. At St. Helens, on his vayage to En-gloud, Capt. Low, of H. M. Spth reg. Nov. 6. Mr. J. H. Sarratt, the celebrated Chess-player. He had not attained pradelency carry enough in life to meet Philider on equal terms;

but he sumequently met the emment players of his day with such recurring provide of supeor are any with such recurring prior to of superior skill and practical feeting, that it would be difficult to wome in the flegible school, which can boast many successful its return of Chess as a set nee, a y individual that in direct engagements on the board has sus a need a competition with him.

On board the Lady Nucent, on his voyage to England, nine days after leaving 51. Heiens, Lleut.col. T. C. Harris, of the Bumbay Establishment.

oc. 4. At his lenuse in Purtiand Place, a few days after the death of his wife, Valentine Con-siolly, Esq. Their temains were both interred Dec. 9 notly, Esq. Their temains were both interred in the vanit at St. Mary-le bonr, on the 9th ultimo.

So. After a long illness, at his house at Tenby, Pembrokeshire, Wm. Hamiton, Kaj. formetly in the Mon. Company's Civil service, aged 77.
On Christmas Day, aged 22 years, James, eldert son of Thou. Berradaile, Esq., of Streatham

Common, Surrey.

************************ INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivala.

Nov. 96 Deal, Ocean, Bond, from Suravia.

AT Margate Bonds, Dec. 6 Gravesend, London, Bacon, from lava and the Cape of Good Hope. 28 Portemounts, Tyne, Bell, Jeurs Batavia and St.

H-tena. Deal, 30 Generend, Speke, Quinton, from

Dell, 30 Gravesend, Hadlow, Craigie, from Bengal. Bright.

Deal, Rec. t Graveschil, Birkwerth, France, from Bombay.

\$6 Gravescud, Egfred, Kirbr, from Sengal.

Gravescud, Mananna, Busice, from the Cape

of Good Hope. Off Margate, Doc. 9 Gravesend, Richmand,

Of Margare, Dec. 2 Graverend, Richinand, Morn, from Madra, Ceylon, and St. Henna.

Purlimouth, Lath Sugent, Swaimen, from Madras and St. Heiera.

Deal, Dec. 2 Graves and, Lady Carrington, Maore, from Bengal and St., e genera—
Deal, Dec. 1 Graves and, Lady Borrlagdow, Living, from Brinthay and Mauritus.

Graves and, Cerberns, Futheringham, from Bornhay.

29 Gra-Rombay.

Dec. 5 Partemouth, Elbe, Pat eraps, from Bata-via, the Cape of Good Hope t Oct. and St. Helena 16 Oct. Kinsale, to Liverpool, Asia, Lindsay, foren

Bombay.
Dead, 18 Graresend, England, Resy, from

Bothmay.

17 Oif Divier, Governor Bilir, Boyle, from Ba-lavia and the Cape of Good Hope

the Off Dattmouth, Walbre, Lee, from Estavia.

El Liverpoot, Scaforth, Davies, from Maires ep

28 Deal, Catherine Singer Forbes, Lamb, fam

Bumbay & Aug.

23 Off Derimouth, Brampton, Green, from Bombay 20 July.

Departures.

Nov. 95 Flymouth, Norfolk, Lutey, for Madras and Bengal.

97 Deat, Pec. 10 Flymouth, Thalla, Herbert, for Madras and Bengal.

Dec. 1 Graresend, 16 Deal, Thomas Coutts, Merjoribanka, for Bombay and Chism.

2 Gravesend, to Deal Bulmer, Barclay, for Madras and Bengal.

2 Gravesend, 20 Deal, Warren Hastings, Lurkins, for Bembay and Chism.

Gravesend, 20 Deal, Warren Hastings, Lurkins, for Bembay and Chism.

Gravesend, 46 Devil, Earl of Bulcarras, Jameson, for Bountsy and Chris.

Gravesend, 46 Devil, Lordon, Camarin, for St. Helena, Bercaolen, and China.

25 Gravesend, 66 Devil, Timmers, Le Banc, for Bombay and China.

24 Gravesend, 25 Deal, Hand stan, W. amson, for Bengul,

er Gravesend, Ophelia, Dawson for Ca a.

Gravesend, Blendon Hall, Greek for frombay.

TIMES appained for the East-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1819-20,

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ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

FEBRUARY, 1820.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ESSAY ON MISSIONS TO THE EAST.

(Continued from p. 2.)

THE wreckers in Cornwall have, perhaps, heard over and over again, the plain paradox, that " in those not in a state of grace good works are abominable, while to those in a state of grace there are no abominable works." Perhaps a tract, selecting a few moral principles from one of the Shastres, might, by its different style of instruction, attract their attention, and the charm of novelty conduce to improve their manners. Doubtless there are many persons in this enlightened country, who will be surprised by some of the revolting features exhibited in a little piece of provincial history. The account is extracted from a letter written by a clergyman of Pen-zance, in Cornwall.

The dangers of the const, from St Michael's Mount to the Linard, are for well known to need desciption; many vessels, e-peckally foreigners from the East and West Indies, South America, and other parts, frequently in the winter, at algla, make the light-house on St. Asnes, in Scilly, and that on the Lousshipe at the Land's-end, as their first handfall. If a strong gale from the S. W. sat in, they and is impossible to weather the Light,

Asiatic Journ .- No. 50.

the southernmost point of land in Great Britala; they fall down deeper late the Bay, and become riphayed, or are more frequently driven with a violence that nothing one surpass, on the coast between the Mount and the Lizard, and often dushed to atoms lo a moment. At other times, through the concurrence of some favourable circumstances, they are thrown up into places where the greater part of the cargo might be saved. Natural depravity, and the custom of country, have inspired the inhabitants of the eng t with a rapucity for plumicries those wrecks, and the name of 'Wreckers' applies therefore to sunt numbers, who look for the season of booty. When the news of a week files along the crust, the county of these people are collected near the faux spot, armed with nick-axes, Lateliets, crow-bars, and ropes, not for beiping the sufferers, but for breaking up and carryversel touches the thore, she is considered as fair plander, and men, nomm, and children are working on her to break her up night and day. The hardships they, especially the women, codure, are incredible.

Should a vessel be laden with wine or apirits, she bripps them cestain death; the race and fichting to stave in the casks and bear away the spoil in keetles and all kind of vessels, is brust and shocker to drunkenness and fighters recent tatigue, sleep, cold, wet, sufficially, and death! Once fact winter a week Appened on a Sandan they had every thing

Vol. IX. P

ready, and sellied forth not until the clock had struck tooler as midnight, all checks of conscience being them removed. Five buddred little children in parish are brought up in this way, and, excauraged by precept and example to parish

tills hourn't avstem.

The practice of these wreckers having by one is a insurance awak and the unitabthen at the E popular St. Physid, he lately enhanted his claim to pres hereny where . ulust it. For this to that may be added, with an green effect, the promueston of Brane who will visit their cottages. The westbers solden at never read beaute pay these neutrinus labours; for they 0.10 found at the end of the year pearly the name as at the beginning. It appears, for the credit of the country, that these are confined to a few western parisher, and that even there no deeds of personal lihumanity towards the anhappy sufferers have been permitted in modern times, even by the plumlerers themselves. To prevent these depredations, the neighinuring sentry generally exest themselves, to wipe off this disgrace from the conntry; but hitherto, although they have been partially successful, many instances of plunder continue to take pince onder cover of darkness, and amidet that confashin which a slife driven on shore by a violent rempent must hervitably occusion. Inheriting from their anemters an opinion that they have a right to such spalls as the ocean may place within their reach, many mening the more collectioned infinb this secure whotever they can acide, n illust any remorae; and conclude withand may hesitation, that nothing but justoo, supported by power and continued 1 I w, can wrench it from their hunds. Willie the principles continue to predominute, the physicing of wrecks may be a special to remain; and, consequent-14, mostling short of mural and intellerthat fight in universal diffusion can atcomplials we cathre suppression.

It would fill a separate publication to notice all the domestic stains and deformities in manners, partly local and partly national, which the Quixotic philanthropist, who makes a tour of the world to find subjects for correction, is careful to overlook, neither searching into the cause, nor attempting to apply a remedy. A few prominent blemishes of this sort have been incidentally sketched (Vol. VIII. p. 150k others meet us, and obstruct the way, as we traverse a measureless field for observation; because the leading subject does

not touch such obliquities on a single point, but has many bearings, which, as by new paths, bring us into contact with these regretted traces, that the system of public instruction is imperfect—the sense of religious obligation in many branches of the community weak.

A secont scene in a Christian temple, arted on a Sanday morning before a Prorestors congregation, by a competitor for the office of parish clerk, while the curate abetted bim in the profamation of the day and place, exhibited the worst kind of sacrilege. Yet a public lunching in church time by the introduce clerk and his party, who had stormed the deak, joined to a second stratagent, after regallog on bread and cheese and ale, that of shaving and dressing in the responsive seat, to secure possession of it, excited very little cliber of censure or indiguation, except on the part of his excluded rival. Yes, this interlude was acred in a church lu Loudon. Would a Turk so profune a musque?

As a relief from the feelings, excited by this odious specimen of the spirit of irreligion, shall we make a transition to Ireland, and examine the structure of polished society there: not judging of it by the graceful unish of the Corinthian capitals, but by the solidity of the base, and lower courses of the walls, the strength and uprightness of the supports, and the harmony of the parts? Do not different portions of this Christian and civilized country present the extremes of retinement and barbarism? there not large masses of the popalation who appear to be in a state of interminable war with the possessors of property, and the ministers of law? The revolt in many of the disaffected peasantry is indeed confined to the heart, and does not show itself in the raised arm; it is less general, less open, and less manly than a servile war; it is a sty hostility which often 'temporizes with its victims, and which delights in ferocious revenge when it can find them unguarded. some districts assassination is so common as to excite no surprise : in others, murders so hideous are

perpetrated, that the inhabitants, accustomed to witness great enermities, display at once the painful expression, and impassioned cloquence of horror, grief, and shame. Indeed, when these disgusting instances of frightful barbarity occur, the discontent which had lurked in the bosoms of the poorest and worst provided tenants of the cabin, is overcome by a zeal for the honour of outraged humanity; and if the lawless monsters, who thus disgrace the name and character of Irishmen, can be taken and convicted, thousands of their own class will witness their execution without murmuring at the restored reign of peace and order. The mere rebel will disavow the assussin.

The specimens of feroclous malignity alladed to, are too brutal in their features to be detailed: it will be enough to indicate where carratives of the facts may be seen. The concerted moster of a woman by four men, is recorded with all the shocking chemistances of piecemeal minimion which aggregated the crime, in the Limerick statestier, about the middle of last August. The Instigation to the horrible vengence which the civilized bathorians took, was a supular, that the immodated woman had given information of an illicit distillery.

A robbery near Hallindough, with necompaniments of wanton cruelty which would disgrace the wildrat savages, in related in the Arthono Herald, Jam. inst. In the district of Strukane, said to have been hitherto peaceable, and where lately the houses of the opulent were protected even by a latch, a late number of the Beifast Commercial Chronicle managers that a series of robbertes and marders have been committed, and one is eminently appulling: "In Monterlony, a mon was "murdered, his wife's true shattered (" by a ball, and the old parent of the " bouse, of the name of McGurck, roast-" ed, to procure a confession where his " property was concealed."

The atroclous mid-day murder of Edward Browne, Eag. of Castlemoyle, has thrown the whole county of Calway into consternation. While passing near Horse-leap in a gig, accompanied by his friend Mr. Nolan, about three in the afterstoom of Jan. 13, this inestimable young man received a thot from a gun, levelled by an assassin behind a walf, which caused his inguidant death.

What is the cause that a disposition to intense cruelty should be so prevalent? Some defect in the system of religious and moral instruction; or rather, something worse than a defect, some positive plant of pernicious instruction, which, instead of correcting and elevating, vitiates and depraves; some latent inculention of infernal maxins and principles; some perverse distortion of doctrine, which inflames discontent from political causes; and in case of apprehended injury, or even obstruction in an illegal act, stimulates to the brutal study of revenge, and makes a fertile invention the engineer of barbarity.

Surely it would be a more judicious and profitable pursuit for Christian benevolence, to endeayour to rectify gross obliquities in members of the same nation; and to overcome habits of violence and outrage, which almost amount to war on the species, since both the perpetrators and the victims are neighbours and countrymen: rather than to expend so many diverted streams of treasure, which, reckoned as an annual interest, are equal to many millions of principal, in building, repairing, enlarging, and keeping at play a system of lumina machinery for converting remote nations to the profession of a numinal Christianity. Though this ostentations sacrifice of uncharitable profusion is superfluous to the individuals and families who subscribe the parts, the aggregato is not superfluous to the nation; and the unnatural diversion of it, is the fertile cause of much distress among every class of artists and labourers, tradesmen, and manuincturers. It ought to be recollected, that if the sum actually remitted in foreign exchanges, for which no compensation is return up be multiplied by the successive circles of the community through which it would pass in domestic commerce, the measure of depletion, languor, and helplors pros-

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tration caused in the country as a body by its abstraction, may be ten times that of the total sum remitted. And yet the conductors of Missionery establishments are not satisfied with the present ratio of contribution from their subscribers. The nineteenth report of the Church Missionary Society closes with the following exhortation. Theirs is the text: ours is the commentary within crotchets.

Alfesionary zent, in our pions fathers, would shew itself in breathing forth fer-

vent prayers, with David :

Our words wait for the Lord, more than they that watch for the morning. But the one is elsen in full splending. throws that on all the dark places of the earth, and sheets them to un fall of the Rabitations of cruelty. [A neglected subject for the labours of philanthropy in single countries of enlightened Europe, whence missions propert.] It has ripened the horvest and shows the field to the labourer. And what is the extent of that field? Here is a coll for Christian charity which was never heard before! We bare found, in some intensore, the level of domestic charities. It may be doubted whether the application of any very constderable addition of famils to these charlver would be really beneficial. [of shocking instance of hurdness of heart; the tureen at which this sentiment was detreered was for the moment a habitation of crucity.] But the charity of Christian musicos is co-extensive with the brathen world! Let us offer, then, to we have never yet offered. Let us meet the openings of Dirine Providence. Let us give convertes to this labour, and great will be not reward. [* He looked for just-consocar, but behold oppression; for right-consocar, but behold a cry." They incl. dimerly ray . " it may be doubted, whether the application of any very considerable addition of funds to these charities would be really beneficial." But their exhibits tion, if it sperate at all, will not merely direct and intercept new contributions to domestic charities, but dry up the springs of beneenlence which support them; the old anteceibers die, and what the misrionary committee cult an addition of funds may and compensate for the original support discontinued. And which school, Anepital, dispensary, or other institution for social relief, sended they shot up ! Is it t'm think School ; or the Deaf and Dumb degines the London or the Misdieses II spital []

Could they be traced to their source, the inhuman excesses in West Britain would probably be found to originate, in part, from sanguinary maxims of internicine war with the holders of property, secretly taught and cherished in some few families, and transmitted venge from father to son, to be executed without any regard to the individuals personally attacked; and with a stern resolution not to' be conciliated by beneficence. Under this view, while the transactions which each local peighbourhood witnesses with pain, are horrid, they convey no national imputation. But they loudly call for some better-planned, and better-sustained efforts, than have yet been tried, for improving the moral and social condition of a poorly provided, ill-instructed, and desperate race of rustic labourers.

The Dublin Evening Post, of Jan. 18, contains some judicious and plain-spoken reflections, touching the state of society in the disturbed districts. The desire not to lose sight of the only relation in which the facts and the commentary are connected with the subject of this essay, by being drawn into a political disquisition, will prevent me from barrowing more than a part of the commentary.

" There are three ways of regarding these melabelioly occurrences: the one as a port of political confederacy le crime, spreading throughout the kinedops in every direction; the other, as morely disconnected and solitary symptoms of a state of society, overstocked with population, and ill-instructed in their relative duties; the third, as more robberless and mateders, having no source deeper than the deprayity of the individuals concerned in their perpetration.

" Perhaps it will be found that each of these causes is at work. The robberles of arms that have premiled within the last three or four months, particularly in the mouth of Ireland; the disturbed spirit which has broken out in the centre of the kingdom, and to counteract which associations have been entered luto by the gentry, show, we will not say a communion or correspondence between the parties, but certately a predisposing tendency to a state which cannot be contemplated without distance. With regard to the atrocities that have been committed in the morth and west, and particularly the municer of Mr. Browne, the laws, we bope, will be found sufficient to detect and panish the perpetrators. But we cannot too foreibly impress on the gentry in every part of briand, the necessity of associating, and the parameters to may be an ampleasant duty; but it is a duty that must be performed if they would preserve their property."

How defective is the system of public instruction, under which so many examples are found of men professing Christianity, who comhine in one individual the rebel, the robber, and the assassin! Let. us neither blame any particular church or sect, nor ascribe this complication of social crime to mere ignorance. We have lately seen in a provincial district of England, a demagogue who calls himself a Protestant dissenter, and who has obtained a license to officiate as a minister of the Gospel, abusing that liberty to preach sedition and assassination. In London there are chapels dedicated to infidelity, which are kept open under the same license. In another division of enlightened Europe, there are traces of deep depravity tutored to strike by misapplied erudition, and rushing from an ambush to take the life of a neighbour in the costume of a scholar, and the attitude of a friend. in degenerate, philosophizing Germany, that infernal principle of waging private war by the aid of perfidy, is propounded in the tone of calm contemplation; and graduates in the Universities, taking " assassination" for the theme, compose incentives for the future, and apologies for the past. comparison of all these cases prove, that mere ignorance does not make a criminal on principle, and that the aberrations of human learning sometimes fortify the resolves of a deprayed heart.

We cannot transport to the east the books of the west, and leave the principles behind. Infidelity,

with the inveterate habit of never recanting demonstated error, will travel thither in the company of Christianity.

I have hitherto but ascended the steps, and walked in the porch of the missionary Temple; or, to speak without a figure, have confined myself to those points for inquiry and discussion, which ought to be thoroughly considered before any modern church or sect of Christians embarks in a missionary undertaking to convert the heathen inhabitants of remote coun-The authors of the plans for making proselytes, now in a course of experiment, appear to have decided on making the serious attempt without going through this prelude. Of the several considerations that have been urged, the certainty that some of the conflicting sects must be in error, and the possibility that the particular sect most active in the design may hold, and consequently teach, tenets fundamentally wrong. enough to arrest the steps of the conscientious missionary. Shall a man compass sea and land to propagate an awful mistake? To suffer weeds to grow among the wheat is one thing; to plant weeds instend of the bread of life is mother, . But this—the duty of pausing to assay, by the test of Scripture, the truth of the doctrines, which the respective missionary Societies have begun to disseminate in the name of the Gospel-is but one of the dependent parts of this grand and comprehensive subject, which as it respects both what ought, and what ought not to be done, is of universal interest. That the bearing of the Introduction may be the better apprehended, I here recapitulate the principal points which have occupied the previous parts of the Essay. On the subjects of these propositions, much latitude of opinion has prevailed; some of them involve difficult problems in theology and moral philosophy, of which satisfactory solutions are

rather to be desired than expected; even the reader who has not seen the explanations which accompanied them, will conclude, that on such subjects, definite propositions can only be framed by way of hypothesis. For brevity's sake, the substance is given, and not the words of each passage.

QUESTIONS, PROPOSITIONS, AND COROL-LARIED, ALREADY STATED.

1. The Heathens who are not favoured with the light of the Gospel, are not on that account out of the pale of the divine clemency .- Vol. VIII. p. 420.

2. It is not incumbent an modern Christlans to go luto Pagan countries to preach the Gospel to the inhabitants. The original commission given to the Apostl s was accompanied with the power of work-Can modern sectarians, ing mirales. with their distracting varieties of creeds and abjurations, systems and antipathy to systems, suppose that they have this commission !- 1.421 .- . Ind see Corollary 11.

3. The various forms of Heathen religion may be better for the nations living under them than a corrupted Christianity.

4. Calvinism a dangerous doctrine to be pr pou ded among the bulk of mankind.

. The condition of virtuous Pagana, as far as the Scripture reveals the grounds on which they will be judged, is comparatively safe. -P. 427.

ii. What different religious have in com-

m is good .- P. 428.

7. A beilef in the Deity as a moral govaluer necessary to social morality .- P.

Fallacy of a system of morality formed on a halance of interests .- P. 430:

9. All men will be judged on one com-

mon praciple.-P. 431.

10. The solicitude of the Pharisees to make | sel tes represended by Christ .-

11. U ri tlan accta should revise their sy te of bellefor non-belief, before each pop a it own creed and form of worstip to Paran minds as the relice of true Cat tianity .- Ib.

12.-The reument that "all men will be u in the common principle,"p. ed | p. 431.-re uned. P. 533.

13. We t are the cardinal points of Characteristics ?-P. 534.

14. Repring does not extinguish the responsibility of men as accountable agents, but transfers it to Christ .- P. 535.

15. All the successive dispensations agree as to the ground of acceptance .- Ib.

16. The spirit of the fourth dispensation considered .- Vol. IX. p. 1.

17. What is the merit of faith?-P. 3. 18. An Infidel in a Christlan country cannot put himself into the place of an unen ightened Heathen .- 1h.

19. Redemption is no versal -It.

20. The question, " Why has revelation left some points obscure?" hypothetically answered .- P. 6.

21. A definition of faith from St. Paul, which seems to include a pious theist, whether he be a Christian, or want the

light of revelation .- P. 7.

22. That there is some deficiency in applying the doctrine of redempt on in Christian countries, so as to avoid undermining the sanction of responsibility to a Divine judge,-la inferred from large masses of the population being found deliberately pursuing the routine of crime to which their local situation exposes thum,-- P. 8

23.—Further proofs in support of the

same inference ..- P. 105.

24. The flagrant cases of moral evil in his own country, or in contiguous nations having the same boasted degree of light, are overlooked by the missionary. P. 106.

The first conclusion, that found upon all these preliminaries, is, that it is not an incumbent duty, in the present circumstances of the Christian church, for any nation or congregation, society, or individual, to institute missions to Pagan countries for propagating Christinnity among them: see above, 2. and 10. Till I could come to conclusion, I carefully abstained from entertaining any objection to the attempt on political grounds. The question thus far has been viewed only in its religious and moral bearings; and the result will permit the consistent Christian, as well as the loyal patriot, to look to temporal effects, in weighing the expediency of persevering in the attempt to convert the natives of India.

Could the missionary know that he was carrying in his hand a lamp which would light the natives of distant and benighted regions to immortal happiness, there could be but one opinion as to his line of duty: but then one volunteer would do more than a thousand hired recruits at present do, and

the Societies who move the existing establishments of mere human machinery would do less. The missionary believing himself inspired to the undertaking, and deeming that the time was come when Divine Providence had willed that the Gospel should be preached and received among the nations destitute of it, would not be stopped by geographical lines which a government courier would pass; his means would be less worldly, his course more enterprising, and his success decisive, or his failure noble.

I propose to finish this Essay, by touching on, rather than discuss-

ing the following topics.

MAIN BRANCHES OF THE INQUINY.

 On the notion that the empire of India has been transfered to Britain, as a means, in the hand of Providence, of propagating the Gospel there.

2. On the modes of missionary

exertion.

3. The apparent success of missionary labours is comparatively small; and the quantity of real success, if estimated by the cases of apostacy and deception which have occurred in converts whose baptism and entry on the ministry were much celebrated, is a fraction of the apparent sum reduced to evanescence by a large divisor.

 On the futility of the notion, that converting the Hindoos to the same religion as that of the governing state, will attach them more to the British people and government.

 On the sphere and effects of education, as confined to a course of civil instruction.

6. Degrees in education are secular advantages which, transferred to one country at the expense of another, after the relations of power. No assignable measure of proficiency in human art or science, is necessary to salvation.

 Desiderata in the Christian world, which ought to precede missionary efforts, including:

 A return to Catholic unity, or at least a closer approximation to it. On the pub-

lic utility of priests.

11. On the construction of a General Creed. On a National Church; what modifications tend to make one the bond of patriotism.

III. On the Toleration of Christian sects. Baneful effects of independent pastors being dependent on their con-

gregations.

IV. On the Toleration of Infidel works. Reasonable

limits to teleration.

S. On the probable effect on the Indian population, if the missionary efforts divest them of respect for their national religion without converting them to Christianity.

(To be continued)

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal,

SIR;—Happening to open your number of last November, I was struck with a passage at page 439, in which Gulchin informs us, that he once, after a long march with the Mahrattah army, caught " a " chance view of that great chief " Maha Raj Sindiah stripped of his farey, and scated on his bare

- " haunches, cooking his own
- brenkfast; and many British
- " officers during the Peninsula

Now, Sir, this scene intimates a species of hardship and privation, which I did not look to suffer in India. I am a young cadet, and anxious to learn my duty. There can be no intrinsic meanness, as Gulchin observes, in actions useful and necessary; but I cannot comprehend the utility or necessity of breakfasting in public, divested not only of regimental finery, but of one's lower garments. Although the great chief Maha Raj Sindiah did it seems cook his breakfast in this costume, and though many of our officers have learned the same, still I must hesitate, at least during this severe weather, to imitate those illustrious examples.

It is suggested to me by an experienced Indian officer, that Gulchin may be mistaken in what he saw; he had but a chance view: he saw not the great chief face to face; he saw indeed that the

haunches were bare, and such a circumstance might prompt him to pull off his shoes and retire from the awful presence. Some bush perhaps intervened, and prevented Gulchin from attaining an accurate view of the posture and the motions of Sindiah. The Maha Raj was not making ten and toast; he was at his devotions: the Hindoos are regular in their devotions. No man should disturb the religious. It was well that Gulchin satisfied himself with his chance view. Gulchin should recollect his own occupation of Gulchines. plucks his rose alike in winter and in spring, and must make due allowance for the wants and necessities of others.

TALEBAL ILM.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sin:-It is is well known that the want of a regiment of cavalry at the Cape, when the Coffres first made their incursions on the exposed settlements, occasioned whole districts to be abandoned to the m rauders. This was one of the fruits of the excessive reduction of the army into which his maje ty s ministers suffered themselves in be goaded by the save-alls of Opposition. Ask these statesmen of resource-husbanding memory, wh t smelling-bottle will revive lan uishing trade? They answer, retrenchment. What bond will secure peace? Retrench-What spear repel war? ment. Retreveliment. And accordingly, when, as directors of the energies of Britain, they had to fight the Lite Emperor of France, it was not by "intrenching," but "retrenching," that they expected to save England, and recover Hanover. But to return to the system of making the infimum the maximum, in djusting the peace establishm at for the army, so as to have ju t men enough in a garrison to mount the ordinary guard. Such exact economy is any thing but

cheap, for its provision is never adequate to the uncertain future. It is like a goose laying her eggs in a tomtit's nest. I recollect a story of a gentleman who turned his own architect, and applied the same principle of nice adaptation in building a villa. He constructed a dining-room, in which never more than sixteen were to sit down to dinner. He allowed extra strength in the floor for one footman to wait, and for a servant-maid to come in gently with the dishes. He had tried the strains of all the timbers, and knew exactly what a lath would bear. But one day, unfortunately, whether he had not allowed enough for the weight of the knives and forks,-or whether the turkey at one end, did not form a proper equilibrium with the baron of beef at the other, -or whether the salts were too full,—as the first course was removing, the floor gave way, and the company were precipitated into a breakfast parlour. Thus some casual strain unprovided for, perhaps too much copper in the pockets of the footman, made the bill for repairs exceed the cost of the building.

QUIE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal,

SIR :- As the East-Indies comprises a part of the world, wherein discoveries of the highest antiquities may reasonably be expected, and some of them to my own knowledge surpass those hitherto observed in other countries, I cannot but consider it as a matter of surprize that they should have passed for so long a period without attracting a more general spirit of enquiry than they appear to have done. The subjects to which I allude are, there is reason to think, the most ancient and indisputable memorials of an unknown civilized people of any that can be produced in any country; and they contradict in a most eminent degree some of our generally received opinions relative to the invention of fire-arms and gunpowder, and demonstrate clearly that they are utterly without foundation.

We have evidence of this in the enormous species of cannon which have been found in many parts of India, and known to the Europeans resident there for a long period of time, without attracting any other attention, than a vague, and uninteresting degree of surprize. I have seen some of these cannon myself; and I must exclude from the above remark the penetrating mind of Lord Cornwallis, who examined them with minute attention, caused their dimensions to be taken, and sent to the presidency of Fort St. George, where the weights of the guns were calculated, and the weight of iron shot to suit each calibre was also determined; those dimensions I believe I am now in possession of, but where to lay my hands upon them at this moment I have not a knowledge. The principal dimensions of the largest I remember well. The calibre was perfectly cylindrical, and was twenty-nine inches and nine-tenths in Anatic Journ, - No. 50.

diameter. It was twenty feet in length, and its thickness at breech and muzzle were the same, and to the best of my recollection about eight or nine inches in thickness. It was constructed of hammered iron of a most perfect nature, not liable to ozidation; for notwithstanding its extreme antiquity, no rust appeared upon any part of it, excepting an immaterial quantity, occasioned by some dirt or moisture, which had deposited on the bottom of the interior part of the calibre. An iron shot for this gun would weigh in round numbers 3758 pounds. The whole gun is made of wrought fron bars, so admirably finished, that no mark of the hammer can be distinguished. Some of the bars are formed into circles, and others straight: but to afford a more perfect idea of its construction, let it be conceived, that to form the first layer of bars, a cylindrical cask had been made, with the staves so accurately adjusted to each other as entirely to exclude air : these when so placed were circumscribed with hoops, these again with straight bars, and so in succession, until the cask or gun had been finished, the last layer being of the circular burs, The ends of these straight bars, have been welded together to form the breech, and the circular ones united with them very accurately to complete it, and the thickness of the breech appeared not materially thicker than other parts of the gun, and not at all fortified like the modern cannon; which shows, however, that although the people who constructed the guns had certainly a knowledge of gunpowder, they were unacquainted with its exact mode of action. The vent was about three fourths of an inch in diameter, and rather larger at the exterior surface than at the interior one; it had no trunnions, but at certain distances on each of VOL, IX.

its upper sides were angular masses of iron admirably welded into the exterior surface of the piece; there were circular apertures, through which it appeared large iron bolts had been inserted, by which the gun had been slung in chains, doubtless on some powerful gin or triangle; its effect therefore must have been more tremendous in apprehension than in reality and to move it from place to place on service is altogether out of the question. This gun was something larger, I remember, than those directed to be measured by Lord Cornwallis, They are found widely disseminated in the forts of the peninsula; and at some extremely remote period they have certainly

been general.

Another of them was made of a mixture of copper and iron; an alloy we are now unacquainted with. It was twelve feet long, twelve inches in diameter of the calibre, and certainly had been cast, which evinces most clearly that the art of metallurgy must have been carried to a higher degree of knowledge than what has been attained by the moderns. This gun I fired with a whole barrel of gunpowder of sixty pounds, charged with a stone shot and that wedged up with iron wedges and filled nearly to the muzzle with clay and pieces of granite rock. This was done with the intention of bursting the piece, but no impression whatever was made by the discharge. With extreme difficulty I separated part of the ornaments, and found them constituted of the metals above-mentioned. Its strength appeared nearly equal to resisting any power, and such an alloy in modern warfare would be of value inestimable. This gun appeared by the vent to have been much used. There was another gun at the same place of eight inches calibre, and to the best of my recollection forty feet in length, el gantly ornamented. This was of iron, and there were also many

of smaller calibre, some so low as one-pounders. Most of them were neatly constructed, and the ornaments thereon were finished in a masterly style of execution.

As many subjects of antiquity have lately been introduced into England as objects of curiosity, and also some modern artillery, said to be remarkable on account of their peculiar construction, or memorable from the victories obtained where they were captured, it is, I think, to be regretted that one of these extraordinary cannon has not been brought to this country. It would be a subject of deep speculation, and some information of an useful nature might be derived from the quality of the iron. The gun and the mortar in the Park might severally be fired from one of these pieces as a charge; and they would by no means overload it.

We are gravely told, it will be recollected by all, that gunpowder was invented in the 14th century by a man, I believe a monk, named Bartholomew Swartz. Every examination in India proves that the Asiatics were acquainted with gunpowder, cannon, small arms, long before we possessed any account whatever of them; in fact, the origin of gunpowder and fire-arms of all kinds is so ancient amongst this people, that, notwithstanding the genuine antiquity of some of their records, they have none of the period of their invention; all they know of the cannon consists in ridiculous tales, that these enormous ones were made by the gods when waring upon earth against each other.

It is highly probable, I think it will be allowed, that few if any of the strange accounts given of the gods of the ancients have arisen without some foundation, either from the acts of remarkable indidividuals or from the practices of distant nations. The story of Vulcan and the cyclops probably originated from the immense forges

which must have been used in the fabrication of this enormous species of ordnance. There is evidence I think sufficient to conclude that the nations about Egypt, Syria, Greece, &c. have had earlier communication with India than we have any recorded accounts of: some of these might in their travels or voyages to Hindustan have noticed these astonishing forges at work; and this would have been circumstance sufficient to have created the fabulous accounts we have been amused with of the mode in which the thunder and lightning of Jupiter was fabricated.

A greater degree of probability is given to this idea by an annual festival still held on the southern peninsula of India, at which the children of the smith cast parade the streets of towns and villages with drums and music of different kinds: but the principal performer is a boy with a hideous wooden mask, with one eye only in the midst of the forehead, glazed with a plate of tale; others have two eyes, and these are most general, but I have seen them with one, and the others are probably a deviation from ancient custom by the caprice of modern inventors. Such masks are admirably adapted to prevent the effect of heat on the face, and it is certain such immense masses

of iron at a welding heat could not be approached without some contrivance of this nature. The boy beats with a small and large piece of heavy sonorous wood, and the strokes, which convey a sort of musical sound, exactly resemble the noise made by smiths, so familiar to every one, with the sledge and hand hammer. It is not improbable but this subject may meet with further elucidation by the opportunity now offered of acquiring a more intimate acquaintance with the records of the Hindoos. The stores of these are doubtless immense, and amongst the rude ore of superstition some unknown and invaluable metal may be detected by accurate analysis and the ingenuity of modern assays.

I believe some notices of these guns have appeared in several works already published, but they have extended to a little more than a mention of their existence. It is hoped, therefore, these loose recollections may induce some of our countrymen to institute a more minute inquiry into subjects so curious in themselves, and so important in a view of inventions directed to the specimens of the highest known antiquity.—Z.

London, Dec. 18, 1819.

* See Asiatic Journal, Vol. IV, p. 985; and Vol. VI, p. 245.

VINDICATION OF THE DESATIR.

Tun following letter, by the learned and renerable Mulla Firoz, the translator of the Desatir, was published in the Bom-bay Courier of July 3, 1219, as an answer to the attack made both upon the Original and the Translator by a Calcuta critic .-See Asiatic Journal, vol. VIII. p. 355. Notwithstanding the writer, from being unacquainted with the English language, labours under a great disadvantage in handling his weapons, yet the ground upon which he stands appears to intercept at the very base the arrows of verbal crlticism which were faunched at him; so that he has to descend from an embience in order to collect and examine them. Having met his antagonist as a graduate versed in nucleut dialects, Mulla F manight have been satisfied with repullish objections. He has traced them to their source, and at once appealing to Aucient History as a witness, and invoking Classical Learning as a judge, he has shewn that the words and terminations of the Pehlevi, illiterally and blindly impugated an invented jurgon, have recorded parallels in languages of high antiquity which have ceased to be spoken; and has adduced familiar proofs of stailer traces of kindred features, albeguist by slight but singular changes in living tongues and modern dialects. In fine, hy selzing the weapons of the verbal pelast, and handling them in the light, to discover

whether they had point, or edge, or temper, or polish, he is able to exhibit them as harmless curiosities fit for a museum-

The Illiberality of the critical assallant consists, not in questioning the authenticity and high antiquity claimed for the Detaitr by the Parsees, who receive the book as a revelation, but in the not ambleuous lasienations plentifully scattered against the simplicity and integrity of the translator.

Mr. Editor: I am perfectly sensible as to what must be the general sentiments in consequence of my long silence at the charges preferred to the world against me in the Calcutta Government Gazette of Jan. 14 last, on account of the Desatir; but if the candid reader will please to consider the following statement, he will no doubt be satisfied that the publication of my defence against that attack has been procrastinated solely through occurrences over which I could have had no controul.

in the first place it is a well known fact (and it is a circumstance which I have n w to particularly lament) that I am totally ignorant of the English language; from which cause it will be easily percelted that numerous obstacles, which are often insurmountable, must have opmy endeavours lu a contest of this ant, even though I were aided by the asattance of the most respectable English talest and learning. I am also far adresect in the evening of life, with an ha-I tually delicate constitution, which is frequ'utly not in tone for discussions that or eve and distress, instead of yielding the which alone can comfort and soothe for advanced declining life; but when I at te that I have not been able to obtain the letance of the only Individual on www learning and talents I could have met relied, from a pressure of important I dame of his own, and collaterally to the circumstances, frequent returns of indianition have taken place, independeally of many unexpected private incidents involving the necessity of religious responses. I feel assured that candour will acquit me of the charge that I would willingly shrink from the duty I owe to the walle and to myself. In the same confidence, therefore, with which I have made this appeal to the public, I respectfully submit to their candour what I trust wil not only allence the uncharitable voices of n blic accusers and literary scolds, but be perfectly satisfactory to every unprejudiced mind to which the subject is interesting.

It was my intention to publish literally the whole of the critique alluded to, and to collate it verbatha, opposed (piece meal) by my own reply; but some of my friends having considered that too voluminous a measure, and that a more summary one would suffice, I determined upon adopting the less troublesome mode of quoting a few of the most important of the critic's discoveries, and treating them as they merit.

The exordium by which the critique is ushered lato notice is such a one as might be expected from a scholar and a virtuoso in castern lore; and as his first comment is upon the word Desatir, which is the name of my book, and which he says ought to be Dusateer, an Arabic word, and the plural of Dustoor, I shall first settle that part of lila doubts on my way to the rest. By this contrivance, it will be observed, he endearours to prove that my work, the Desatir, is a modern one, presuming that it must have been written long posterior to the Mahomedan conquests of Persia; a proposition which on the first blush carries much seeming planaibility about it, but which upon an analytical survey falls flat to the ground, where I shall soon prostrate it, after having first settled the word Dustoor, which I grant him is the singular, having Dusuteer for Its Arabic plural,

The word Dustoor, which is purely Persian, has a variety of meanings according to its application; for example, Dustoor means " virier, vakcel, secretary." Dustoor also means, " the state of being permitted to an audience of a high personagr."-" The president of a committee ;" " the foreman of a jury ;" even " the falthful performance of a promise" is called Dustour; with a variety of other meanings, not one of which has the slightest analogy or resemblance to a book. The Persian plurals are Dastoorha, which is the dual, and Dustooran. Our critic conflues the word to mean " regulations." It was about the year of the Hejira 30, corresponding with the year of the Christian Æra 652, when the Mahomedan power was first established in Persia by Omar Kitub; and if from that memorable epoch we only east our eyes back upon that well defined field of retrospect lying

between that conquest and the commencement of the reign of the great Cyrus, we shall find the Persian empire to have been full of every species of human refinement. Can this critic suppose there were no poets to celebrate the magnificence and mighty achievements of a Cyrus, a Cambyses, a Darius, a Crossus, or a Xerxus? Had Persia no language capable of giring utterance to the fancy of the patriot muse by which to record the deeds of her beroes? Can we suppose that the terror of Athens, during the alternate administrations of the refined, the designing, but prudent Themistocles, and the great, the just, and wise Aristides, could have ruled over an empire with a aptendoor that awed and dazzled the world with an imperfect innguage? and that monarch, too, a descendant of a long race of the most pollshed and illustrious of kings? Can we he so full of folly as to suppose the oldest nation on earth in civilization and refinement to have been beholden to the language of barbarians who conquered it, from 1500 to 2000 years after it had been the theme of the respective admiration of Herodotus, Xenophon, Cornellus Nepos, Strabo, Plutarch, and others of equal celebrity and verteity?

It would have been unnecessary to have recourse to the foregoing remarks to prove the perfection of the Persian language long anterior to its acquaintance with the Arabic, were it not intended by the Bengal critic to reduce the former to a dependence on the latter as the source whence it has been supplied with many useful words; which, if admitted, would enable him to impugn the authenticity of the Desatir, by reducing its antiquity to a period posterior to the Mahomedan conquest. His sapleace would then the more easily have it in its power to question the high authority of Sir William Jones in his interpretation of the Dabistan, which it appears be (the critic) has rentured to do under the wing of Mr. Richardson, upon the occasion of his disputing the authentickty of St. Anquetil's Zend Avista.

"The number of Arabic words," says the author of that very large dictionary, "found both in his Zeud and Pehlevi dialects, furnish one strong presumption of their modern date, no Arabic word having been introduced into the Persian before the seventh century."

Here I feel myself called upon to advocate my cause in a strain that gives me considerable reluctance, baring no alternative left me but to publicly declare, not ouly against Mr. Richardson's opinion in this instance, but also against his competency to decide upon the subject; and this I do, whatever may be my private opinion upon the writings of the shrewd and learned Auquitil. There is scarcely a native Peraian scholar, even of the middling class of this day, who would not feel pain on examining any leaf throughout Mr. Richardson's immensely large dictionary; wherefore, as one source of objection, I insist upon it that the Arabic words alluded to are Persian derivatives: but, as an assistant proof of this, I shall quote an authority which may be thought not very lightly of by even some of Mr. Richardson's most sangaine admirers.

I refer the reader to a book entitled, Mémoires de la Perse, par Sylvestre De Sacy, de l'Académia des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres.

This learned antiquary, in his essay on Medals, in p. 171 of the above work, gives the following description of a medal of the reign of Shahpsor, who it is well known was the son of and successor the babagan, that reigned 500 years before the Mahomedan conquest. The antion's own words are here quoted upon introducing the subject of the medal in question thus.

" La Médaille par laquelle je commencerai est une Médaille de Sapor, elle est placée sous le No. 3 de la planche VI-J'en ai fait graver la légende du côte de la tête séparément sous le No. 4, planche VII. Voici de quelle manière je lis cette légende."

Here the inscription is in the Hebrew characters, but in the following Petilerian words, viz.

" Mazdelzoe beh Schahpauhr Malcan Malca Iran Minotebetri men iraden."

" C'est a dire, l'adorateur d'Ormuni l'excellent Sapor, Roi des Rois de l'Iran germe céleste (on ca qui est la même chose) de la race céleste des dieux,"

In this inscription in the Pehlevi language, consisting of only after words, that were written 500 years before the Mahommedan conquest of Persia, we find two words that have been adopted into the Arabic; "Malca" signifies "klag,"

as does the same word in Arable, differing only from the Pehlevi, by the substitution for the faite a ovaligh, by the letter k, thee: " malk " instead of " malca." " Bin," in Pebleri, means " from," and has the same meaning in Arabic. I shall also poote a few other Pehleri and Persian words that have been adopted into the Arabic, and then thew that even the Koran is indebted to the Persian and uther languages for mony words it contalus; for example, Khookba, in Pehlevi, means, " star," and bapakub is the same in Arable. Shumseeah, in Pehlevi, means the " ann," and shamer is the same in Arabic, Thiesa, in Pehlevi, means " mud ;" thian, in Arabic, is the same, In Politeri, teeng means a " fig." teen, in Arabic, is the same.

I have a book in my possession called "Thuffseerai Midjmahul Bahrein," by Abdul Rahmaun Bing Abedukkur al Centec al Sha-faa-ee; in which there is a selection of upwards of 100 words taken from the Kerau that are Persian, Hebrew, Coptie, &c. I shall lustance a few of the Persian which may be found in it. In the Korno the word " Isthubruk" means coarse cloth; in the Persian it is called " jeglimbe," The Persian word " thanmonre" (an oven), is the same in the Koran. "Deenar" (a coin), In Persian, is the time. In the Koran, "caphoor," or " campbor," in Persian It is canboor, " Masth " la Persian, for " mush;" la the Kuran it is " mesk,"

All those authorities totally differ from the opinion of my learned opponent, although, under the sanction of Mr. Itichantenn, who says no Arabic words were to be found in the Zend and Peblevi dialetts prior to the Mahomedan conquest, It is plain from this assertion, that his (Mr. IL's) knowledge of aucient history must have been very limited indeed; with the same reasoning, in my opinion, calls our critic's judgment, even as a contriver, into question; for how easily may not one conceive the possibility that the Arabic might have borrowed from those dralects as well as the contrary, independeut of the proofs before as that each has been the case. It has been, I believe, the custom of all nations to commencerate or register putticular erents in those lancuases which they held to be of the highest antiquity and classical celebrity, there. can therefore be no difficulty with respect to the estimation in which the Pehleri was held by the court of Shahpoor 500 years before the Muhomedan compact; subsequent to which latter period, tay learned adversary declares the Arabic must have been adopted in the dialects of Persia. But here I submit to the candid reader, whether he has ever heard of an English, Freuch, or any word of any modern language being adopted late the Latin, the Greek, or the Hebrew?

The learned Sir William Jones was of outsion that Iraun or Persia was the country from which all the carison of the earth derived their origin; it being, nocording to him, the place whence people migrated in all directions, and in which migration they of course carried their language along with them. He supposes that the language of the first Persian empire was the mother of the Sungskrut, and consequently of the Zend and Parsi, as well as of Greek, Latin, and Gothic. He goes farther to say the luhabitants of Beltain first came from Armenia, and that the Goths or Septhians first came from Persia.-Vide Ariatic Researches, pp. 64, 65; and Flowers of Persian Literature, pp. 46, 47 .- That the ancient Hindogs copled their form of worship from the Persians, we are assured in Magrice's Antiquities, where it is particularly mentioned in pages 195, 196, corrobarating the opinion of Sir William Jones ; for if one nation adopted the religion of another, can there be a doubt of its adoption of part of its language also? And now, candid reader, upon this subject may I not with every confidence ask this fair and plain question: Is it not more prohable, that the Arablam have borrowed all those words which they have, that are to be found in Persian, from the Persian, than that the Persian is indebted to the Arable, as the source from which they are derived.

To oppose such authorities as those just stated, and they borne out too, not only by the creed of our forefathers, but many other strong and presumptive existing proofs, would be little better than questioning the truth of fact, which the following histoness will place it beyond the power of the most ardent lover of quibble to rebet. Here I shall only refer to a tew cases, in which two languages.

are so strictly alike, both in sound and meaning, that the most superficial observer most perceive their affaity, and then it will require but little sagacity to separate the parent from the offspring. Out of at least 1000 words that I could easily instance. I shall merely take a few as they present themselves; and first let us take budh, which in Persian means " wicked or had :" burgder is " brother" in every sense; bandé, a "slave," one that is bound: buth is a " butt" for shooting at - quere whence comes the French but. The Persian comparative of the adjective good, viz. bether is precisely our English word" better;" bil, in Perslan, a "pickage" with a booked point, English " bill," or " billbook," Pader, " father;" Latin, poter; peri, " fairy;" peer, lo Persian, a title of honor, meaning "seniar," or " old, wise, learned," or " man of quality;" dollater, " daughter;" der, a " gate," or " door;" shek-Acr. " sugar."

There can be no difficulty in perceiving which of those languages is the exotic, though in the trafficking of words, or passing them from one language to another, they may lose much of their sound, and not unfrequently some of their syllables: thus, letten is " the;" umbellioum " hollico;" cudavered, " davered;" polatoer, es tatoes;" withdrawing room, " draw-Ing room," The " Copts," a sect of Christians so called from Jacob al Bardai, an apostle of the Entychians, and were called " Jacobites," again " Cobites," and now " Copts:" where then lies the wonder that the numerous words quoted by the Bengal critic alread be corruptions of the pure language in the Dreatir to which they bear a similarity?

Even in the Pabistan, the author admits the Denatir to have been rerealed from beaven to Mahabad, and that its language was a hearenly one (as mouse Zebuo) and totally unknown in this lower world. Sir William Jones, however, is made to misinterpret that part of the work which relates to the Denatir, because Mr. Richardson could see no farther back into Persian history than the time of Omar Kitub; which rubbless fanatic had all the literature of the empire callected and used as culinary feel for the kitchen of his immeuse household, which

it is said, it supplied during several months. From such a destruction of literature by that conquering burbarian it cannot be surprising that the old language was soon forgotten, or at least, that without the means of cultivating it. it must in due course of time have become corrupt; but while it is only reasonable that we should assent to this fact. can we refuse belief to one as plain and reasonable, namely, " that many books must have escaped the general destruction?" And as any one well acquainted with the history of the Mahomedan power may form a tolerably accurate idea of the dreadful penalty which must have awaited the slightest disobedience of that species of sovereign will, it will be seen with what caution the holders of these contraband sacred relies must have acted. less they should be discovered even during a anccession of reigns which lasted for ages, and whose general creed had established the Koran as containing all the knowledge that man ought to person, deeming it blasphenry and profauation to read or study any other book.

This important event is touched upon with that sort of levity by the Bengal critic, which I am sorry to have observed upon an occasion so lamentable to all lovers of learning and worshippers of truth; it, however, marks a consciousness, upon his part, that it is a position of much weightier moment against his host of subjunctives than perhaps any other he has chosen. A person denting generally upon doubts, has always a number of chances against him, for every proposition of his being dypendent upon condition, he scarrely nine times out of ten wins his game.

It is mentioned in numerous writings that a book had been revealed to Matu-ball, containing every species of knowledge, and written in a heavenly language. This accurs not to have been denied; and if it had, there could be no other proof given against the fact than the bare denial that such an event had happened. In such a case, however, one unsupported afformation would, of nonroe, be as good as another; but, as many respectable authorities, of different and very distant dates, apeak of the circumstance, every blea counter to the admission of the fact must

falt—" as well, and with equal plansability, might I presume to question the Christian revelations."

That the 5th Sassan died about alne years before the conquest by Omar-1 grant it; but if any one will tell me that be was not hoty, tearned, and inspired of God, our conversation must cease : for upon the same principle that I would not oppose the belief which ascribes divine agency to either the Mosaic, the Christian, or the Hindoo legislators, I must in equity claim for the prophet, whose benigh laws I respect as the religion of my forefathers, that he was also inspired by God. This matter settled, can any one suppose the inspired Sasann could not have foreseen the change that was shortly to take place? and as, by the same power of seeing into futurity, he must have been well aware of the consequences that would ensue, his solleitude for the preservation of the revealed laws from the polluted hands of the approaching despollers caused him to translate the (Osmance Zeebun) into a language which should be more intelligible to his followers. Vide page 184 Desutir, Commentary to No. 21.

The critic being aware of this reasonable conclusion, yet wishing to have a more colourable pretext for calling the sacred electionstance into question, says, that Moshan, who wrote the Dableton, informs to, that several learned Paraies came from Iran in the reign of Jehanger and Shuh Jehan, and that they wrote books, one of which must be the Desatir, This potential assertion, which, however, amounts to a mere supposition, would reduce the antiquity of the Desatir to about 200 years. There are now five of those books in Hombay, two of which are in the hands of Mahomed Ally Khan Shoosteree, who had them of his friend, the late Abdul Letlef Khan Shoosteree, the laster having found them in Bengal. I myself have copies of the five in my passession, and here follow their titles, and the names of their respective nuthors

Che Cheman by Berham Ferhad. Khistal by Mohbed Hosen. Zeere Dhust of Shahr by Mohbed Secroosh. Jameh Kur Koosroo by Khudha Jewee. Zender rooh by Mohbed Khooshee. In those books every line is mixed with Arable, a proof that none of their authors could have

written the Desatir, a single particle of Arabic not being to be found throughout its contents; which is an irrefrugible proof that the sacred volume was written long previous to the corruption that followed the conquest, through the mixture of the two languages. Yet my learned opponent will have it that the Desatir ought to be called Dunders, in compliment to a spurious Arabic plural which the lexicographers of that language have thought proper to tack to a word they purioned from the Persian.

And now as my learned opponent has placed us upon the subject of the perishoble, as Mohsun is styled, I refer the render to his (my opponent's) averment, in which he decies what is stated in the preface to the Dezatir, namely, that " the author of the Dahiston frequently mentions the Desatir, and indeed adopts it for his guide in the account be gives in it of the religious dynasties of Mahabad and his successors." He says, " Mohann, in fact, does not refer to the Desatir as his anthority, but relates what the Parsis are understood to believe and to profess," and adds it is probable that be (Mohsun) never saw the Desatir.

From this assertion, it is certain that my learned opponent can either not have read the Dabiston, or if he have, he must have forgotten what be has read; to prove which, I refer him to page 130 and line 15, when he will find the Desatir particularly mentioned.

That the Makabadian, or Hasbam faith existed in the time of Khusroo Purvez, who was cotemporary with the Emperor Heraelius, we are assured in the Shuh Numeh, written 600 years ago, by Fersthowsee the poet, in the relge of Sultan Mahamet H'guznavi, as particularly appears by a letter from the former monarch to the latter, in which he (Khusroe) declares he is not ashumed to profess the faith of Hasham, conceiving it the most reasonable and pure of all faiths. For the existence of this letter, see page 69 of the In the Persian dictionary, Dabistan. called Boorhanneh Kanteh, the Desatir is mentioned and explained, as well as the four prophets Abail, Jyrufam, Shah Keluve, and Yasan, all of whom (according to our chronology) preceded Adam or Gilska.

lo remarking upon my statement in the

preface to the Desalir, that its language is neither the Zend, the Peblevi, nor the Deri, he asks, " What book then can the work have been translated from?" forgetting (or at least wishing to forget) that any other book had been in being, lest there should be reasonable grounds for admitting the probability that one in the Mahabadian (or language from which the Desetir has been translated) could have existed at the time; but as I conceive I hare established sufficient data in favour of the authenticity of the Desatir, and in refutation of every attempt of the critic toward its impugament, I shall in future claim it as a right to refer to the authority of that book, in answer to some of the rest of his queries; this last question, therefore, namely, " It does not appear upon what authority the Persian translation was made by the 5th Sassan, who has made a commentary in which some difficulties of the original text is expounded, is explained in the book of the Prophet Jamshild, page 96 of the Deintir, also see the latter part of commentary upon the 48th text of that Prophet, and commentary in page 184; also fatter part of Commentary to text 21.*

The critic has evinced his claim to the highest cank as a grammasian, it being plain that a misplaced letter, sign, or stop of the most insignificant description, could not have excepted his notice; but with all the deference that such a qualification deserves, I submit whether he can possibly aeralgo the grammatical construction of a language which he knows onthing at all about? Again, can no language have existed excepting those which form the stock of his sequirements? Much has been said about terminations of words and distortions of syllables, through changing and wilfully misplacing letters with a view to decelve. Yet as much am I averse to the task of bundley, or of being hunted like a verb, through all the numbers, persons, moods, and tenses of a language that has been dead for ages, through royal condemnation, and of which it is probable there is now actiber grammar noc dictionary extant; I also cannot help thinking but it would have saved much trouble, were I sere that my antogonist had ever ventured so far purch as

Edinburgh, for there his ear would have suon become familiarized to a language, every word of which should differ in sound from the same word and meaning in English; what would be say to "gar awa mon," instead of " go away man?"-Here you have kirk in one place, and and eglesh in another, for church. How would be not stare, on perusing rither of those late favourite publications called the " Antiquery," " Gay Munnering," or tob Roy." Nothing, in fact, short of the supposition that Psalmanazar must have (in a freak) taken a trip from Formosa to the Highlands, could account for such a strange imitation of the English language. This we should suppose would explain the extenordinary manner in which the favourite bards Allen Rameny and Burns have been inspired. " Wha wadon be in love." &c. in " Mucece Lawder," would put him, our critic, out of all patience. In fact, those instances form but a tribe commared to the myriads of report and tones, which even at the threshold of his door would have declared the inconsistency of his censures upon the langaages of abroad [foreign countries and ancient times]. But, to treat this subject more gravely, I shall (in reply to my uppopent's remarks upon strange languations of words in the Desatir, which he says have been thrown In without system or rule) show upon a very high authority, that he is not warranted to questlesies the legitimacy and authenticity of those words in the Desatir, which ha has discovered to be not precisely conformable to bit very refixed and delicate nations of rule and system; whoses the decisions of Pope Urbanus VIII, in general conclute, assembled A. D. 1625, upon the occasion. of collaring the copies of the Septuagiat, and of the New Tenament, in the original Greek, for the purpose of authentienting and correcting an Arable translation of some antiquity as a text, which as the time of publication was accompanied with the Latin valence version.

"Inventes etiam in hac editione Arabica noundla grammatica praeceptionibus nan ita conformia, sive etiam diformia re genus musculeum pro foemios o : alugu-

In the latter parant the commentary to No.
 In page 06, instead of Limited treat bimered.

Asiatic Journ .- No. 50.

t This was done at the tenest of the Arthhistop of Sysia, and of the Patraces of the Coppe In Egypt.— he Consum Communication. After June

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larem numerous pro plurall, atq. hone pro duall : casts rectos obliquis, er contra ; in verbis etlam Rapham (vt vocant), pro Nacho et Gezmo, et é converso, praeteren additas literas ad defectua vocations suppleudum, et alia eluzient generis : cuius rei causum fuisse opiniamur simpliciorem, Christianorum loquendi veum, qui peculiargo propenadum Arablez linguz dialectum tibi vendicavit. Atqui non solum in hae lingun, verum et la Latina, et (ireca, et Hebraica, non raro exactiores loquendi regulas prophetze, apostoli ac veteres patres acglexerant. Non coim divigorum verborum amplitudinem intra angustos genumacicalium præceptorum terminos voluit Spiritus Sanctus coarctari : quinimo sacra ac coelectia mysteria, absque inacibus humana eloquentiz elegantiasque oronneutis plantoribus oc facilloribas verbis pobis proposult, ne humana virtual and Industries, sed divince potenties ac saplentiæ, magnum et admirablic salutis nostræ upus, ac totius mundi ad Christi fidem conversio tribuereter i et ne hominum sed Del solins easet omnis honor et gloria

TRANSLATION. In this Arabic edition too will be found some things not so conformable to the

etrict roles of grammar, but rather discordant from them; for example, the masculine gender substituted for the feminles; the singular number for the plural, and this last for the dual; the nominative for the oblique case, and coovernely; in words, too, Refn as It is called, occurs for Nesh, and Jerma , and the contrary; besides letters added, to supply the defiguracy of vowels and the like. All that urkeinsted, we imagine, la a more simple mode of spenking on the part of the Circlatians, who employed a dialect of the Arabic tongue almost peculiar to themselves. For was it in this language exclusively, but in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, the Prophets, Apostles, and the ancient Fathers of the Church frequanty disregarded the more exact rules of speech. For the Holy Spirit was onwilling that the extent and fullness of divine words alread be confined whilm the narrow limits of grammatical precepts. Nay, it rather proposed to us in more plain and cary terms, sacred and bearenly mysterics, unadorned with the empty diaday of human eloquence and olepance; that the great and admirable work of our salvation, and the convertion of the whole world to Christianity, might be attributed not to human influcare and means, but to its true chose,

the divine power and windom; and

consequently that all the honour and glory talent redound to God alone 151

As to the observation respecting the variance existing between the account given by Sir John Malcolm in his history of Persia, and that hi my preface to the Desartir, regarding the manner in which I originally came by the book, I declare it probable that I may not have been thoroughly minute with the gallant and learned general: the fact is, "my father and I were at implainan together," and whether I told Sir John that I had found the book myself, or that my father had found it, or that we had found it together, I cannot now recollect; but this surely can be of no consequence.

Finalit, the existence of the Desglir having been substantiated, by the mention made of it In many aucieut as well as modern authors, I conceive that nothing can honestly impuge the pretentions of my publication, as to its being the identical work, except the production of another well authenticated different book of the same name. Upon such an event, I shall cheerfully return the 8000 rupees (not 14,000, as mentioned by the critic) which I have cleared by the work, after 15 years auxious and noremitting endeayours to render it intelligible, for the satisfaction of modern literary inquiry and curlesity.

> I remain, Mr. Editor, Your very humble servant, MULLA FIROZ BIN KAUE.

Bombay, June 30, 1819.

The leading article of the Rombuy Courier, in which the foregoing letter appeared, contains the following explanation on the part of the translator.

Some discussions have lately appeared in the Calcutta newspapers regarding the authenticity of the Desatir. In one of them, the India Gazette of the 7th June last, it is contended that the public hase a right to know, from the translator and publisher, whether the original is or not a fabrication; and the translator of the Desatir is emphatically called upon to support or depy the authenticity of that work.

The translator of the Desatir desires us to state, that he has always regarded the duty of a mere translator to be to translate his task faithfully; but that the examination of the authoralicity and merita of literary works belongs to critics and historians, to writers of much higher pretensions than the drudge of a translator. His exclusive and humble task is to transfuse the sense and meaning of a work from one language into another, and there it ends. This the translator has done in

the best way that circumstances permitted, and he undertook for nothing more.

The translator of the Desatir having given this perhaps unaccessory explanation, will not consider himself as bound to enter into any discussions on the subject, they being altogether out of his province.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

No. 1.

Ports of Visiadroog and Zyghur.

Murine Department.—Lieutenant Duminicite, of the Honourable Company's Marine, having been employed on a survey of the ports in the Southern Concan, the Right Hon, the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that the following extract of that officer's report, relating to the ports of Vizladrong and Zyghur, be published for general information.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut. B. Deminicite to the Superintendant of the Marine, dated 9th June 1819.

THIADROOG.

Bay—is nearly two miles in breadth, and one and three-quarters deep; has regular soundings over a moddy bottom, of from eight and a quarter fathoms in the centre to five fathoms near the shore. It is perfectly clear of all dangers, and the shore may be approached to within 300 feet in any part of it, except just of the south point, where lies a small reef of rocks stretching out one-eighth of a mile to the N. W. of it; this bay in only capable of affording shelter to ressels against a north-westerly wind.

River-is about half a mile broad, the entrance is to the eastward of the fort, the first reach runs about S. S. E. 24 miles. There is no bar to this river; the soundings in the entrance are from 13 sand and mud towards the fortside, to 3 and 34 fathoms mud in the centre, and 34 fathoms towards the opposite shore; when the fort is brought to bear to the northward of west, the water deepens to 4 and 44 fathoms must and clay, until past the landing-place and graluary, when it gradually deepens to 41, 5, and 54 fathoms stiff clay. These soundings continue with but little variation as far up as the wet dock along the western shore, whilst in the centre is 4 fathoms mud; and towants the opposite side 3 and 34 fathous sand and mud.

Just off the dock the water shouls in 2 fathems mud, from the und having been allowed to collect for some years; and about half a mile to the E. S. Entwurd, or farther up, on the same side, lies a small ledge of and, with only 24 fathoms on it; but this may easily be avoided by taking the centre or the other side of the river, where the water is deeper, there being 46 fathoms mud.

The second reach is of the same breadth, and runs nearly S. S. by E. 14 miles, with regular soundings from 4 to 6 fathons mad, with here and there small islands, with good channels for small vessein.

This river is said to be navigable about 25 miles up, for small vessels of from about 150 to 200 tons, where they may lie adoat at low waters pring thies. About 17 miles from the entrance there are some considerable villages.

This river is perfectly sheltered from all winds. Vessels of from 6 to 700 toms burthen may norbor at pleasure in my part of it, from the landing-place up to the dock on the western side. The water is at all times perfectly smooth, and the shore so hold that ressels can lie within 150 or 200 feet of the bank. Here they may load, unload, and reputly an much case and safety as at Bombay.

Dock.-The wet dock (if I may be allowed to give it that name) is situated on the west side of the river, distant about 2 miles from the landing-place. It is not seen from noy part of the fort, below just shot in with the second point of the river on the same side; it is of an irregular shape, 355 feet in length ; and Its greatest breadth is 257 feet. The north and west sides are built up with manoury, and in very good condition; the other sides are partly cut out of the rocks. The gateway la 37 feet wide at the top, but falls in on either side to 23 feet in the lower part. On the S. E. corner in a small passage or deals, cut and built up with stone, for the water to pass; but to this, as to the gateway, there are no gates. On the N.W. corner there is a small flight of stept leading into the dock . It is built upon a slope; the inner part is

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about 4 feet higher than the other partnear the gateway. In its present state, it is dry at low water spring tides. Fram this dock inving been peglected for many years, a considerable quantity of much and snot has collected, both inside and at the entrance, which I should think might be easily removed, and with but a triffing expense; was this to be effected, and gates fixed, it might be found very serviceable hereafter. At present there are four vessels (gallware) lying in the dock; one of them, called the admiral feet beam, measures 156 feet over all, by 33 feet beam, and in about 430 tons.

On the north side of the dock is a small yard, or wharf, where there is a musthouse, now out of requir, and some other

amaller buildings.

The village or town of Vizialreog is situated on a piece of table-hand immediately to the southward of the narrow above of annot, and is rather more elevated above the level of the sea than the highest part of the fort; there are than acceral villages in the valies, leading down to the western bank of the river; this piece of table-land is perfectly covered with trees.

There is plenty of good fresh water, firewood, and fishes to be had here; it seems, though, to have been much neglected by the former government, as it is a place of but little trade. There is a beautiful valley close to the dock, with a large village and a small creek leading up to it.

Though the water at the entrance of the river, unfortunately, is rather too shallow, yet this place may be considered, perhaps, next to Hombay on the coust; and has one very great advantage over most ports, particularly rivers, that it has be bar. Entire strangers, if they have but a chart and proper directions, may with safety run their reseds into the river, even in the most belsterous weather. However to make Viziadroog conspicuous, and proge ensity known at a good distance in the oling, in the event of its ever becoming a place of any consequence, it might be considered adviseable to erect a lightboose; and the two most eligible places appear to be, either upon the lift in the fort, on which the flag-stuff is now fixed, or on the couth point of the bay; the former is about 90 feet, the latter about 170 feet, above the level of the sea. This would serve as an excellent mark by day, as well as a good guide by night to strau-**总的18**+

I should imagine that vessels of an easy draught of water might with safety frequent this part during the S. W. monacon, as there would be but hitle difficulty in acting out, by enhancing the framelie apportunities, and during the rains the why man from 24 to 34 knots per hour in the river, and there is an out-

set in the bay of about a knot as boor, which would assist vessels very considerably in working out of this bay.

The soundings are put down at low

water eprings.

High water full and change at the Bunder, 10h. 15' A. M., at the Dock 10h. 17' A. M.; perpendicular rise 3 and 9 feet, in the means about 5 feet. Strength of the tides on the springs 14 onless perhour, in the neaps 3. The tide is searcely perceptible in the bay during the N. E. monsoon; but in the rains the rise is much greater, sometimes 12 feet, and the obt tides are stronger.

ZYGHER.

Bay—Is formed by Boira point to the northward, and Pagoda point to the southward, distant from each other nearly 5 miles, and is about 24 miles deep. The soundings are from 74 to 6 inthons in the centre, to 3 fathous close to the shore, and with the exception of a small reef of rocks lying 4 of a mile off the south point, on which the sea breaks, it is perfectly safe, the bottom being mostly fine said and mad. In the lay are several large villages.

At Pagoda point there is a banyan village, and a large pagoda, which is seen at a good distance in the offing when to the northward. From the fort leading to this pagoda is a road of flagatones abaded by

trees on either side.

River,-The entrance of the river is shout & of a mile broad from shore to shore; but off Vigighur point is a large sand-bank partly dry at low water, extending rather more than 2-3ds of the way over, and leaving a channel of about a quarter of a mile broad. In this channel, and round the sand, till pass Vigighur point, the soundings are as follows, viz. at the entrance the least water is 3½ fathoms sand, which deepens on the Zyghur side to 10 and 12 fathoms sand and mud, and gradually shouls on the bank of Vigighur side to I and 24 fathoms bard sand ; after which there are regular soundings of from 6 to 4 fathoms mud in the cibow, or bight, that the river forms. When Vigighur fort le brought to bear N. J. E. a vessel is clear to the eastward of this sand ; inside of this low point the depth of water The river is from 4 to 44 fathems mad. runs nearly east, and is nearly half a mile broad, having from 4 to 6 fathoms mad, and perfectly free from dangers for about 3 miles up (which was as far as I had time to examine).

This river, I am informed, is pavigable for several miles up; has a large town situated on its south side, about 13 miles from the fort, and is equally as large and

safe as Vizladrong river.

On entering the river, it is necessary to keep a midehannel till Zyghur fort bears about west, as the water is not so deep. and the bottom is bard sand off the porth and N. E. sides of the fart point. After the fort is made to bear to the northward of west, a vessel should had in towards the right hand shore, where there is a very good auchorage; or she may round the sand, and anchor any where to the custward of the point, perfectly sheltered, and in good holding ground.

The tides are stronger here than at Viziadrone. In the aprings, the ebb runs about 24 per hour (in the neaps 14 per hour during the dry season); they are also sensibly felt in the key until post the

middle and morth points.

The soundings are put down in the plan for low water aprings. High water full and change 10h. 45' A. M. Perpendicular rise, 8 feet in the springs, nod 5

feet in the means,

There is no town at Zyghur, but on both sides of the river there are several straggling ciliages. There is pleuty of good water in the opper fort, and in some of the villages close by; but in the lower fort, and hear the usual landling-place, the water is rather brackish.

Zyghur may be easily known at a great distance in the offing by Bolra Hill, which has a white pagoda upon ir, and cannot

be easily mistaken.

This river is equally as safe and commodious as that of Viriadroog, only a little more caution is requisite on entering it. At the entrance of both, the water is generally quite smooth during the S.W. monsoon; and inchie, ressels of almost any draught of water may lie completely sheltered at all seasons of the year.

No. II.

Navigation of the Red Sea.

A person well acquainted with the navigation of the Ited Sea, desires us to mention, as a warning to all captains of vessels trading in that quarter, that it is extremely daugerous to carry a press of top-sails in the apper part of the Red Sea, from Cosseir apwards, as frequent gusts of what are often not with, which show suddenly from a directly opposite quarter to that which they have been before sailing with. From a neglect of this processing the same fate this season.—

Bunghay Courier, July 10.

No. III.

Governor Petric's Shoul I—Should the existence of a should in the place indicated be confirmed, pethaps navigators may distinguish it by the name of the alip non-king the discovery, unless the name of her captain be thought more appropriate.

Extract from the Log of the Gavernor Petrie,

Last obsert at noon, 18 deg. 36 min. Long, per sun and moon, very good sights, 71 deg. 30 min.

Saunder ground, 50 fathoms. Saturday, 31st July 1819.

At 2 deg. 30 min, passed over a patch of discoloured water, lying in a N. E. and S. W. direction, about a quarter of a mile in length, and half a cable's length in breadth; handed out to the westward, and have the lead, and had 16 fathoms water, hard bottom. Two round patches also appeared in this discolaured water, of a redish colour, apparently very shoal water. Kept our course again; after getting into clear water, hose the lead and had 45 fathoms. From this time receipt E. by N. 72 miles, and made Kanety, bearing E. by N. 3 N.; distance about 10 miles.—Bombay Cour. Aug. 4.

DISTRICT OF KUMAON,

DESCRIBED IN A

CIRCUIT OF PLEASURE FROM ALMORAH.

Thus portion of our Asiatic possessions grows in interest every day; at least, it does so in the riese of the British public in India. The result of the Nepaul was has given even to the private traveller, moving under the auspices of the Company, unprecedented facilities for exploring the territory at the foot of Himmlyab. The notes of a recent excursion in the district of Kunnaon are conveyed in the following letter.

" Almorah, April 4.

"The last from me annuanced our intended trip through the district, of walch you shall have a short account, to give unneidea of the pleasures of marching in the lifts. Our party, consisting of five gentlemen and one lady, started on the evening of March 5, for Bunnalighaut, about eight willes from Almorah, in a north westerly direction, leading through the civil station of Hawulhangh; from which the remainder of our journey, of three miles, was strikingly boast int, it questions.

sed along the banks of a very rocky stream, the Cosillah, between abrupt and pleturesque hills wooded with firs. About the end of this march we crossed the river; and as the road was generally good, the day was, as you may suppose, most agreeably spent, and the evening escaped in

cheerful galety.

Next morning, breakfast being dispatched, we commenced our task, which we found a little more difficult than the preceding, from the Irregularity of the path, of width scarce sufficient for the feet of the horses; still bowerer we rode, until about half-way my reced lost his balance, and fell with me over a ledge seven or eight feet high, by which he was severely lamed, but I fortunately gut up unhurt. This accident induced more caution, and I sent the poor brute back to his stable, as I was provided with another of worse appearance but better worth. The way now led through a narrow but well cultivated valley, called by the Europeans Glen Scotrali, on account of its beauty, and from having been first seen in 1817. We arrived at our ground at 2 o'clock, and at all oppressed by the heat, but a little annoyed by the baduess of the road. The tents were pitched near a small villa e, with a large native house, denominated Soobahkote, not much more than tra miles in advance, though fully equal to fifteen in the plains. The day was spent as usual, but in the morning we found that so many of the khusscahe or bill parters had deserted during the night, it as impossible to more without leaving re than we could spare behind us. A halt was therefore called, and the time we patiently spent by fishing in a neigh-I ring brook; but the animals seemed ill are the savacity of their countrymen and arrived all apprehension, not giving es event le satisfaction of a few nibbles.

On the 2th, we resumed our march, while wi ded through a continuation of the valley, blooming with verdure, and rally perfumed by the wild fruit-trees in hall blo om; they were chiefly apple, par, clerry, apricot, and walnut trees, allows protocing the effect and impres--on of an artificial orchard, watered by a wer rling stream, which muranted in its render through these shady groves, char - crystal. There only seemed to be wasting the inclody of hirds to make the scene also ther enchapting; not a winged imal inwerer was to be seen or heard, por a sound of any kind, but the distant mise of the water running over its pebbly In the reces of the hills, whereever sufficient space could be procured, tre wire per of aladed bamlets, lef contains by tree of richest foli-. The ar chefly occupied by Joanmen Ilrabiana of the bithert cast, who that the lamb under the Guernala, and

have received similar grants from the British government. It was by their intrigues and invitation about twenty-five years ago, that the Nepaulese first undertook their conquest, and established themselves in this quarter; so that the provision made for them was an act of gratitude on the part of the conquerors; but the policy of it may be much doubted, for they have by far too great an indu-ence over the minds of the people, from their religious ascendency, and the public support they have received. They are constantly meeting in bodies and holding private assemblies, the object and nature of which it would be difficult to ascertain, as the utmost secrecy is observed, and the parties invariably dissolved on the slightest interruption. This last march was about nine miles, very interesting, though by no means grand, as the hills were comparatively low and of

easy ascent.

On the 9th, two miles from camp, we crossed a neck of land connecting two ridges by a ghaut, the descent from which was at the commencement so direct as to be cut in steps; It was not however long, and the road for five miles continued with an easy slope to the bed of the Goamutty river, very rapid, but forded without difhealty in the dry season. A small sangha, or bridge of planks on plers, has been made for the convenience of foot passengers, but not of sufficient strength to hear cattle. Three miles farther, along a level plain, brought us to Bhagaisor, a religious place, situated lu an angle formed by the junction of the Goamutty and Saurdah or Soorjoo, after which the former stream drops its name, and the united current flows to the eastward with considerable rapidity. We passed the latter river by a saugha, similar to that already described, and encamped on a little flat on the opposite bank, after a march of ten miles. Blinguisor is a small consecrated village of dirty appearance, but gains linportance from several temples of Chinese fashian, to which periodical visits are hald by the natives from some distance around. It has also become famous as an established mart for mercantile lutercourse with the lowlanders, who at the annual fairs send up agents to barter for hill produce. The inhabitants of Bootan, which is the tract of country immediately contiguous to the Himalyah mountains, are constantly moving backward and forward with merchandize, carried by large flocks of goats and sheep loaded in the manner of bullocks, with small double hags, each weighing from five to tea seers, according to the power of the ani-They are generally stout hardy men, of Chinese countenance, clothed in blanket dresses, and braving every ex-, treme but heat, which so completely

overpowers and relaxes their energies,

attempt an exposure to it.

After accing the place, there was indeed nothing to induce our stay; but we were prevented from moving by the desertion of the Kussenhe, who took advantage of the dark night to clude the vigilance of the sentries under whom they were placed, as soon as they had fulshed their meals. The population of the country is so very thin, that the desertion even of a few is of serious cousequence, particularly to troops, as the difficulty of procuring substitutes is so great; and it seems to be recknowd of such little importance, that punishment Is seldom awarded for the offence, which gives the greater inducement to repeat it. The honesty of these animals I may call them (for they scarcely appear to have the faculties and feelings of meo), is however unimpeachable, for though every thing be left entirely at their mercy, a theft is never committed, They play curious tricks at times, for If a Kusseah is travelling alone and finds his burthen oppressive, without the slightest compunction he relieves himself of part by throwing it down the hill; yet if taxed with the offence, though aware that punishment awaits his confession, he does it most frankly. Thus far had we proceeded, when we found that our party was too large, and carriage could not be procured to accommodate all, but by dividing, that we might all be supplied t it was therefore resolved that Major and I should go in advance,

We necordingly started in company, leaving four of our party behind. At the beginning there was a gentle rise, when we got to the top of a narrow ridge, along which we completed the march of ten miles to the village of Kandah. The rour was excellent, and the second truly beautiful, through inxuriant forests all the way, of oak and itr alternately, with occasional peeps of the distant country and snowy mountains, wherever an opening occurred. Next morping our route lay still along the ridge for eight miles, when we descended by a good patch amongst jungle and fir trees, crossed a stream, and stopped at the end of nine miles and a balf, to breakfast, near the village of

Komecary.

Having rested for a couple of bours, we renewed our progress, at first by a very dreary ascent along a rocky brook for three miles; then found a pleasant and cheerful descent for three more; and latterly had to ascend to our tents, pitched about a quarter of a mile from the Tombabkan or copper usines, which are rented from the government by a allversuith of Almorah at 1,200 supees per anoun; the lease is renewed every year

by being put up to public auction. The that during the hot months they selders mines are not much larger than a wolf's earth, and worked by boys, who are re-fleved once a day; they are not dog to-rizontally, but have a considerable depression from the mouth, as the natires suppose that the slope downwards gives greater facility to the access of air : this may be greatly doubted, as the direction of the gallery must be guided by that of the stratum. The ore is extremely poor, and found in a bed of saponaceous stone of a milky colour. The method of extracting is by trituration and fusion, the latter being done by means of bellows quickly moved; and the fuel is wood. The copper being purified, is Immediately coined and circulated in pice, three to an

This neighbourhood is much infested by tigers, who take advantage of the coverof the thick inngles all round. It was reported that two days before our arrival the head man of a village had been carried off, while at work in his fields; and in confirmation of the circumstance. the villagers said his body had been found, and harns with all due solemnity. The march was about ten miles, and from the eminence on which we encamped, we had a fine view of the Himalyah and aur-

rounding country.

On the 12th, we had a steep descent for three miles, through a dreary wilderness. and an equally bad ascent for the same distance; the remainder of the way was casy and pleasant, but, from the hadness of the roads, the journey was rather fatiguing, though not above nine miles. We halted at Gungouly, a large village in rains, bearing marks of former cousequener, from temples and traces of extensive cultivation now lying waste. these districts are said to have suffered severely from the Goodbah oppression, by which they were so grievously assessed, that wives and children were taken as part of the revenue, and the men, when no further resources remained to entirly the tyrants, obliged to fly their country to save their lives, the last forfeiture in case of deficiency of klaht. To such as extent did these imperious monsters energy the system of embaving their subjects, that the freedom of children was only raied at fire to ten rapeca each : when a sufficient number were collected, they were sent under a guard to those fider in the plains which are held for the purpose of hill trade, and there sold with the same ceremony as so many head of cattle.

Near Gaugeouty there is a temple, sur-rounded by very laxuriant farches from 100 to 130 feet in helpht, and 10 to th feet in circumference; being the first we met with, their appearance was particularly striking. Our pest murch consisted of three descents with intermediate levels, but scarcely sufficient to take breath. The first descent was almost by steps, and occupied 50 minutes, the second 20 minutes, and the last 30; when we reached the banks of the Ram Gunga, a very deep and impetuous river, whose channel is narrowly confined by high rocks on either side, we encamped after a march of nine miles, having crossed the river by an old sangha pridge of Chinese form, 109 feet broad, made by two strong abutment plers, from which massy timbers project in five ruws, with five timbers in each row, corresponding on both sides. The first or lower tier is five feet out of the masoury, the second ten feet beyond it, and the rest 10 feet beyond each other, until, by verging towards the centre, they come within 20 feet, when long beams are labl to rest on them, making the whole complete and scenic with a sort of railing. The idea is simple and ingentous, where it is impossible to construct a pier in the river on account of its rapidity, and the violence with which rocks and stones are hurled down its channel. The fabric is entirely dependent on its abutments, which are of such size and weight, as to be calculated to keep the levers considerably beyond equipoise; it has a very gay and alry appearance, with the idea of perfect strength and safety; that is, of course, when well countructed: and may be said to require the entire renewal of the timbers.

From the Ram Gunga we had a very hard climb for five miles to a ghaut, which brought us on table land, highly califyated, though not extensive, called the valley of Shore, which is the name of the purguinali around. At the end of a k miles we halted for a few hours, to breakfast in a small grove of larches; with a rivulet running past the door of tlatent, on whose banks were abundance of fruit-trees, wild lilles, daisies, strawberries, and raspberries. After our re-12 t, we travelled along a gentle rise for tree miles, when we reached a commanding eminence, the view from which on all sides was most bewitching. Three titles and a half from us was the post of Petterali, minated in the centre of an extraire ralley, richly cultivated, on a low hill, warmly covered with velvet turf, beyond which were lofty mountains as far as the eye could reach; some completely embosomed in forest, others bleak and barren, with features the most rugged and harsh, opposed to each other in such a way as if art fully intended to make the contrast more forcible and luspressive. This scene was a treat that might almost induce o e to undertake the elecuit of the world, for it was indeed a full and striking representation of the sublime. The

delight it occasioned was a sunshine to the mind; and had our journey been 50 miles that day, we could have gone almost without a murmur; and so much were we enamoured with the beauties of nature, that we actually slahed for want of words to express our admiration and delight. The fort of Pettorah stands on the middle of a low range about 1000 feet above the streams below; there are stated lines for half of the 2d Nusseree battalion, and two bungalows for officers; also the ruins of a small Goorkalı fortification, ordered to be demolished, as a new fort is to be constructed on a spur of the hill in the vicinity of the cantonments. Petterali is nearly east from Almornh, perhaps a little north.

On the evening of the 15th, we left the delightful spot which still occupied our thoughts, and marched seven miles to Jakporan, a small and dirty hovel; the road was good, and Journey luteresting, from the great variety of trees and shrubsin flower; amongst which we frequently saw the Hastingonia, named after his Lordship. Before we moved on the 16th, we had breakfast, and a tough job to perform after it, first by descending to the Ram Gonga, and ascending from it. The descent was in many places steeper than we had ever found, and altogether continued nearly five unles. We crossed the river, three feet deep and 50 yards broad, at the small village of Ramaisor, just above its junction with the Saurdah or Soorjoo, which also brings down a large volume of water, and retains its title after the conflux. The latter stream (about 30 yards broad, and very rapid), we passed by a temporary sangha of very bad construction; weak, and unsteady, from the slightest weight. We sat down for a while to rest our wearled limbs, and to give our followers time to cook; as the high hill we had to climb stared us in the face, and almost seemed to say, " I will work you well;" so it did, for we were upwards of an hour in reaching its summit, and well inclined to go no farther. There were at least five miles more, which however we got over easily, the path being generally level and good. The scenery was so much like what has been already described, that it were needless to say more than calling it beautiful.

Our route, on the 17th, afforded little aubject for description; It was easy, and occasionally varied by slight rises and falls; the latter part was indeed picturesquefor three miles. After we had passed through a thick plantation of larches, we audienty gut a view of Lohoo Ghaut and its vicinity, much resembling the English landscape, for the hills are uniformly covered with turf, interspersed with patches of cultivation, and gradually shelving towards each other, leaving heights and

hollows, as if artificially sloped. post of Loiloo Chaut appears in the distance on a pretty little flat, with a rivulet in front, on the opposite side of which is a high hill, well clothed with larches and pines. The cantonment is for half of the 2d Nusseree bat., and there are two very neat flat-roofed houses lately built with good taste. Here one might almost suppose, from the features of the country, that he was in the land of Chris-tians. There is a mulberry tree a few miles from this, that deserves, from its size, to be mentioned, the trunk of which is one solid mass, measures 33 feet in circumference, and yields very fine fruit. If it were ascertained how much these trees annually grow, it would be enrious to calculate the age of this from its bulk.

I have omitted noticing the game occasionally seen during our travels; some kinds of which are peculiar to the climate. Black and grey partridges were in abundance, and pheasants were not at all rare; of the latter there were several sorts, but the most common greatly rescubled in hody the daughill foul, with a smaller head and a small tuft of feathers on lt. The plumage of all of them is very shably; they are however a very delicate hird, of high game flavour. At Lohoo Gimut, in the winter time, woodcocks are trequently shot of the same description as those in Britain; it is here a bird of migration, for it disappears on the approach of the but weather. Mackbirds are in all the groves, just like those at home; but they have no musical powers, at least they have never been heard to sing. The male la jet black, with yellow beak, and the femule of a sparrow grey. There are varions species of deer on all the hills that afford cover; but the musk deer does not seem to inhabit this quarter, though I have seen and killed them to the westward of the Alikuundrah river.

On the evening of the 18th, we again set out, and on the way inspected the new Fort of Penturali, three miles distant. It consists of a rampart with loop-holes crowning the summit of a peak commanding the neighbouring beights, and the declivity on all shies is very abrunt. were numerous villages on this route, but chiedy deserted, as the inhabitants retire to the plalus on account of the cold from January till April. Tygers occasion great alarm in this district, and frequently intercept the unwary traveller. We encamped at Kumlake, distant altogether 10 miles. Next day we travelled, by a good road, through thick forests, along a high runge; breakfasted at five miles, and found our tents at the end of 114, immediately below a small temple surrounded by larches called Dec, from which the descent was long, steep, and difficult.

Asiatic Journ .- No. 50.

We finished our journey on the 20th, by marching 27½ miles, to Almorah; this we divided by two halts to breakfast and tiff. The greater part of the way was wild and romantle, much infested by tygers, and scarrely the vestige of a habitation. It was along a ridge, with frequent rises and falls, till we reached Bandauy Daby, a high hill with a small temple five miles from the end. From this there is a good view of Almorah immediately across a deep dell, through the crutre of which flows the Sowal, a considerable rivulet, crossed by a ford; the ascent and descent are both great, but the path is very good.

The day after our arrival at Ahmorah there was considerable alarm in the town from a keopard, which was found in a house, having gorged itself by devouring a goat the previous night. When distincted by the landlord in the morning, it quitted the quarters, dashed through the streets, and took on a fresh birth in a small slated hovel, where I had the satisfaction of perforating his head whits a market-shot, and for my trouble was rewarded with the possession of the skin.

Our excursion may well be supposed to have given every surisfaction, and amply repaid us for all the difficulties and troubles we user; the only unpleasant circumstance that for a moment occupied our attention, was the mark of gradual depopulation as strongly impressed on the general face of the country, and measures have not yet been adopted to reusely the evil, or to restore it to its pristing state.

The following may suffice to give an lilea of the prevailing abuses, which cause utter depression. Kumann is divided into purgumaha, in each of which there are Kameens or head men, from whom the revenue is received, and who are acknowledged to have cutive control; as they are held responsible for the conduct of the people, and seized when offences are committed, until the culprit is discovered. Thus they have become lards of the land. and reckon their inferiors as subjects, over whom they rule with despoile away, and who frequently submit with I nomialous servility. The labaldtants are naturally such a tim d race that four makes them endure patiently the greatest oppression; though not vold of natural abilities, and particularly canalog, yet they seldom have spirit to us and exert them. It is well ascertained that the Kameeus, by their industrie, deprive the poor wretches of 12 annas in every rupee that they have carned even by hard labour. To see the food they are obliged to cat with content, one would almost envy the " beasts of the field."

Therm. Duten. Halting Place	es. Distances. State of Therm.
March 1819. da. ds. ds. ds. 1819. 187. 53 634 56 1819 Kumlake 24. 51 66 58 19th Below br 36 554 674 59 20th Almorah 4th 554 674 63 21st 554 66th Sockalskete 19 2 49 70 52 23t 5th Sockalskete 19 2 49 70 52 23t 5th Sockalskete 19 2 49 70 52 23t 5th Bonicanon 9 6 41 72 52 25th 6th Bonicanon 9 6 41 72 52 25th 18th Randab. 10 0 42 77 52 27th 18th Tantolikau. 19 4 45 74 54 28th 12th Gangouly. 9 0 51 74 51 29th 13th Ran Ganga iv. 9 0 46 78 51 30th 14th Ran Ganga iv. 9 0 46 78 51 30th 14th Ran Ganga iv. 9 0 46 77 51 30th 14th Ran Ganga iv. 9 0 46 77 51 30th 14th Ran Ganga iv. 9 0 47 72 56 31st	M, F, M. N. E. ds. ds. ds.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. VI.

(Continued from Vol. IX. p. 40.)

On the morning of the 14th of May, we again saw land; It was called Howe's lift oil. We passed within a few infles of it; it seemed well wooded. Turtle abound here; also many species of fine fielt. A high rock near it, called Ball's Pyrapsid, makes this load very compl-cuous. On the righth day, after leaving Port Jackson, we made Norfolk Island; passing between It and Phillips Island, which is not abore a league distant. Prior in this, our boat had been sent on share with the second mate. As the stilp lay-to, drifting slowly through the channel, we had a fine view of the bland; as we opened the valleys, many parts appeared under cultivation; fine streams of water were running down the rocks; the deep falt which terminates one large, stream gives name to Cascade Bay. We naw a number of plus upon Palillus' islend, which are the only lubabitants, unless when occasional visitors from the main blands come to take them away, which is attended with no small trouble, so wild are these saimals; they fred epon markive roots. About posts the loss received, with the communicat of the station, Capt. Bruben. A pleasant meeting most place between blue and my husband; they had been shipmates in the Cornwallie. He dired with us, and gare orders for 20 pigs to be sent on board, with a proportion of Indian corn. We received while here upwards of fifty

hogs, averaging in weight about 200pounds each. This supply afforded our seamen a fresh meal three times a week until we arrived at Malacen : an equal weight of salt or make was given in exclinuge. Several persons intreated to be taken on board from this place, fiaring been unancipated; but their wishes were not neceded to for the reasons given phove. While laying to, off Cascade Bay. some fine fish were caught. Towards five in the evening, our little business at this place being settled, we proceeded on our voyage. Next morning Mount Pitr, the part of the Island which remained last in sight, was hid from our view by clouds.

For several days in succession we were favoured with the figure weather. On the morning of the 24th of May, the boy at the mass-head called out, "Land a-head?" It proved to be a small elevated rock, with a few stanted trees; many tropleal birds were about it. As It was not marked in any of our charts, the captalo collect is Ephralm's taland, after the boy who first saw it. To encourage vigilance, it was a standing rule on board, that the first discoverer of any new island, ruck, or shoul, should have his name given to it. The latitude of this tock was found to be, 222 40' south, and longitude 172° 30' east. We were hour but a short distance from the Friendly and Feju Islands, so celebrated in Capt. Cook's Voyages. Next day the officers had good alghts of the distance of the ean and moon, which made our longitude,

at 12 o'clock' 173º 54' east. Adding the longitude of ? 6 west, Dublio

Shows we are pt the pre-] 180 sent moment the antipodes of that clif

Several jokes were interchanged about this elecumstance. The carpenter, who was from the metropolis of Ireland, doing some little jobs u ton the quarter deck. having listened to the conversation, quickly asked, "Where did they say Dablin was?" He was told, in reply, "Directly under the ship's bottom." Then said he, 45 I will send a token to my old sister," and fetching up a curious marked sixpence, he threw it over the side of the ship, exclaiming, " If old Judith sees this, she will know that Pat is not far off?" was then oppoised, that, although it was just none with us, it was at the same in-stant exactly 12 o'clock at night in Dublin. He answered, " It matters not, for the slapence, when it falls, will jingle upon the stooms, and as the langes show a good fight in Dublio, they can see to plek it up." We were annued by his apparent simplicity, while we gave frim eredit for knowing better.

Soon after this we came in sight of the islands, called the Hebrides, in the vici-nity of New Caledonia. In passing Annotion, Enomango, and Autora, we saw much amuke from fires; but had no intercourse with the inhabitants of those islands, the weather being very bad, with beavy squalls of wind and rain. Advancing on our passage to the 11th degree of south larguite, my husband was auxious to observe an island before dark, which had been discovered upon his former voj age in the Cornwallia, and named after that ship; but the exact situation could not then be ascertained. From the distance the ship had gone, it was supposed we had passed it soon after sun-set. wind being heree, the sea rough, and the night intensely dark, the thip was reduced under a low sail, and a good look-out kept, to give, if possible, timely notice of danger. The savigation of this poknown sen was so uncertain, that the ship proceeded only when it rleared up a little; as often as the iqual's were ocen coming, she was hove-to. This was olternately done through the slow hours of this trying night. About four o'clock in the morning, just as an obscure squall cleared away, rocks and breakers were discovered close under the lee of the ship. All now was consternation; but, by the kind interposition of Providence, we were, at a moment of apparent destruction, preserved from collision with the rock. My husband is naturally gifted with presence of mind and coolness in the

hour of danger. In this critical situation the belon and sails were properly managed, and, by the Abrighty's goodness, we were saved from shipwreck, I never can forget that night, when, looking out of the quarter gallery, I saw the furious waves dashing against the rocks with an awful noter, making all white with foam, The ship appeared to be nearly amongst the breakers; my feelings at the purpose cannot be described. Meanwhile a great clamour and bustle continued upon deck ; but as I saw the vessel gradually leave this white water at a distance, my mind felt a great relief, and my melting hears was impressed with cratifude to God for our preservation. When daylight appeared, it was discovered that this way a dangerous reef of meks lying off the same island which they had been looking out for during the night. The captalu had every confidence to the mater; they were steady, sober, and good seamen; but, as neither of them had been the royage before, lds anxiety was doubled whenever the ship was by contrary winds attil counter currents driven out of the known crack. This afternoon we passed the island Edgecombe, about four leagues on our right; and saw, on the left, another large mountainous island, called Egwount or St. Cruz.

Continuing our course, about two in the morning, the mate of the watch reparted that he saw, at a great distance, indications of un explosion, the same as powder. As there are some low small islands in this track, the captain judged it proper to lay the ship to until day-light. On changing watch, at four in the morning, another vast illumination took place, n great distance to the west of an, tinging the clouds to that quarter. It was not known what could cause these phenomina, antil the captain, in looking over his old journal, observed there was an Island, called the Volcano, which he presed without resing any smoke or signs of ecuption. He now conjectured that the subterranean fee bud arnin burst ort. At day-light the black dome emoke was seen towering on high from the top of the island ; as we approached all eyes were employed to observing this wonder in mature. The wind being light and faroughle, it was decided that we should pass near it; and accordingly, at 10 at olght, the ship, by transmittion, was look place or we appearabled, with discharges of burning fragments into the air. The last eruption was followed by a lauger interval than usual, and vivid astudyation had began to be succeeded by a feeting of tranquillity, when, about 11 o'c'ock, the greatest borror and construction seized

every persua on board. On a midden the ressel laboured as if she had been amongst surferented by rocks, shaking in every part; and almost at the same instrut, a tremendous cruption, accompauled with a correspondent noise, filled the air with fire, which cast such a light around, that all, looking to the moment when the ascending combastibles must fall, conceived our destruction was at hand. Most providentially for us, the wind blew the fiery fragments in the opposite direction; had it been otherwise, our ressel might have been consumed. After this awful explosion, the streams of ilquid fire descended the sides of the hill, and as they came in contact with the water, preduced a hissing noise and a dense snicke, which curled from the bottom of the mountain. When our conaternation had ceased, no time was lost in getting away from this seeme of horror. The past had such an effect on all on board, as to banish sleep from every eye; the scamen stood continually gazing at the scame, when not called off to their duty. By two In the morning we were at a respectful distance. Meanswhile many anual eruptions interrened. None occurred comparably to that which we had witnessed when nearest, until four in the tuorning, when another great explosion oppeared, if possible, more terrible. The ahip slanck all over in the most violent manner, as if the land at the buttom of the occur had been braved by an earthquake; then followed the tremendous explosion, with the rush of liquid flames. down the sides of the mountain as before. But our senses were now more collected, and being four leagues off, time and space allowed us to observe it. At day-light we had still the island Egmout in sight, As the volcapie lale lies only about 10 or 12 leagues to the north of the above, in latitude 10 degrees south, and 166 degrees cast longitude, it was supposed that it could not be above 10 or 12 priles in circomference; but from the great quantities of lava thrown out, it may be expected to increase in size. It appeared broad at the have, tapering operant like an inverted fornel, ragged at the top or edge of the crater,

In the afternoon we passed two small low lalands on our right, named the Brothers; also one on our left, covered with commant trees. It was not thought probable that any inhabitants would be found qo such a small spot, apparently not exceeding three miles in extent; but adverting to the possibility that there might be some, a boat was sent ashore to processe some commands, with strict orders that, if any natices were seen, not to land, but to return directly to the ship, which lay-to about a mile off. When the boat drew near the shurr, we observed a num-

her of nutives amongst the trees skirting a part of the island, bidden from the sight of our people in the boat. We counted apwards of 30 of these naked savages; ther were all armed with hong spears, and what we took for laws and arrows. They frequently ran out of sight among the trees, and came to riew again in a cupning monner. The captain now was very apprehensive that we should have some of our men; the only signal agreed upon for ordering their prompt return to the ship was buisting our ensign, and at that times the ship's situation prevented them from seeing it. We observed the boat to lle a-back of the surf, and baturally concluded that they had seen the natives, and of course would not land. We saw one of the Islanders separate from the rest and approach the boat; he was onermed, but had something in his hand which he held up, beckoning our people to the land; he then put down what he held in his hand, and retired amonest the trees, where we saw him join the others, who were still is anabush conconled from the boat's crew, two patives likewise unarmed approached the best with some escou-mits, which they held up; on this the boat appeared to pull up towards them. We were all very uneasy at observing this, as our party could not see the signal commanding their return. Presently all the sarages left their ambuch, and ran towards the bout. Luckily a gun had been got ready, and was now fired; the report of which drew the attention of the antires to the ship, while it gave notice to our propie, who fortunately land not landed. The bring, however, did not intimidate the savages, for they came close to the and, brandishing their spears, and discharged their arrows at the best, which happily did no mischlet; whereupon, to let them know our superiority, a gon was should and fired amongst the tress over their heads, As soon as tisls was done, they turned suddenly round to look at the trees, amongst which the shot had done some execution, and instantly retired from the When the heat returned, Mr. beach. Henderson, who went la command of her. said, the natives appeared black and small in stature, having wonlly heads like Africana; that they did not see more than two natives until the gan was fired, then, he said, they were seen coming front amongst the bushes, making a wild noise, and letting By arrows at the boat. One man among them was painted red. as if by other. Thus ended our transjent intercourse with these perfidious people; and happy were all that no disaster had occurred. From the hostility of the inlimbitants, and some comi rocks in the ricialty, this was named Danger Island. .

Having but little wind, our progress was slow : we were still in sight of the volcano. Saw to the nonth of us this afternoon Swallow Island, named by Capt. Carteret, who sailed in those seas in the year 1767; it appeared pretty high land, but too distant for accurate observation. Capt. Carteret found much hostility from die untives about these parts. The wonther now was very hot and sultry; the mercury connectimes standing as high as aluety degrees. We had much thunder, lightning, and rain; and several waterspouts passed ucar the ship. To us this phenomenon had the appearance of a long narrow smoky pillar let down from the clouds to the surface of the water, creating a white foam where the suction takes place, whirling round in a furious manner, but the vortex thus formed seems but a few yards in circuit. Even to be involved in this is recknowd fatal to boats and small vessels; and the discharge of the column of water very dangerous to large ships, should it break upon their decks. The water first ascends to fill the cylinder. If a gun he fired near a water-spont, the vacuum caused by the explosion will disperse li. Several of our guns were made ready for this service, but were not needed.

Prior to leaving Port Jackson, Governor Hunter requested my husband, if he passed near Stewart's Islands, to ascertaln whether they were inhabited, saving, that he was at too great a distance when he first discovered and named them in 1791 to make any observation; hence, as they lay in the ship's track, they were June, we saw and approached them; they appeared to be a small cluster of low islands. Three were counted from the sleek, and five from the mast-head. observed one more elevated than the rest, which was named Mount Hunter, in honour of the first discoverer. We saw much smoke from illferent parts, and several canoes passing from one isle to another; about noon a number of canoes came toward the ship, each carrying from five to eight persons; times were unarmed, and came close to the ship, staring at the masts and hall, with the greatest aurprise and wonder. They appeared stout muscular men, of sun-burnt complexion, having some sort of cloth round their waist; their hair was tied in a bunch behind. Signs were made to draw them close alongvide, and little articles held out for them to accept; but for a considerable time they took no notice of these overtures; at length, a tall, fine looking old man, with a white beard, stool up in one of the canoes, and began talking very lond, often bending his body as if in the act of lifting something up; at the same

time pointing to the shore, inviting us, as we thought, to land. When he had done, some light things were dropped by the fishing-lines astern, which one canno ventured to take; after which, several boats came round, to observe what was received. Presently a boat with five men paddled up to the main channel, and threw in two cocoa-nuts, and then publical lastily away. At this stage, an accident happened, which put a stop to ail farther intercourse. A canoe had bold of the line, to take something off, when the look caught in the hand of the man who held the line; with a horrid yell he tore the book out of the flesh, and all instantly quitted us; after which, no overture could induce them again to come near. Their cances appeared about twenty-five feet long, with nut-riggers fixed to one side to balance them. Many narives were seen on shore. We were very surry that they had left us with bad impressions, as we thought them to be a friendly good people. No doubt, were a communication established, ships might find many refreshments here, as abundance of cocoa-nat trees were seen from the Friendalilp. These islands He in latitude 8º 12' south, and longitude about 163º cast.

Next morning we saw Solomon's Island on our left. We soon after passed between that and Gower's Island, so named by Capt. Carteret. Gower's Island appeared small, and we soon lost sight of it, but Solomon's Island is of great extent, as we had it in view for three days, it which time the ship ran upwards of three hundred miles to the mornistands than one, as several extensive openings were seen.

On the 9th of June, we deserted the straits of Bouganville un our left, but entered a new passage between Anson's and Bouganville Islands, which was four I While we were proceeding toward St. George's Channel, so named by Capt. Carteset, who first sailed through it in 1767, six canoes came from Bon anville Island towards the ship, with about eight or ten men in each; they came alongside with confidence, and appeared to know something of traffic; readily exchanging bows, arrows, and spears, shells, necklaces, and ornaments from their arms and legs, for handkerchiefs, empty bottles, &c. The Bunganville islanders are small In stature, very dark, with frizzled hair. We observed a number of people on share. While all the ship's crew were busy in traffic at the gangway, the steward belog in the cabin, heard a non-e at the spile erchains, and looking ont, saw a rative very loney, taking the fore lock from the shackle; he had swam from one of the canoes, and would not do st we en colori to. The steward had a kettle of by a.

water in the cabin, which he took to the window, and with it threatened the fellow, who would not understand him; however, a little of the scalding water very soon made him desist, for he lustantly jumped into the water, and kept at a respectful distance, swirming about until taken into a canoe. After laying to for about an hour, the ship stood on her course. No pensuasion could induce any of these natives to enter the slelp, although a number of boats were still coming off, and followed us until we came near Anron's Island, when they all returned. We saw many natives, in groupes, upon Anson's Island; but no boats came of

from it; we supposed that they were not upon good terms with their neighbours. We found the weather very hot, but all the crew were in the best health; no doubt the fresh meals which the ship's stores furnished them, and plenty of water, greatly contributed thereto. This day my poor kungaroo fell down the hatchway and broke Its lack; I had hoped to take it safe to England. Its insuccent pranks, playing about the cabinand steerage, were often a source of amusement to the officers, who felt its less as much as I did.

(To be continued.)

CAISSA.

Solutions of Problems in page 16.

No. III.

1.

- n. K. b. pawn, one square, checking.
- W'. King to his Bishop's square.

- King to adverse K. Binhop's 3d square.
- W. Queen's Knight's pawn one square.
- B. Knight to adverse King's 4th square.
- W. Queen's Knight's pawer pushes to Queen.
- R. The Knight gires checkmate, at either square.

No. IV.

1.

- Queen to adverse Queen's 4th square, checking.
- B'. King to his Rook's square.

- B. The Knight gives check.
- W. The King removes.

- Knight to adverse King's Rook's 3d aquare, giving double check.
- W. King to his Rook's square.

- B. Quren to Biverse King's Knight's square, checking.
- H'. King's Rook takes the Queen.
- B. The Knight gives a smothered mate.

No. V.

1.

- The K. Bishop takes the Pawn, checking.
- W. The Rook takes the Bishop.
- Queen to adverse King's square, checking.
- W. The Castle interposes.

- B. Queen to ailverse Queen's Bishop's third, checking.
- W. The Castle again in erposes.
- B. Queen to adverse Queen's Bishop's
- square, checking. W'. The Castle covers the check.
- B. The Queen takes the Pawn and Mates. W. H. N.

January 1, 1820.

MODE OF CATCHING ELEPHANTS

IN THE DISTRICT OF COIMBATORE.

The art of catching elephants is much the same to principle every where; but there is some vari ty in the mode of apply ug it. The natives, who follow it as a pro scott, must shape their devices to te keep reserve afforded by the counun. The following narrative is given in

a letter, dated Coimbatore, April 21, 1819, by an eye-wituess. This specimen affords one fact relating to the habits of the animal, which, in the opinion of the writer, is a contribution to the page of natural history.

Early in February last about 3000 peo-

ple were assembled at the place of rendezvous on the skirts of the jungle, and the hannes of the elephants being ascertained, a semi-circular line of people, provided with fire-arms, tom-toms, &c. and extending for several miles, was then formed round them, each end of the line reaching a chain of hills, the passes through which had been previously stopped and quarded by partles of matchlock-men. The object of this line was to drive the elephants towards a narrow gorge surrounded with steep hills, in which there was abundance of food and water for them for several days; this, however, was no easy task, as the elephants frequently attempted to force the lines and get off to the castward; but the line gradually closed on them, and halting at night, kept up large fires to prevent their breaking through; and after 10 or 12 days' labour, at last succeeded in driving them into the intended place, where they were closely surrounded and kept in for several days. Meantime, at the debouche of this pass, several hundred people were buslly employed digging a deep ditch, enclosing about a quarter of a mile of ground, leaving only the space of a few yards as an entrance untouched.

Two ditches were cut from the cutrance, to a hill on one side and to n rock on the other, to prevent the elephants passing the enclosure; on the outside of the ditch a matting of branches about six feet high was placed to give it a formidable and impassible appearance, and green bushes and branches were also stuck about the entrance, to conceal the datch, and to give it as much as possible an appearance of jungle. When all this was completed the people were removed from that place, and those at the other end commenced firing, shouting, and making as much noise as possible with drums and chotera horns, which so intimidated the elephants that they made the best of their way to the opposite end; and the people following close,

with the assistance of a few rockets drove them straight into the enclosure, when the remaining part was dug away, and the ditch completed; people were immediately posted round the outside of the ditch, armed with long spears and matchlocks, to repel any attempt the elephants might make to cross it.

Next day eight tame female elephants were introduced into the enclosure, the Mahours couched close on their necks, and covered with dark cloths. The object of the tame ones was to separate one of the wild from the herd and mob him. When this was accomplished, four Kut Mahours, whose profession is to eath elephants, erept between the legs of the tame ones, and having fastened strong ropes to the hind legs of the wild fellow, secured him to the nearest tree; but the Kut Mahouts then retire towards the ditch, and the tame elephants leaving the emptive to his struggles, want after others.

In this way 23 elephants were captured in six days, without the parties engaged meeting with the slightest accident, to the great amusement of the spectators, who perched on trees overlanging the enclosure, witnessed the sport without sharing in the danger. The sacacity of the tame elephants; the address and curage of the Mahouts in approaching the wild ones; the anxious moments which present from the cast of the first rope, until the last hand was tled; the rage of the animals upon finding themselves entrapped, and their astonishing exertions to get free, affind altogether a scene of no ordinary movelty and interest.

One of the elephants calved in the enclosure; the young one was sufficiently storing to run about with its mother the first day. And to naturalists it may be sufficiently to know that the young elephant suchs with the mouth, and not with the probosess, as is generally supposed.

A SPECTATOR.

VARIETIES.

ATTACHMENTS OF THE NATIVE TROOPS TO THEIR OFFICERS.

History records many examples of the attachment and implicit obedience of the native troops of British India to their officers. As an illustration of these admirable traits, the following anecdote may vie with the most striking. Although the names of the parties are not given, there is a guarantee for its authenticity, in the official identity of which this appression cannot direst the individuals alluded to as

performers or witnesses in this singular train of incidents.

While the late Colonel —, an officer of high distinction, was on his way to Egypt, with dispatches to Gen. Sir R. Abercromby, by the way of Bussorah, he met there an officer in command of a small detarhment of Madras Cavary, who was then an inmate with Mr. —, the British resident, until he had an opportunity of embarking for Madra. The Madras officer is do the mortification to hear the Calculated.

Native Troops having been sent to Egypt with Gen. Baird, saying 1 " Give them the best officers the Madras army can affund, they will never stand before the benops they will meet in Egypt; nor will they ever follow their officers Into any situation of dauger." The Resident listened with great attention, and never having seen any thing of the Native Troops, appeared to give perfect credit to what he heard, as did the Captain of the ship which brought the Colonel up the Persian Gulph. Argument, it was thought to the officer commanding, that this small party of troopers, would not be authorent to establish that character at llussora, which he heard so unjustly aspersed, and therefore meditated some act that would be more impressive than the cloquence of the

finest speaker. He soon after proposed a ride along the banks of the Euphrates, on which the re ldent's garden-house stood, which was readily agreed to by a worthy doctor of the Madras establishment, who having been present, was equally hurt at hearing the gallant troops so ill spoken of, to which they both belonged. The Captain of the resset, at his own request, mule one of the party. A Naick and eight imagers, and two orderly boys, attended us a guard, which at that time was necesany at Bussora, as parties of plundering Arahs, were very troublesome in the vicinity. After the excursion bud commenced the doctor asked the military offierr if no steps could be taken to convince the sailor, who was riding a short distauce in the rear, that what he had heard alledged, was III founded. The officer replied it might immediately be done; and instantly gave the word to form a sin le rank to the front, placing the Naick in the centre, and the unlerly boys me each flank, while the doctor also took his part on one flank. The Nairk received his orders to follow the officer, within a hore's length, wherever he went, and to further caution was given to my man of the party. The officer then whileled them to the left, from the river, and took I am away four or five hundred yards, leaving the sailar on the bank, as a spectaur of the cavalry masseuvres about to take place, and as a point of view for the offere to charge upon. After having trottel them up and down two or three times and wheele them to the right about, he commenced a charge back toward the Coden; and when within about ten yards of the river, over which was a high bank, instead of the word, " balt" less prinoun ol, as must have been exper I list e litte jurty, the second
"Fryands I" was giren, and so well all ed, that in horse of the Naick, with beelin, case homellately on the back or the prom, as by an his horse had just reached the stream, into which they were descending, and every man of the party, with the exception of one little orderly boy, took the leap, at the same lustant, without a moment's hesitation. To describe the astonishment of the sailur, would have been utterly impossible, at seeing his companion and guard so anddenly disappear below the stream, and frum which, to use his own words, he never expected to see a soul rise again. The officer however, who knew his men to be good swimmers, and that there was a sand-bank about two hundred yards down the river, to which the stream must carry them, trusted that no accident was likely to happen, any further than the loss of the turbans of the men and their pistols, which occurred. As soon as the officer had seen all his men safely landed on the sand-bank, he returned to the Captain and asked him if he had heard Colonel --- 's sentiments regarding the native troops, to which he said he had, and lost no time lu making the best of his way to the Resident to tell him what he had seen, but which surprise had almost deprived him of the power of dolag. So much pleased, however, was the Resident when he had learnt what had happened, that he came with open arms to meet his guest, and to congratulate him on having done more by one act to convince the incredulous, and to inform the prejudiced, than could have been effected by all the arguments eloquence could adduce, or all the verbal statements experience could detail.

A WALKING BABEL.

He who desires to pass for a profound scholar by exhibiting a string of alphabets in exitle and strange languages, may be classed in the pumpous flat of men of letters; he who studies languages and construes them only by the ald of dictionaries is a mere vocabilist; and he who presumes to translate the writings of the aucients with mo other qualifications than common place knowledge is an impostor! Any murrellous relations of this sort are cought with avidity among the minims of literature, and when emptied out to the public in the form of biographical memoirs, reldom fail to be magnified, to the no small excitement of the lovers of wonder; such prodigious relations exhibit to our view literary monaters, rather than men under the influence of progressive knowledge and improved intellect.

Among the persons most celebrated for their extraordinary acquisitions in the literature of the east is ranked James lionacentura Hepburn, who died at Venice about the year 1620—he was born in East Lothian in Scotland, and is said to have been acquainted with the following alphabets, viz. Babelonian, Hierogly-

phie, Apollouie, Egyptian, Cuseen, Virgillan, Etruscan, Sameenie, Assyrian, Armenlan, Syro-Armenian, Illyrian. Salicean, Ethiopic, Phoenician, French, Gothic, Getic, Seythlan, Massagetic, Mercurial-Ægyptic, Islau-Egyptie, Greek, Ionic, Eolic, Attie, Dorie, Latino-greek, Coptic, Jacobite, Serviau, Irish, Scottish, Syriac, Marquite, Chaldaic, Palestine, Canaancan, Persian, African, Arabic, Judwan, Torkish, Rab-binical, Hebrao-Arabic, Syro-hebraic, Mystic, Seraphile, Supercelestial, Augelic, Enochean, Punic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Musaic, Judwo-samaritan, idnmean, Haiorabbinic, Brachman, Adamean, Solomo-nic, and Noachean; to which was added that of the Hottentots in the cattle's language, which was never changed at the confusion at Babel, using " Month" for klue, and " Baa" for sleep; which lingua, says the account, the people un-

derstand without any interpreter! The portrait of this linguist is said to be found in the Vatican,

The above entalogue of languages is given as the writer found it. The nomenclature is deformed with many improprieties; and the names, even where they are correct, present a palpable apecimen of illogical arrangement. The cognate dialects are detached from the parent tongue, and scattered in disorder, perhaps to imitate the dispersion of languages. Some of the terms include other articles which swell the list; and some are different names for one and the same channel of mental intercourse. The absurdity denominating any system of vocables, "Seraphic," and "Supercelestial," "Adamean," and "Noachean," exposes the imprudence of such empty pretension to deserved rinicule.

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE NILGEMIS.

OR

HIGHLANDS OF PAUTODIMAIK.

Tita mountainous region situate between Colmbetore and Malabar was visited by a party in January 1819; and the description inserted in the Asiatic Journal, vol. VIII. p. 235, was founded on the unter taken in that tour. The climate at that season was described as delightful, particularly to such as sought a temporary transition to a temperate atmosphere Inclining to coldness, But the most enthuslastic admirers of this enclauting spot scarcely expected, that during the torrid reign of an Indian May, a situation could be found, not more than 350 miles from Madras, where the thermometer in the morning stands at the agreeable temperature of 38. The Medica Gov. Gazette of May 22, communicates some additional notices respecting this inviting region.

On the 10th May 1819 (the date of our last letter), the thermometer at 6 o'clock in the morning, stood at 58, in the evening at 64, and never rises higher

than 71 or 72 in the middle of the day. yet the season was considered as unusually warm, in consequence of the want of rain. To us, who in the hot month of May pant for breath in this warm latitule, nothing can convey a more favorable idea of the climate than these simple facts. Mr. Lerhenant, a French gentleman whose life has been devoted to the study of nature and her producting, and who lately visited this favored spet. from Pondichetry, is of opinion that the soll and climate are admirably adapted for the culture of every species of grain and fruit, European and Asiatic. This gentleman found the gooseberry bushes lunded with fruit, the honey-nickle and rose in full flower, and had already discovered 50 new species of plants. The advantages offered by this climate, to those who ishour under disorders incident to warm countries, must be remarkably invourable to the restoration of health. On a relaxed and debilitated constitution, the tonic power of the temperature prevalent in this elevated spot must produce the mir t beneficial effects.

SINENSIANA.

(From the Indo-Chinese Gleaner, No. F1.)

TRAITS OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, Founded on Notices in the Peking Guzette, Jan. 20.

It appears that considerable vigilance is exercised in China for the reco-Aciatic Journ.—No. 50. covery of sums due to the comment, from local magistrates who collect the dities. Several have been broken a different into prison, on account of defact the description of the public man

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The minister Tung-knon was still unwell, and solicited permission to remain at home a longer period, promising that when he should recover he would put his ferchead in the mire at the palace gate, and in that posture give thanks to his secret Majesty, for his great induspence to him.

A new appointment, like that of the Keun-min Foo at Alacso, has taken place at Teen-tsin. A difficulty arose respecting the seamen, who were taken from the southern provinces to man the ships at Tecu-tsio. What was to be stone with their families was the difficulty. The governor of Peking represented, that to remore the familles to the north was tronblesome, and they moreover were unaccustomed to the cold. It is therefore ordered, that the men serve for three years; after which time, if the natise scamen of the north have made adequate progress in naval tactics, and if these men choose to return to their families, they will then be permitted to do so,

As is usual in so large an empire, the harvest last year was had in various parts, and the people unable to pay the usual duties. It was particularly the case in the south-west province of Yun-nass.

Kldnapping.

In Yun-uan a large party of kidnappers have been apprehended. They had stolen and were carrying off upwards of a handred women and female children. His majesty has ordered immediate death, by strangling, to be indicated on four of the leading offenders.

The sait merchants of Shan-tong are much embarrassed; and to extricate them from their difficulties, the government has given them money.

Military Etiquetie, &c.

The emperor has taken serious umbrage at the neglect, or want of respectsublity, into which the army is falling, and blames severely the presumption of the civil officers. He has heard that a local magistrate will presume to walk aboutder to shoulder with a general in the army. The probable consequence of this, he apprehends, will be very serious to the safety of the empire, if not put a stop to. He has therefore ordered a new udition of the laws respecting ceremony and etiquette, and requires that is be rigorously attended to and duly enforced. Is has been found that the officers of the army have employed too many of the soldiers as attendants for private perpower, and that civil officers have retained about them a crowd of luferfor officers; respecting both of which cases. old regulations are revived, and new ones adopted.

A Tartar general of the first runk is al-

service, but none for private purposes; other officers in proportion. No men are to be perpetually attached to an officer, but to be orderlies for the day in rotation.

His unjesty has ordered the army in Manchew Turtary to be duly exercised, in order to be reviewed by him next year, when he visits that region.

The Hookah-Tobacco.

The extensive use of tobacco, and the introduction of the bookah into China, even to his majerty's residence at Jeho, has called forth from him a general order to forbid the column of tobacco, which is prepared for the hookah in every province of China. The province of Kun-suh, on the north-west corner of China, produces the best; and the article being profitable to the farmer, has been much callifrated there. Those arginalturists are ordered to desist from planting any more, and the venders of it to seek for some other mode of obtaining a livelihood.

Tobacco being a mere luxury, and not a necessary of life, is the reason of the above order.

Punlahment - Torture - Criminal Juris . diction.

Some individuals have been put to a slow ignominious death, eix. cut to pieces, on account of the rebellion of 1813; and also for the murder of sector relatives.

It is complained, that the criminal cases from Sze-chuen province, have of late been musually numerous. One case of adultery caused the husband to be murdered, and the woman's mother to hang herself. The board of criminal cases has objected to the decisions of the local government, and his majesty has ordered the case to be retried by Tacaus, the late viceroy of Canton, and requires the full application of torture to procure the truth of so believous a crime.

Two cases have occurred of people dying under torture unjustly inflicted. One in Chloa, by a Che-heen magistrate: and une in Tartary, by the keepers of his majesty's forests. It was found that somebody cut down wood and carried it off by stealth. Some venders of fuel were stappeted, seized and tortured, till a confession was extorted; they were then carried before a magistrate and found inmocent; but two men died of the tortures inflicted previously to being tried!

The prosecution and seizure of persons connected with associations still continues.

Form of recenting Christianity.

A case has also been noticed of a Tartac noble family of the imperial kindred, the members of which comprised some persons who had received the Portuguese or European religion. His prajesty says they have all received long ago, and trodden on the cross, and further inquiry is unnecesvary; but orders that the images and crosses which they had not previously destroyed, be forthwith burnt.

Discovery of a murder in Keang-nan,

In the 14th year of Kea-king, the district of San-yang, in the province of Kenng-nau, was inundated; in consequence of which the Emperor ordered the money in the public treasury to be paid out for the relief of the suffering people. Wang-ship-hap, the magistrate of the district of Sau-yang, embezzled, however, the money allotted from the treasury, and applied it to his own use, without distributing it among the people. The Viceray of Kenng-unn dispatched a newly created Trin-ray, named Levyob-chang, himself a magistrate of a district, to go thither and examine this Wang-shin-ban, being afraid, and revolving the matter in hit mind, cutreated the Trin-aze, that he would on no account publish the matter, and offered to give him 10,000 tacks of gold. Leeyah-chang, however, was a well-informed and upright man, and was not to be moved by his unrighteous pelf: he positively resolved to report the true state of the case to the viceroy. In this dilemma, Wang-shin-han bribed three of the servants of Lee-yoh-chang, offering them 2,000 tacks of silver, if they would polson their master and stop his mouth; making out a story, that he himself in a fit of frenzy had committed micide.

When this foul action was committed, they placed his lifeless corpse in a fine costin, and sent it back to his own home to be buried. The wife of the deceased, auspecting that all was not right, and redecting that her husband, generally a halo man, was not likely in a fit of phreuzy to put an end to himself, opened the box

containing his apparel which had been sent back, and found a spot of blond up his clothes, and one long garment in parricolar with traces of blood on the isolde; whereupon her unde opened the coffin, and perceiving blood in the eyes, nose, month, and cars of the corpsc. concluded that the deceased lead died of poison: he justantly took the widow, and hastened to Peking to lay the circumstauces before the board of punishments. The board lost no time in apprehending the three servants who had administered the poison, and who on strict examination confessed the whole truth. The emperor, greatly enraged, ordered the viceroy of Keang-Nan to be banished to a distant country, and all the mandarius of the dis-trict of San-yang to be beheaded. The whole family of Wang-shin-han, without a single exception, were beheaded at' one time; and one of his sons, then about three years of age, was placed in prison at the command of the emperor, who intends at the age of sixteen to behead him With respect to the deceased Leeyuli-chang, the coperar himself compased an elegy of 30 verses, to celebrate his virtnes; and directed that it should be engraren on a stone tablet, and placed before his grave, to signify to all that it was 10,000 times more glorious to die possessing integrity than to live as a covetons villaln. The three servants who poisound him were at the emperor's orders cut into small pieces before the grave of the deceased, and their bearts taken out and offered up as an appeasing sacrifice, The widow was elevated to the rank of a lady; and her uncle, who pleaded her cause, was also rewarded by promotion; and as he had himself no children, the mandarin of the district was ordered to choose out from among bla class a suitable person to be adopted as his son, to carry down the line of his posterity, and to inherit his honors.

POETRY.

Solution of the Persian Enigma, page 44.

[A cote from a correspondent, with a Pertian eigenture, inforce as, that one exening early in the month, in the course of reading same articles in the last member of the Adacte Journal in a gainst company, a young lady requested an Oriental scholar, who was present, to translate to her the words of the Persian Enigma; and that a few days afterwards she produced the following lines, which exhibit a free pumphrase of the ideas in the original enigma, while they copery the solution.]

Born with our birth; from earliest years Tracing our pilgrimage of tears, And hovering o'er each gradual stage Which leads us to the lap of age;—
Still orging on his certain pace,
"fill le the tomb must end the race
Of all those elements combined
Which wring the heart and rack the mind;
Stern, philese, undying cold,
And senseless as the stone which—rolled
Above the grave of friendship—lies,
And thides its relies from our eyes;—
Hostile to every living thing
In the licart's anguish triumphing,

Explaining in his coaseless strife ! A mousier haunts the path of life ! He is no desizen of earth; Distaining all of mortal birth, More savage than the worst of men Who slay but focs, he preys on them; He extirpates not at a blow, His course is cruel, sure, but slow; And day by day, and year by year, He turges on his path of fear. Compassion, love, or symposity, Ne'er beamed from his remoracless eye; Does Youth smile on him ! Beauty raise To him her soft and pleading gaze? He waves his fateful wand :- Youth dies, Like day open the twilight skies, And Beauty, in her proudest hour, Though sheltered in love's fairy hower, Fades, by his eye-beam glared upon, Like rose leaves withering in the sun! The day is fresh, when morning flings The pearl dew from her rosy wings; And life is bright, when first it thrown Its splemtour o'er this scene of wars; But mark ! amid its softent shades, Stealing from out lit aweetest glades, He comes! the monater slides along, And bushes Pleasure's careless song, And chills the melody that floats From Hupe's soft late, in syren notes, Whilst the heart sinks beneath his power, And withers like a highted flower. The fresh pure bloom of dawning youth Is cankered by his renom rooth; Front manhood to his bour of prime, And mental glory, half divine, Bearing from his inspired eye The light of native majesty ; He knows the demon mocks controld! Th' icon enters in his soul; And valour bows his plumed brew-Mounter! like only conquirer thou! When age, with all its gathering life, Palster the hand, the boson chills, And would alone most keenly try The arrength of fruit mortality; Then-then-the demon aims his blow, Tramples upon a fallen foe; What Time respected, rears away, And rushes on life beipless prey; As wolves upon a battle plain, In darkness riot on the slain. There are, who is the desart space, Have converse held with many a race, Who seem scarce moulded by the band, Which all this fair creation plunned :-Dut say, 'mid fields of polar anows, Where Reason's light so faintly flower, And e'en the form of dwarfish span Scarce forms the link from brute to man; "Mid swarthy bills of Afric's sand, 'Mid forests by the whirlwind fauned a Where shall we mousier, savage, find, Who lives to torture human kind? To blight the lovely, quell the bold, The good in his foul grasp to hold; To mar creations, beautoous plan, And banques on the heart of man !

Yet such is he, the fund who dwells In Nature's yet unfathom'd cells; Who floats on ev'ry breath we draw, Who bends the mightiest to his law, Crushes the meanuat to the earth, Bows down the proud of flaughtiest birth; Drives hercely in his scythe-arm'd car, Like hero of a northern war, Armed with a scourge of acorpion stings, O'er the anninted brails of kings. Yet somethurs does the demon trace His progress thro' a lurelier race. Has Youth e'er wore a poseste hower ! Has Hope e'er twined one cherlsh'd flower? His hand has tern the bloomy wreath, The bower has faded by lds breath : Sank down as by magician's wand, And vanished like a sea of sand. Though fair, and fresh, and flourishing, The plant of tife appears to spring; When Hope expands its bads around, And it grows firmly in the ground; When o'er it pleasure's Zephyr breathes The aspeck's trail is on the leaves ; The renom'd screent graws the root, Or blights its early promised fruit! Now, Son of Man! know'et thou this form.

In anguish nursed, of trespass born? From Sin first spring and nutrished still By th' inveterate force of ill. Search thing own beatt—does nothing

The name of this same master spell, Which, like the locust, passes o'er Life's fairest score and gayest shore? Search thise own heart, does nothing there

Inform thee?-write the monster, Care. .

CLARA MARIA H.

LINES.

By an Officer in India to Mr Friend at Oxford.

Is this sad place, this solltary spot, Where drills eternal aggravate my lot. Where varied hours a change of sorrowa bring,

Where files by day, by night musquitors sting;

Forlorn and sad, can I poeties try,
Or waft a sentiment without a sigh?
Yet, yet I write; no sorrows can subdue
Respect for Merton, or regard for you.
Ye sacred pinnacles! ye towr's sublime!
Ye serdant meadows of a happier clime!
Where oft, in hours of study or of sport,
We sipped of Helicon or awaged of pors!
Whillst Isis gather'it, as she rolled along,
The catch contivial or the minateel's
song,

Can distance weaken, or can time efface The sweet remembrance of that ballowed place? Regretted field! where, impotent to awe, The wigs of proctors, or the soles of law— Thy sons are free, and, conscious of their vair,

flora where they will, and study when

they please.

Natsed in thy bowers, what lummy repaid The five years' abstinence of Eton's shade! A host of fashion and a flood of wine—Dogs, horses, all that riches could assign: Yet, Mem'ry cease, nor labour to destroy Thy present calm by retrospects of loy. Ye visions fly, ye seemes of blies retire. Nor poison life with impotent desire. No, be it mine thro' many a boisterous year. To brave the storms of subalizer career; To wake each morn, and hasten to fulfil. The rapid duties of mechanic drill; To square the shoulders, and adjust the

heel, And tenels the sable warrior true to

wheel;
At resper feasu to counterfeit the laugh,
And praise the pointless humour of the
staff;

Or felgu the look of Interest, to suit The long long stories of the wars of Coote. Yes t be it mine, by sternest fortune dri-

To starve from month to mouth on fifty-

Whilst weekly posts in quick succession

The claims of Brunton, or of Hope and Co. Value hope! the wayward pussion of the soul,

What bluts can check, what consures can control?

Oft in the ranks, when memory pour-

The many pleasures of our college days, And wraps the mind in dreams of former joy,

Instluctive motions every limb employ; And office, too, when destined to pursue The mystic limits of the square review, I scorn the from and censure yet to come.

Nor heed the cadence of the unceasing drum,

At dinner, too, no efforts can engage My fixed attention to the tales of age: When, true to time and place, and when and who—

The dult historian's full of eighty-two. The line adjusted, and the ranks array'd, Lult their grave audience with a cannonade. Still sad to me the hours appear to creep, Who cannot listen, and who must not sleep.

Thou know st with what forth existing I

Charmed with the beauties of the martial red;

While Fancy brought from out her fairy

The classic coronet of laurel bloom; And Hope, as oft she chose her softest lay, Southed the long distance of my wat'ryway. How oft have I refused, when orged to

The grave reducedney of legal bair; How oft, well pleased, have plotted to escape

"The robe of lines and the band of crape :" No! be it mine," I cried, " to charm
the fair

With arts of dress, and elegance of air;
To reign the favirite of a favirite set,
Known by the brilliance of the spaniette;
Let others triumph in the wordy war,
Storm in the desh, or thunder at the bar;
Like Thomnou, mould the passions at his
will.

Like Erskine argue, or declaim like Hill. Be mine the softer eloquence, that draws From belies of taste the letter of applance.

Box, ah! how far from all that fancy planned,

The sombre definess of the barren land; No fires, no belies, no gallantry is here, No righs that swell the soul, no emiles that cheer;

No dances here disturb the sweets of life: No nusic, but the music of the fife. But still from morn to morn the hugle shrill.

Wakes the sad soldier to repeated drill; To salid squares, and marches to review, And columns upon too.

And when the moon shoots forth her

silver beam, Dundas supplies the everlanting theme. Parades and drills throughout the dinner relati.

With all the trappings of an army train.
If from the night-couch too I steal a look,
Still glides the genius of that mystic book;
Embodies tactics through the chamber
pass,

Ghosts under arms, and spirits of Doudas. Yet, ere I wandered from the abley gloom, Concurring presages foretold my doom; Sunk was the san, and showery the day. And dark the clouds sailed o'er the turrets grey;

Prophetic murmurs floated on the breeze, Breathed of dark fate, and uttered its decrees.

Warn, then, each son of science to dismiss. The idle dreams of visionary blins; Tell him the boast of military grace, The cap of plumage, and the cost of face, Claim to precedence o'er the dark attire. Where dwell no belies of fashion to admire.

Tell him that here successive scasons yield Gricks of the fort, or troubles of the field; Or, and and sorrowful, the exile strays, Consigned to drills and destined to fight-

Or placed where woods immeasurably apread,

Distil the death-dew o'er the soldier's head.

Housed in a tent, or cradled on the soil, Each morn awakes him to repeated toil.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Dec. 22.

A quarterly general court of proprietors of East-India stock was this day held at the Company's house, in Leadenhalt-street, for the purpose of declaring a dividead on the Company's capital stock for the half year commencing the 5th July last, and coding the 5th of January next.

Some routine business having been dis-

posed of,

The Chairman (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) mored, "That this court do agree to the resolution of the court of directors, recommending that a dividend of 5‡ per cent, be declared on the Company's empiral stork for the half year commencing on the 5th day of July last, and ending on the 5th day of January next."

The Deputy Chairman (G. A. Robinson,

Esq.) seconded the morlow.

Mr. Home wished to ask a question of considerable importance. Exchequer bills sters at present at a discount; last mouth they fell to a discount of 14s, but those who held them had a right, if they had payments to make at the Treasury, to send then in at par. Now, it was reported, that the court of directors, in paying a Lirge amount of duties to the exchequer, did not send in the exchequer bills (which ment have been received at par), as they ought to have done, but sold them out at a discount, and paid the duties in cash. He was desirous of knowing whether those exchequer bills had been paid toto the Treasury, or whether they had been sold at a toss, and cash advanced to the amount of the duties?

The Deputy Chairman answered, that no exchequer bills had been sold for the purpose of paying duties. The duties had been paid in east, which the Company had in hand, and no exchequer hills were sold at a loss, or at all, to meet the amount of any duties.—(Hear, Rear!)

The motion was then agreed to.

MR. WILKINSON'S CLAIM.

The Chairman stated, that the court was made special for the purpose of submitting to the proprietors, for their confirmation, the resolution of the general cours of the 23d September last, approving a resolution of the coast of directors, of the 14th July last, granting to Mr. James Wilkinson, under the circumstances therein stated, the sum of 75,000 sieca rupees, at 24, the current rupee, with interest therein at 6 per cent, per annum, from the 11th Oct. 1316, to the day when payment shall be made. He then moved, "That the said resolution be confirmed."

The Deputy Chairman seconded the motion, which was agreed to zero, con.

GRANT TO BIR G. H. BARLOW.

The Chairman stated, that the court was further made special, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors for their approbation, a resolution of the court of directors of the 10th alt., granting to Sir George Ellaco Barlow, Bart. G. C. B., a pension of £1,500 per amount, on the grounds therein stated.

The report required by the by-law, cap. 6, sec. 19, and the resolution of the court of directors, founded thereon, were then

read.

The Chairman said, in calling the attention of the proprietors to the resolution of the court of directors, he had but a very few observations to offer. The subject was by no means new ; it had been most extensively discussed in a very crowded court of proprietors, when the measure met with a general concurrence. It had, however, been interrupted in its progress, from a deriation in point of form. He lumented this exceedingly, and the more so as he felt some degree of blame actached to himself, with reference to that informality; but whether that blame be great or small, he must throw blusself on the indulgent consideration of the court, -(Hear, hear !)-This neglect, or rather oversight, which he trusted the proprietors would excuse, had occasioned for more auxiety to the individual, whose merits they were called apon to reward, than he otherwise would have felt. As this gentleman's case had been before the public for so considerable a period, he hoped that the proprietors would now do justice to those merits, and bear in mind especially, that from the commencement of this question to the period when the resolution could be confirmed, this gentleman, who had served the Company long and faithfully, would have suffered an anxiety of nearly twelve month's duration. He regretted, and no man could regret it more sincerely, that any part of his own conduct should have aggravated, however unintentionally, the measingss, inconvenience, and distress, which this individual had suffered by the protestion. -(Hear, hear !)-Having proceeded to far, he might be permitted to observe, that is the situation he filled, with tomersus purliamentary enactments, and a large code of by-laws to consult, it appeared to blu extraordinary that mistakes did not occur more frequently. He had no further remark to offer, except to state his conviction that the individual in question was fairly and honourably entitled to the pension proposed. He should therefore move, that "This court do approve of the resolution of the court of

directors of the 10th ult., granting to Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. G. C. B., a pension of £1500 per ann., to commence from the 21st of May 1818, subject to the confirmation of another general court."

The Deputy Chairman seconded the

motion.

Mr. Hume rose to speak on a point of order. The oversight which had caused the delay on a late occasion, ought to make the gentlemen behind the bar coutions in their future proceedings, for nothing was of more importance to great public bodies thim to have their proceedings carried on regularly. He felt no wish, at a former court, to posipone the proceedings in this case, if, consistently with his duty, he could have avoided it. He believed the great majority of the proprietors were in favour of Sir G. Barlow's chilm, but he was sure every man of sense must desire, that whatever was done should be done regularly and legally. In the present instance he would show that they were not proceeding regularly, and, most assuredly, regularity ought to be attended to. It was stated in the adverthement, that in conformity with the bylaw, cap. 6, sec. 19, the directors had ordered all the documents connected with the case to be laid before the proprietors. its order to show the grounds on which their resolution was founded. But this was not the fact. The words of the bylaw were, " that the court of directors shall state, in the form of a report, the grounds on which they recommended any grant above the amount of \$200 per anman, which shall be signed by such directives as approxed of the same ; and the documents on which they formed their opinion shall be open to the impertion of the proprietors, from the day on which public notice shall be given of the proposed grant." Now, he conceived that this byhave had not been complied with, In the resolution of the court of directors of the 10th November, two reasons were stated for recommending the grant of a pension to Sir G. Barlow; the first was, his many and faithful services, and the important climations he had filled; the second was, the very moderate fortune possessed by Sir G. Barlow, to support the rank in society in which he had been placed by the honours conferred upon blin by his Majesty. At the copclusion of the resolution, where the grounds on which it was passed were referred to, the following scutence would be found: " the existence of those grounds," namely, the faithful services and enoderate fortune of Slr G. Bartow, " is evidenced and more fullydetailed in the collection of papers hereunto annexed, which constitute the doenments upon which the foregoing resolu-tion has been formed." He could find no such documents. He begged the gentle-

men behind the bar to send for them, and lay them regularly before the proprietors. The by-law did not give the directors a right to withhold a single document; it was completely imperative : so that may individual of the court, acting on the spirit and letter of the by-law, might insist on its being fully carried into effect, and demand the production of all documents. If it were not so, what would become of various checks which had been wisely provided for the security of the Company's funds? With respect to the first ground, " the long and faithful services of Sir G. Barlow," the terms of the by-law were complied with; but this was not the case with reference to the second ground. No document had been laid before the proprietors, to show the " moderate fortune" possessed by Sir O. Barlow; Indeed, he found at the end of this collection of papers, a statement of a very curlous mature. It was not official, it was not signed by the secretary, nor by any other individual. It set forth, " the court have not thought it necessary, from feelings of delicacy, in which they trust the proprie-tors at large will chare, to add to the foregoing documents any detail of the fortune of Sir George Barlow, but pledge themselves to the proprietors, from evidence they have before them, that the means possessed by Sir George Barluw are very inadequate to support the rank which his public services, and the light fluations he has filled in India, have caused to be conferred on him." He had no doubt whatever but the directors were fally convinced of the verity of this statement; but if they refused to produce this evidence, what became of their by-law, which declared that the proprieters were to be satisfied ? He would put it to the Company's law-officers to say whether, in point of law, they could proceed to the consideration of this question, until the documents were laid before the proprietors to the follest extent? The report of the committee of hy-laws, precented on the 23d of June last, expressly entered into an explanation of what should be deemed documents under this by-law; and, furtified by that explanation, he was prepared to contend that it was not in the power of the court of directors, nor in the power of the general court, to proceed, until oil the documents were produced. However willing gentlemen might be to grant this pension as the present moment, he was convinced that if they proceeded, the grant would be nuratory. He wished their learned counsel would inform them whether, in his opiaion, they could legally proceed,

The Chairman observed, Mr. Serjaman Boanquet was at that moment occupied elsewhere. He stated that the court of directors were fully agreed as to the penpriety of put expusing any paper which detailed the fortune of Sir G. Barlow; and they put It to the feelings of the proprictors, whether a dischaum of a nature so delicate was absolutely necessary. If, liowever, the court of proprietors should desire to know the exact quantum of Sir G. Barlow's fortune, the documents should be laid before them.

Mr. R. Jackson said, they now came at last to the plain legal proposition. They had to consider, not what feeling or sympathy would counsel them to do; but what the law directed them to do; and in his opinion, that man was least of all the friend of Sir G. Barlow, who would call on the court to do an act which, if he bad any conception of the law, was directly opposed to it. He conceived it was necessary for him and others, who looked upon this proceeding as frregular, to shelter themselves a little from that fort of observation which was sometimes thrown out on occasions of this kind, when it seemed to be supposed that oppoalthou arose from feelings of a personal nature, instead of being the offspring of an hunest sense of public duty; he disclaimed any such motive; if the thing were legally and properly done, though he cid not altogether approve of the phraseology of the resolution, he was ready to concede it. He was concerned that his learned friend (Mr. Serjeant Bosanquer) was not present; but if the proposition which he meant to submit to the court were nerced to, sufficient time would be allowed, not only to take his learned friend's opinion on the question, but also to procure the opinious of other embent hyal characters. A moment's reflection would show the great force and vatidity of the observations which had failed from bir bon friend (Mr. Hume), behind whom he was happy to see the parent of this very by-law (Mr. Howorth), to whose zeal and alulity, as clasimant of the committee of by-laws, they all need to much. That grationsan could best state the reasons which led the committee to adopt this law. It was, he admitted, a new law, but it was unt the less obligatory on that account. The committee had special readone; they had meted in furtherance of the design of the legislature linels, which had seen the necessity of placing restrictions on the expenditure of the Company's funds. The legislature had conferred on them the high and distinguished honour of making that court as essential branch of the Compuny's constitution, without whose consent no resolution granting more time a certain sum of money could be valid. In the act of the 33d of the king, the legislature stated its reason for placing restrictions on grants of this na-ture. The reason was, that the cash of

the Company might be properly protected a and to effect this object. It was enacted that no grant of more than £200 per aroung should be made, unless it was embinfined to and approved by two general courts. The by-law, which was founded on this provision, became binding, unless it could be shown that it was in some way or other as variance with the lase of the land; but if it were not so, then it was as much law as the act of parliament itself. The by-law (cap. 6, sec. 19) or-dained, ** That every resolution of the court of directors for granting a penalon of above £200 per annum shall be laid before two general courts, summoned specially for that purpose, and that the doconcests on which such resolution may have been formed shall be open to the inspection of the propeletors, from the day on which public notice has been given of the proposed great," II, therefore, the documents had in this case been exposed to the view of the proprietors, the byfriend's objections were unfounded; but if they had not been so exposed, then the world could not, in his opinion, extriente then from the predictment in which they were placed by this irregularity. That the directors intended, or at least saw the necessity, of Jaylug all the documents before the proprietors, there could be no doubt, from the manner in which the resolution was drawn up; but from a mistaken feeling of deliency, they had not done so, and they had in consequence placed themselves in a situation of great difficulty. The grounds on which the grant was recommended, were, " the long and faithful services of Sir G. Harlow, the high situations he has filled. including time of governor-general, and the very moderate fortune possessed by hlm, to support the rank in society in which he has been placed by the honours conferred on him by his Majesty." And the court of directors went on to tell them, that " the existence of these grounds is evidenced and more fully detailed to the collection of papers become annexed, which constitute the document upon which the foregoing resulution has been formed." Every person who read this passage would expect to see amongst. this collection of papers some documents illustrative of the " moderate fortune" of Sir G. Barlow; but instead of that, he would find a paper, without signature, without date, the plain and obvious meaning of which was, " for God's sake, ask no question !" The way in which the delicary of the proprietors was invoked, might be very flattering to their feelings; but this question could not be decided by an appeal to their sympathies; the plain proposition was, whether the court of directors had acted legally or not? Instead,

however, of having the necessary documents, relative to the fortune of Sir G. Barlow, regularly laid before them, they found a paper appended to the resolution, which (without their knowing in what shape or manner it became a part of the documents left open for their inspection) briefly informed the proprietors, that, from motives of delicacy and good feeling, it was deemed advisable to withhold all information with respect to one of the grounds on which the grant was recommended. "The court," said this paper, " have not thought it necessary, from feelings of deliesey, in which they trust the propeletors at large will share, to add to the foregoing documents any detail of the fortune of Sir G. Barlow; but they pledge themselves to the proprietors; from evidence they have before them, that the means possessed by Sir G. Barlow are very inadequate to support the rank in society which his public services, and the high situations which he beld to India, have caused to be conferred on him."-From this he conceived the directors entertained an opinion, that, provided this general court affected, as it always would he, when its generosity, its sympathy, its delicacy, were applealed to, when all those invocations were made use of, which never falled to reach, and reaching to avia the hearts of an English audience, howed to the appeal made to its feelings, and waved the production of documents, that then the proceeding received all the reaction that was necessary: This very circumstance, however, proved the winanable them to guard against the current of their passions, to shield themselves from the operation of those feelings, which were certainly worthy of their pasure, but which required some check, in order to, prevent their excessive incluigence. Those, therefore, who stood in the situation in which he was placed, inwidlow as it might be considered by rume. were performing a sacred duty, and should be praised, not cansured, for the part they took; because, onless some gentleman stood up and pointed out the error of this proceeding, the court would be led to set in a manner contrary to the law. The Directors seemed to think that they bad nothing to do but to ask the proprietors whether they would call for the documents alluded to in the appended paper or not. "If you will have them," observed they, "you will say aye, if not, you will say nay;" and they had already told the proprietors how creditable it would be to their feelings to decide to the negative. The feelings that were appealed to were, he admitted, most creditable, and he could assure the gentlemen that he tvas not destitute of them blmself; but the question was, Could the proprietors. Americ Journ. - No. 50.

however willing they might be, dispense with ad established law? Certainly they could not. Was it the law, that the docoments on which a resolution in form of a report was founded, must be laid before the court? No man could deny that this was the law. Hesides, there was another law, which provided that "no twe-law should be aftered, repealed, or suspended, without the approbation of two general courts, specially summoned for that purpose." They could not, then, get to their generous purpose, on the present occasion, without virtually auspending the bye-law, cap, 6, sec. 19; and the law which he had just quoted effectually gnarded against so hasty a proceed-ing. He recollected, some few years back, that a deviation from one of their suost useful lases was attempted. It was proposed that they should lend a million of money to government, without Interest. to the end of the charter. For his own part, being a plain man, who knew that they had not half-a-crown to bless themselves with, after all their civil and millitary expenses were paid, he conceived they were arriving at a predicament which would assuredly rule the Company. The warm-hearted gentleman who then filled the chair, said, " It is true, we have no money, but we can go luto the money-market." When he (Mr. Jackson) took an objection, in point of form, the hon. director, in the same spirit, arked, " Cannot those who made the law, auxpend it? Cannot the creator, that formed it, revoke or suspend it at pleasure?" He (Mr. Jackson) said, " If that were the case, there was no use in forming laws, since that which was intended for their protection could be dispensed with at will. He could not wage war with combers, but he could protest against the proceeding." The chalrman, however, put the question, and the proposition was carried by acclamation. But, in a cooler moment, it came to be considered whether that which had been done under the influence of a tide of feeling was either legal or wise? Legal opinions were anlicited from the crown lawyers, and from three other enduent counsel. The crown lawyers, feeling that the question was infinately connected with the crown, declined giring their opinions. The other three counsel, if he were not gruch mistaken, gave it as their opinion, that the court had not complied with the By-Law, and that they possessed no power to suspend or alter it in a summary manner; and that therefore, if those proceedings were permand farther, it would be at the peril of the directors. He argued, in the same manner, that if the court of proprietors were willing to do without the documents connected with this case, still they could not go on, since it would be against

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the letter of an imperative low; and they would risk the loss of that which they aimed at by forcing it forward prematurely. Being convinced that this was the correct legal view of the subject, he abould move, as an amendment.

"That all the words be left out after the word that, and the following be inserted: " It being enjoined by the by-law (cap: 6, sec. 19) that in all cases of granting pensions exceeding £200 per annum, ' a report should be laid before the proprietors, stating the grounds apon which such grant is recommended, and that the documents upon which such resolution may have been formed shall be open to the impection of the proprietors, from the day on which public notice has been given of the proposed grant? And whereas the resolution of the court of directors proposed for the adoption of this court, recommending a pension of £1500 per annum to Sir George Barlow, assigns as one especial ground for the same ' the very moderate fortune possessed by Sir Geo. Barlow to support the rank in soelery in which he has been placed by the honors conferred upon him by like majerty," and also contains the following words, viz. 'the existence of those grounds is cridenced and more fully detailed in the collection of papers hereunto appeared, which constitute the documents upon which the foregoing resolution has been formed.' And whereas there is not in the said collection of papers may such document as is so alleged to be anpexed to the said papers, and as is required by the said law, it is therefore expedient that the consideration of the raid resolution be now adjourned."

Mr. Lounder willingly recouded the innendment, by which, if carried, the consideration of the resolution would be edjourned, and time would be afforded to know whether they were proceeding legally ; but, in doing so, he begged leave to observe, that he did not approve of their prylog mioutely into the private affairs of gentlemen whose claims to remuneration happened to brought before them. thought, on these occasions, it was their duty to put great confidence in the statements made by the court of directorsand therefore, in seconding the amendment, he did not adopt that course, hecause he was unacquainted with the private reason which led the directors to believe that Sir G. Barlow's fortune was inadequate to the due support of his rank. As the court of directors appeared to be unanimous on this occasion, it was but fair to suppose that Sir George Barlow had made out a clear and decisive case.

The Deputy Chairman (G. A. Robinson, Esq.) sold be felt all the disadvantage of opposing binnelf to an honorable and learned proprietor who dealt su-much in words, helps perfectly conscious of his in-

ability to extend what he had to say to any considerable length. 'The learned proprinter had dissepted to the motion as d lawyer-against blue, in that capacity, he could not dare to enter the list : he should therefore make his appeal to the proprietors, and he hoped it would be a successful one, as a man; -(hear, hear)-he should contend, that it was not by any means incumbent on the court of directors to produce any document to the court of proprietors which was not a document on their records.—The grounds upon which the court of directors had formed their opinion of the extent of Sir Geo. Barlow's fortune, and upon which they came to addiberate judgment, were two prinate letters, addressed by Sir George Barlow to an hun, member of the court, to the contents of which letters the court gave their carire confidence. It might have happened that their opinions had been formed, not on private letters, but on oral eridence; in that case, he could with to know what documents could be appended to those popers .- (Hear, hear.)

To the entent of their possessing documentary evidence, meaning that which had been placed on their records, that evidence had been placed before them; and, he conceived, by so doing, the court of directors had complied with the spirit and the letter of the by-law. This was only the opinion of an trumble individual, who might be mistaken in his conception of the by-law. It would be for gentlemen more competent to answer the legal part of the question to discuss the point; for his own part, he conneired blasself to have offered sufficient reason for the proprietors to countile in the opinion of the court of directors, twenty-two of whom had pledged themselves that the stonement of Sir Geo. Barlow's loadequacy of fartuse to support the dignity granted to blus by his majesty, was perfectly true; and he would renture to any that a twenty-third was of the same opinion. although his name was not affixed to the report. Under these circumstances, he kaped the court of proprietors would not be induced to adjourn the question before them on the amendment of the learned proprietor, but proceed to the proposition of the hon chairman. Not withstanding the blot which had been thrown out, that, if they proceeded, it might involve the personal responsibility of the directors, he, for his own part, must declare that he was ready and willing to take his full share of that responsibility .- (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Riphinstone said, he believed the fortune of Sir G. Barlow was very much restricted; indeed he had learned the fact from the best authority. He had not aigned the resolution, because he did not approve of the way in which it was worded. He thought, on reading it over, that if they left out all that fol-

1820:] Debate at E. I. H., Dec. 22.—Grant to lowed after the mention of Sir George hou, director

Barlow's "long services," every objection would be obviated, and they might proceed to vote the pension on that

ground .- (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Pulticon said, the notice of the court having been attracted to the number of signatures appended to the statement, he thought it right to declare that his name was not among them. But he must at the same time state, that he had mit. On any occasion, codeavoured to throw the smallest opposition is the way of the grant; and this he begged farther to observe would be his practice, whatever line the court was pursed to adopt. While respect to the legal objection, he last stated in the court of directors that he did not like to lay before the proprietors papers of a delicate and confidential pature. He thought the better mode would have been to declare that a letter had been received from Sir G. Barlow, which was the only document in their possession, and that they confially agreed to the truth of every word in that letter. This was his proposition, and if it had been agreed to, would perhaps have saved them some trouble. He thought it a pity, if a legal doubt existed, that it should not be at once cleared up; by acting differently there would be a divided court, whereas unanimity might be obtained if a legal opinion were given. If they aseleted Sir G. Barlow at all, let it be in a legal manner. - (Hear, hear !) By that means the period of his anxiety would be really shortened; since, if they proceeded illegally, they would be obliged to undo all that they had done.

The Chairman said, the hou, director who had just sat down must recollect, that the letter be alluded to was not a document in the possession of the court of directors, but a communication from Sir G. Barlow to a member of the court, who, at the period when it was written.

filled the chair.

Mr. Bebb deemed the letter in question to be a private letter, written to him, at his particular request, in order that he might be enabled to state to the court of directors what Sir G. Barlow's fortune was. That letter was tend as part of a speech in the court of directors. If the peopeletors called for it, he conceived that he might be permitted to give it up; but, if they did not, he had no doubt; in his own mind, that the by-law was complied with.

Mr. Impey said, if the court of directors were in possession of bonn fide documents, they were certainly bound to produce them; but this private letter was not such a document as the by-law contemplated. As the matter now stood, it appeared to be an oral communication, drawn from the knowledge which an

hot, director had derived from this private letter. If they called for it, the hon, director might refuse it; or he might not be able to produce it, in consequence of its being destroyed. How, then, were they to get at it? The question was, "In sair G. Barlow's fortune so small that he cannot live as he neglit to live, considering his high rank and the honours conferred on him?" If the court of propietors demanded more documents to consince them of this, they must be produced; but if they agree that the directors came to a just and correct deficien, he conselved they would be perfectly safe in voting for the motion.

Mr. Guhagan said, when he saw the learned gent, (Mr. Jackson) taking up the case in so strong and poluted a manner, as one of the profession he felt great diffutence in dissenting from his opinion. After, however, repdieg the papers which he held in his hand, he was compelled to dissent from the opinion which he had giren on the provisions of the by law, as applicable to this case. On a former occusion, when that by law was under discussion, it appeared to him (and he said It without meaning any disparagement to the committee which was the parent of it) to have a most mischlerous tendeacy, and for this reason : might not a case arise, where the directors came to a resolution to grant a pension, on real bond fide documents, and yet of so delicate a nature, in every point of view-even to a public point of view, leaving the individual out of the question—that it would be highly improper to submit those documents to general inspection? According to this law, if any hon, proprietor discovered that a document, even of the most peculiarly delicate nature, had come under the cognizance of the afficectors, he might preyear the court from agreeing to the resolution of the executive body, until, contracy perhaps to the general feeling of the proprietors, that document was produced t therefore, he conceived the law had a mischlerons tendency. In the present in-stance, if it had not been for what the ban director (Mr. Bebb) had said, the proprietors would not have known that the court of directors had this letter before them; for the paper that had been so much referred to did not make that there were any documents. It merely spid, " the part have not thought it necessary to add any specific detail of the farence of Sir G. Barlow, but they pledge thomselves, from evidence before them, that his ustana are fundequate to support his rank."-Non constat that the evidence here spoken of was documentary evidence. It might have been parole evidence, received by the hop, director from Sir George Barlow, to whose word he had given credence with honographe candour and confidence. The

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resolution set forth " the long and faithful services, and the luadequate fortune" of Sir G. Barlow, as the grounds for granting this pension. The report said, "the existence of these grounds is detailed in the papers hereunto annexed." And so it was, as far as the documents in the possession of the directors extended. The first ground was clearly shewn; and, with respect to the second, they had no document to produce, since the letter which had been alluded to was not an authentle record. The records of the Company afforded complete evidence of Sir G. Barlow's "long and faithful services;" but, with respect to the other ground, 44 that his fortune was inadequate to support his rank," no eridence exlated. Could they, he would sak, compel a gentleman to give up a private communica-It was impossible the learned gent, could push his argument so far as that. The by-law could not exact to very rigid an interpretation. It ordained, that a resolution, in the form of a report, should be submitted to the court, and that the documents on which such reso-Jution was formed should he left open for the inspection of the proprietors." Now the documents on which the directors had come to this resolution were laid on the They might have a variety of grounds for recommending a pension; but did it follow that they must adduce documentary evidence in support of each of these grounds? He would contend that the law was complled with, if documents were produced to substantiate one undicient ground. Here the " long and mithful services" of the individual formed a sufficient ground. Of that, documentary evidence was given, and this was enough to bring the resolution fully within the letter and apirit of the by-law. It was begging the question, it was throwing away words, to ask for documents respecting the accord ground, when they had been informed by the hon, chairman and the hon, director below him (Mr. Bebb) that none such existed on record.

Mr. Righy said, if it were usual to conduct the affairs of a great public body, like the East India Company, on principles of feeling and delicacy, those who were present would, he was convinced, readily agree, that no objection of the nature of that which was then before the court ought to have been made. But feeling and delicacy, however estimable and honourable, were only flowers of the mind, and could not enter into the grave deliberations of those who governed nations and conducted stupendous affairs. They should, on all occasions, look to the great and established principles of law; and when once they devlated from those principles, they would lose that respect their they should be must anxious to

maintaln and to extend. This appeared to be a claim on the part of the friends of, he dared to say, a very meritorious and respectable individual, to increase his private fortune, whether great or small. No subject could come before them more likely to awaken their feelings than one which respected the private affairs of an individual. He admired the maxim, " bis dat qui cito dat ;" but he did not think it would be prodent to overlook their established laws, in their haste to afford relief. If they made a grant, he wished it to be made legally and liberally, in a manner worthy of their greatness, and calculated to render it more acceptable to the individual on whom their bounty was bestowed. 'The question here was not between the friends and the opponents of this pension: it was to be considered as a matter of precedent, to be quoted hereafter, however vitally important to the interests of the Company, whether age or no, their by-laws were to be dispensed with, or a suspicion sent abroad that they were dispensed with? He paid every respect to a document signed by so many directors, but they could not be too cautious in their proceedings. When they looked to the body by whom the affairs of the Company were controlled, when they recollected that the eyes of the British public were fixed on the conduct of the Company, they ought to act so as to prevent that conduct from being quoted against them on another day. The question was, had the directors laid a substantial case before that court? Had they dispensed with the production of that evidence to which they had directly alluded? It was urged as a successful argument, that the evidence might have been purole, and therefore that it was unnecessary to state it. But it could not be forgotten that a letter was admitted to have been read. To meet this circumstance, gentlemen talked of a private letter to a public officer, on the public business of the Company; a letter, too, which was the basis and groundwork of the opinion stated by the directors, which must always have great weight with the proprietors. For his own part, he very much doubted whether private letters to public officers, on the public affairs of the Company, did not immediately become the property of the Company, and not that of those private individuals. As it appeared that an opinion had been formed on evidence not before the court, he should give his hearty assent to the motion for adjournment.

Mr. Howorth said, an hon proprietor (Mr. Gainagan) having charged the committee of by-laws with being the parent of a mischievous law, he would presently state to him what mischiefs it was intended to produce. But he would, in

the first place, ask him, why the ardour of his eloquence slept when the by-law was brought forward? Why did he not then object to it? Why dld he select this particular occasion to abuse a hylaw that had received the unanimous sanction of the court? - (Hear, hear !) it was not a very pleasant situation to be a member of the committee of by-laws. It was a court of inquisition, and many of their acts went to restrain some power exercised by the court of directors. He knew not, however, why they should be blamed, when the proprietors uniformly concurred in their opinion. The first mischief intended by this by-law was, to protect the fands of the Company from being improperly dissipated. The second contemplated mischief was, to arm the directors, who were marticularly situated with respect to application for favours, with a power that would render them less frequent. Being elected by the proprietors, they could not always refuse, with a good grace, to assist a friend who had uniformly served them. Now, when an application was made to them, they might say " I am ready to promote your object, but the ordeal you must go through is this: I cannot support your claim without stating it to the Proprietors at large, without affording them an opportunity of forming their Judgment, whether you deserve to be assisted or not." -(Hear, hear /) He should now proceed, with great diffidence, to express his sense of the situation in which the court at present stood. If the Court of Directors had been content with the first assertion, and recommended the pension on the ground of" long and faithful services," he conscientiously believed there was not a member in the court who would not have agreed to it. If they had agreed to confine the resolution to the first ground, no farther documents would have been required but those before the Court. But, as they had gone farther, and stated another reason for the grant, it was necessary that they should produce the documents by which it was supported. He would give his vote for the proposition, when it came regularly before the court, which was not the case at present. The executive body thought proper to make an assertion, "that the moderate for-tune of Sir George Barlow was inadequate to support his rank and dignity;" they had stated that evidence of this fact was to be found in the collection of papers annexed to the report; but it did happen that there was not a single document on that subject before the directors them-selves,—(Hear, Lear.) They had, it appeared, come to a resolution of great importance, without being bond fide in possession of those documents by which they could be enabled to proceed regularly.

This was evident on the face of the proceedings. So sensible were the directors of their lapse on that occasion, that they had thought proper to tack to the documents a paper, abounding in every species of informality, which called on the Proprietors to decide by their feelings. Every man must feel the lavidiousness of demanding from Sir G. Barlow an account of every alxpence he possessed in the world; but the directors themselves had occasioned this. They put themselves in the power of the Proprietors, and then, to remove all difficulty, they solicit them to violate a by-law. The court of directors piedged themselves to the truth of their assertion with respect to Sir O. Barlow's property, and yet they declared that they had no documents to support that assertion. Under all the circumstances of the case, the by-law was not complied with; and if they now proceeded, it would form a prece-dent hereafter which might and would lead to mischief. He therefore agreed with those who were in favour of an adjournment, on the ground that the opinion of their law-officer ought to be taken, to inform the proprietors whether the resolution could in this shape be legally passed. Sir G. Barlow's friends were present, and if the question were pushed to a division would undoubtedly prevail; but those who counselled such a proceeding would be liable to the stigma, that they had not consulted the law officer of the Company as they ought to have done.

Mir. Gahagan, in explanation, said, he did not mean to impute any mischevious intention to the committee of by-lawa. Measures which were adopted with the best intention had been often found practically mischlavous; a fact which their parliamentary history abundantly proved.

Mr. Impey wished to suggest something that would put an end to that want of unanimity which he was sorry to see prevail in the court. It must be pleasant to the friends of Sir G. Barlow to observe, that with respect to his merit there was no dissentient voice, that all admitted him to have been a good and meritorious servant. The question in dispute was, whether the by-law had been properly complied with or not. It was, he conceived, important, before the business was decided, that the opinion of their law officers should be taken; but that circumstance need not interfere with the present proceeding. The first stage of the grant might be gone through, and the opinion could be taken before the subject were again brought under the consideration of the court. If, then, the proceeding were deemed legal, no much time would have been saved; if.

however, it were considered integular, ther must commence de novo.

hir. Loconder said, after the specific of the hon, chairman of the committee, who best knew the intent and menning of his own law, they could not fly in the face of an earlie body in order to favour an individual.

ble, R. Jackson was of opinion, that the course proposed by his learned friend who had just sat down could not be legally adopted, in order to set at rest, for the present, all the objections that had been urged. Would they be justified in acting illegally once, under the promise that they would not be called on to not illegally a second time? For bis own part, he would not do any thing now that would pledge him to a particular Hoe of conduct hereafter. If Sir G. Barlow were a man of fortune, he certainly would not vote for this grant; but if, having filled great offices; if, having enjoyed the most elevated situations, he still continued virtuously poor, then his vote was much at the service of Sir G. Burlow. But as no means were afforded him by which be could judge of that fortune, would be not disparage the dead and disgrace the living if he did not take some notice of the circumstance. As an Englishman, he would concede the motion; but still it appeared to him to be necessary that the friends of Siz G. Barlow should prove to the court that he was poor, and perded this assistance. He was carry to use the word " poor," but the nature of the application rendered it unavoidable. If a case of that sort. were made out, he would provide liberally and bountifully for the man who had filled the situation of Governor-gen, of Bengal, but he would take care that he did it legally. The hoo. Deputy Chairman had used expressions which, if he (Mr. Jackson) were not a little accustomed to them, would have created some degree of pain. The hon, deputy had observed how tauch he dealt in words. Certain it was, however, that he meant to deal in facts; and if in endeavouring to do so he had used more words than the hon, deputy, he hoped that hos, gentleman would impute something to habit, something to real; in short, that he would attribute his manner to any thing rather than to a wish to mislead a brother proprietor from the true light in which this question should be viewed. The hon, deputy, anked, " suppose the case rested us oral evidence, what then could have been done?" He would answer, thus if Sir G. Barlow appeared in the court of directors, and stated that his fortune was so and so, and that such declaration was afterwants notified to the court of proprictors, that proceeding would be suffi-cient for every purpose. It would be an oral transaction, which, of course, would

be minuted among the proceedings of the court of directors. But, as the matter new stood, it came to this, that no document existed on the subject; aithough they were told "that the existence of those grounds (one of which was Sir G. Barlow's moderate fortune) is evidenced and more fully detailed in the collection of papers bereuato asnexed, which constitute the documents upon which the foregoing resulutlop has been formed." He did not want to know, from any feeling of fille curiosity, the exact extent of Sir G. Barlow's fortune. As he had said, in another place, he would not give sixpence to look over the rental of every man in the country. But it was right that they should be made acquainted with the ground on which this recommendation proceeded, for on that they were to exercise their best judgment. On a former occasion, an bon, proprietor (Mr. Morris) had, in the name of Sir G. Barlow, disclaimed the grant of a peasion on any other ground except the transcendent merits of that individual. The court of director, and that bon, proprietor, were therefore at variance, because the former assigned as a reason for voting this penclose, not merely the merits of Sir George Barlow, but the pancity of his fortune. Yet, while they did this, they, one and all, got up, and declared that there were to documents on which this ground of retommendation was founded. What did Sir G. Barlow say, in the letter addressed by him to the Court of Directors, and which had been laid before the proprietorn? " The situation (said be, in terms) in which I now find pryoclf, after devoting my life to the acrvice of the East-India Company, and the disappointment of the expectations of distinguished honours and rewards which were held out to me, are known," (to whom? asked Mr. Jackson) "to the hou, court of directors unless it be with respect to the exact amount of my private fortune, and that ulso is detailed to a letter," (addressed to whom? again demanded Mr. Jackson) " to a gentleman, who at the time was chairman of the East-India Company." To him, it appeared, a full disclosure was made. He was very much mistaken if there were one man in the court who did not think, painful in the feeling was, that the course now paraued was calculated to engender doobt; those who were truwilling to remove that doubt, though they might be the advocates of Sir G. Barlow's fortune, were the enemies of his character. An impression, he believed, was known to prevail, that Sir G. Burlow was not in such reduced circumstances asthey had been given to understand; and that impression would be still further strengthened by the mysterious manner in

which his friends were conducting this business. He meant not to say that such an impression was supported on solid grounds; but he, for one, never would assent to this proposition until he was satisacil of its propriety and justice, in the way which the by-law and the act of parliament intended he should be satisfied, Suppose, however, that they should prematurely agree to this resolution; did it follow that the president of the board of control, who would be called on to attest under his signature the truth and validity of the proposition; did it follow, he naked, that he would be satisfied, because the general court, from motives of delicacy, concurred in it? Would it be enough for him to know that the directora gave their word as to the correctness of the recommendation, and that the proprietors took it; and then, passing by all law, that which the legislature had cuacted as well as their own by-law, they proceeded to vote away a large sum of money? Was it safe for Sir G. Barlow that they should go on in this manuer? Was it creditable to lile public fame that they should frasten the grant in this precipitate way? Did his triends recollect that even after it had passed the board of control, it had to go through another ordeal? Within a certain period after it was agreed to, it must be formally laid before parliament. Had they forgotten that It was necessary to lay before parliament an account of all grants of this nature? Did they well consider the feelings which parliament entertained with respect to the Company? Above all things, had it not entered their minds that there were some members of parliament who could not suffer the matter to pass in ailence without flying from their duty? Was if, then, sale to provoke a parliamentary inquiry; for before parliament the question must ultimately come, if those in whose presence they were acting this day, chose to institute it. Let Sir G. Barlow's friends weigh all these circumstances, let them well consider far it was right or prudent to run such evident risk. Some hon, proprietors objected to the adjournment on account of the delay; but surely it was better to wait a little, and by that delay to insure the validity of their proceedings. the validity of their proceedings. eides, the delay need not be for any considerable period. Suppose Sir G. Barlow, observing the situation in which the court stood, was pleased to-morrow to state to the chairs, " Geutlemen, the aggregate of my fortune is so much, and I leave the rest to yourselves." Such a notification would be sufficient with respect to the question of fortune, leaving the other point, the merits of his administration, to be afterwards gone into; for he (Mr. Jackson) claimed for himself the

right of discussing that subject. If any gentleman imagined that his conduct was influenced by a desire to wound the dignity of Sir G. Barlow, or that it arose from a wish to prevent him from receiving a boon which would enable him to spend the close of his life in honourable affinence, he did him a serious injustice. His object was, to take care that nothing was done irregularly. He thought the executive body ought to proceed cautiously on this occasion, since it was not the first time they had made a mistake similar to that which he now endeavoured to guard against. It was not long since this question was before under consideration, and it was then found necessary, in consequence of non-compliance with the same by-law, cap. 6, sec. 19, to begin de novo. The hon, deputy chairman had then the candour to say that, on reflection, he believed he was wrong in his view of the law. This shewed that hon, directors were not more infallfble than he was himself, let the present question of law turn out as it might,

The Deputy Chairman said, he was perfectly satisfied that, in the former instance to which the learned gentleman had alluded, he was wrong; and he stated his opinion to that effect. Not having on that occasion heard the opinion of their learned counsel on the subject, he had taken a mistaken view of the question. He believed, however, that in this instance the view he had taken of the point was quite correct, and therefore learned gentleman could not expect him to depart hastly from his opinion.

Mr. Wilson said, he was sorry this question had been met by so much special pleading. He placed perfect confidence In what had fallen from the gentlemen behind the bar; and in a case like this, where their liberality was appealed to, he conceived it was more hundsome to meet the question like men, than to argue it as lawyers. The resolution to which the directors had come, on the oral communication of Mr. Bebb, brought it, in his opinion, completely within the terms of the by-law, and rendered the call for documents futile. He conceived they might now proceed, perfectly free from incurring the censure of acting lilegally. He regretted that Sir G. Barlow's fortune was mentioned at all; his long and faithful services afforded auflicient ground for the recommendation.

An hon. Proprietor observed, that the progress of this grant had been before retarded because the by-law had not been complied with. That was not now the case. He would maintain that it was in this instance fully complied with, and he hoped they would at once proceed with a vote, the object of which was to grant relief to one of the Company's best and

most faithful servants. If he could read and understand words rightly, the resolution was strictly within the letter of the law. They were told, that with respect to Sir G, Barlow's fortune there were no documents on record; but the directors had stated that they were satisfied of the incompetence of his income to support the rank and dignity he held in society, As to any private paper, there was no computatory enactment which rendered it necessary to lay such a document before any one. He was exceedingly sorry to and that any member of the court of illrectors, to whom they entrusted the mapagement of their affairs with such entire confidence, should feel it necessary to account for his conduct before the proprictors. Is was sofficient for the proprietors to know that a majority of the directors approved of any measure, being well enurinced that every gentleman amongst them acted according to the dictates of his unbiassed judgment.

Mr. Grant said, he had listened with a great deal of attention to the organica(s mirasced against the present proceedings, Those arguments were intended to shew, that they could not, conformably with the provision of the by-law, legally proceed to vote this grant. He never was less satified with the conduct of any argument than he was with that which he had witnewed this day, in the attempt to prove that the court was called on to act irregularly. He hoped that those gentlemen from whose oplulous he dissented would not suppose that he sidnit any thing disrespectful when he stated his dissent. When an objection on a point of form was taken at a previous court, he admitted the ralidity of the objection, and was constance shewed that he was anxious to proceed regularly; but with respect to the proceedings of the present day, he was not less convinced that they were within the spirit and meaning of the bylaw, thun he was of the informality which was poluted out at the former court. It was said, and said truly, thus the vote. might have passed on the other general ground, " the long and faithful services of the individual." He agreed in the correctness of that proposition, and he also colocided in opinion with those whothought that the private letter, relative to the " moderate fortune" of Sir G. Barlow, was not, in any just scuse, a docucument that ought to be produced, since it was not on record. If gentlemen were prepared to maintain that the court of directors were not authorized to form a resolution except on written documents, they had taken an erroneous riew of the subject; yet auch appeared to be the girt of their argument : they seemed to suppose that the court of directors could not

proceed, unless documents were submitted to them which must afterwards appear on the recurds of the Company. When such documents existed it was right that they should be forthcoming; but surely gentlemen could not expect a director to go the length of stating that he had the rived a certain knowledge of the circumstances of an Individual, unless such knowledge was obtained through the medlups of a document forming a part of the Company's records, and therefore proper to be laid before them; yet it seemed that they wished to push their arguinest to that extent. It appeared most clearly to him, that if no mention had been made of Sir George Barlow's fortune they might have proceeded to consider and vote the resolution; because, independent of fortune, a sufficient ground was laid, which was supported by documentary evidence. If it had been brought forward on the ground of " long and faithful services," would have been quite audicient; and any other reason which might have been superaided, might, with perfect pro-priety, be considered as surplusage. Sepposing that no documents were produced in support of a particular ground of recommendation (other grounds being decidedly established), he did not think this circumstance rendered the proceeding lileral. If reasons of sufficient weight operated on the minds of the directors for introducing additional matter, and if any given ground of recommendation were properly supported, he conceived that the by-law was complied with. That they might have various reasons for agreeing In a recommendation highly farourable to the ladividul, but ansupported by documents, was very true; but was it to be said, because they did not bring all these circonstances forward, or, leaving brought them forward, because they did not adduce documents, that therefore a good and sufficient ground must go for nothing? Another point of argument was, that neither the feelings of the general court, nor of the court of directors, should he hinted at on such an occasion. Certainly those feelings ought not to be made the ground of any proceeding; but if, in addition to a sufficient ground, those feelings could be collisted in farour of a claimant, he was at a loss to see what objection could be fairly urged against them. It had been suggested by itla learned friend (Mr. Impey), that the resolution suight be suffered to pass one acage, subject to any opinion which their law officer might give, between the present and the next general court, as to the legality of the proceeding. If it were found illegal, the transaction of the present day would amount to nothing; if legal, one stage would be sparladed, and

they enold the sooner go on to the other. This proposition he conceived to be perfeetly reasonable. The learned gentleman (Alr. Jackson) buil conducted the whole argument on this decided assumption, that the thing was altogether filegal; but that was the point at Issue, that was the circumstance which had occusioned this diversity of ophilon. For his own part, he saw nothing in the letter or spirit of the bylaw which commanded them to desist. If one stage could be concluded, it would be so much the better. The opinion of counsel might afterwards be taken and laid before the proprietors when the question was again brought before them.

An Han. Proprietor said, he had come to the conclusion, that they were proceeding correctly on legal grounds. appeared that the court of directors were compelled, from the day on which public notice of a pension of more than 2001. was given, to submit to the inspection of the proprietors such documents as were connected with their resolution. Now, in this case they had done all that lay in their power to comply with that by-law. With respect to the fortune of Sir G. Barlow, they had unly parole testimony; the testimony of the hon, director, who had received a private and confidential letter; and, ouless they placed that gentlemun at the door of the court to answer every proprietor who pleased to ask him questions which he had already answered In the court of directors, how were they to procure that information on which so much stress had been laid? Here he wished to observe, that he claimed from the learned gentlemen (Mr. Jackson) that tribute to independence of character, and to disinterestedness in giving his vote, which he cheerfully conceded to him in return. The learned gentleman seemed to assume that this motion was only supported by the personal friends of Sir G. Barlow, to whom he especially appealed. He begged leave to tell the learned advocate, that he knew not Sir G. Barlow; but he knew a good deal of the affairs and politics of India; and he was ready to come to this rate (indeed, if the man were much greater, he would agree to it), because, the services of Sir G. Barlow appeared to him to have been highly honourable to himself and beneficial to the Company,- (Hear, hear !) He was perfeetly ready to meet the learned gentleman (certainly with noequal powers, but With a perfect conviction of the justice of his cause) on the broad ground of the public claims which Sir G. Barlow had on the Company. He hoped they would not grant till they came to a rote; and he wished the learned gentleman could be induced to withdraw his amendment, which was, in fact, an evasion of the question.

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Hume said, the hon gentlemen who filled the chairs had stated, in their speeches, that there were to documents before the court of directors relative to the formule of Sir G. Barlow. they said this, they must have entirely forgotten themselves; for be held in his hand a letter, dated the 21st of May, 1818, and addressed by Sir G. Barlow to the court of directors. Sir G. Barlow there stated, that " the exact amount of his fortune had been detailed to the late chairman, at his request." He, therefore, contended, that, in common justice and fairness, that detailed statement should be laid before the court. This was the more necessary, because the directors must have alluded to some document of this kind, when they said, " the existence of these grounds" (one of these being antalluess of fortune) " is cridenced and more fully detailed in the collection of papers hereauto nonexed." If thay did not produce this document, it would be

a complete deviation from the by-law. The Chairman-I did not assert that there were no documents. My position was, that there were no documents relative to Sir G. Barlow's fortune on the

records of the Company.

The Deputy Chaleman .- | stated expressly that there was a private letter to a former chairman, which I conceived was not that kind of document the directors were bound to produce, as it had not found its war among their records.

Mr. Home observed, that one ground of the recommendation rested on the vague assertion of inadequacy of fortune. Different men took very different views of that subject. Some considered £10,000 a year a moderate fortune, while others looked upon £5000 to be an surple prorision. With respect to the merits and services of Sir O. Barlow, documents were adduced In peder as far as possible, to do nwar any doubts on these points, and was it then too much to usk, since they had combined his moderate forme with his length of service, that evidence should be given of that also.

Mr. Great said, the hon, proprietor proceeded, as he often did, on a perfect misconception of the matter. The directors never cald there were no documents. How could they, when the letter of Sir G. Barlow to the court had been laid before the proprietors? The private letter. to a former chaleman, which was not un record, was the matter in quention. The public letter trated plainly enough that Sir G. Barlow's fortune was small. But, not satisfied with that declaration, the hon, proprietor would fain have the prirate letter, addressed to Mr. Behb, which the hour director, in his great solicitude to have the business fully explained, procured from Sir G. Barboy. Was if the

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wish of the court of proprietors that it should be faid before them?—(Hear, hour!) it was in the outset offered, but the court did not call for it. (Hear, hear!) The hon, gentlemen who opposed the resolution adhered tenaciously to their opinions, which they stated, as if they spoke the sense of the whole of the proprietors. But the court would not be inrued round on every occasion, when they strove by introducing opinions, unsupported by argument or evidence, to divert it from a legal and regular proceeding.

Mr. Hume-I say the law calls for this socument, and without it the court can-

not legally proceed.

The Deputy Chairman.—On the other hand, the opinion of unyelf, and of very many other gentlemen is, that the law has been complied with. I will not, therefore, defer to the opinion of the hon. proprietor, but to the opinion of the court.

Mr. Hebb said, he had, in the few words addressed by him to the proprietors, in the early part of the debate, expressed his willingness to lay the letter of Sir G. Barlow before the court, it could not therefore be supposed that any desire of concealment existed. Indeed, through the whole of the business, the court of illrectors had followed that course which was strictly proper and official. If the proprietors wished the letter to be laid before them, or to be read as part of his speech, he was ready to do either; but he would not be dictated to by any individual, however respectable his character, or however great his talent might be .-(Hear, hear!)

Mr. Howorth rose to a point of form only. Here was, a paper, unalgned and un thenticated, as according to the hylaw it ought to have been, and yet the cart of directors asked them to act on it. If they over-did the by-law, on their own heads be it; but certainly it was not com-

plet with.

'The Chairman then put the question,
'That the original words stand part of
the question," which was carried in the

affirmative almost unanimously.

The Chairman then put the main question, " to agree with the resolution of the court of directors for granting a pension of £1500 per annum to Sir G. H. Barlow,

from the 21st of May 1818."

Mr. Hume said, he had from the first reserved to himself the right of discussing the question, whether the services of Sir G. Barlow did or did not deserve this reward? That question was now before the court; and notwithstanding what had been stated by some hon, gentlemen, who and that there was not an individual amongst the proprietors who differed with respect to the merits of Sir G. Barlow, he could not help declaring that he was far from viewing many of his proceedings.

in a very farourable light. He was now, after a lupse of five or six years, brought suddenly before the public; and be felt, looking to all the circumstances, that he could not conscientiously concur in the proceeding. They were called on, contrary to the rules and regulations of the service, to grant a pension to a civil servant; he would therefore ask what those services were? The ordinary service of an Individual, connected with the civil department, could not entitle him to 3 pension. The question then was, did Sir G. Barlow, by any extraordinary service, deserve such a mark of approbation? For the purpose of ascertaining this, it would be but justice to the Company to bring the whole tenur of his couduct, from his first entering the service ut Bengal to the last moment when he was recalled, focluding his conduct while he was at the head of affairs at Madras, in regular review before them, that they might properly estimate his services. The duty of going into such a detail, painful as it was, was in a great measure saved him, by the reports which had been drawn up at different times relative to the proceedings of Sir G. Barlow, and which were signed by nine or ten of the oldest and most respectable directors. They had there fully expressed their opinion of Sir G. Barlow, and they were now called on in this public manner to explain why they had altered that opinion. No Fuglishman was ever placed at the head of a government abroad, whose conduct excited more animadversion in this country than that of Sir G. Barlow, and he concurred entirely in the opinion that had been entertained, both within and without the India house, that, whatever Sir G. Barlow's Intentions might have been (and he was willing to give him credit for good intentions) the results of his administration were far from prosperous. He regretted extremely that he was not present, when, at a former court, three hon, proprietors . spoke in favour of this grant, and in praise of Sir G. Barlow. They bad spoken of all his proceedings, in the highest strain of culogy; and yet the conduct of that gentleman had been over and over again condemned by the court of directors. There was scarcely a single act of his government that had not been censured by the company. He perceived, very clearly, what would be the fate of this motion: but, however adverse the feelings of the gentlemen might be towards the course he was pursuing, he had a duty to perform, and that duty he would strictly fulfil. Conformably with his sentiments on the subject, it was proper that he should examine the character of the

[.] Meurs, Morris, J. Chalmers, and Galagan.

services which Sir George Barlow had retalered the Company in India, in order that the proprietors might decide how far they entitled him to reword and approbation. If he passed over the proceedings of Sir George Barlow, military and civil, without observation, he would be virtually easting a atigms on the Com-pany's service. He would not state any thing from himself; he would not appeal to those who were labored by Sir George Barlow's conduct; but he would refer to documents, signed by eight or ten of the oldest and most respectable directors. He would quote what they had placed on record; what they had promulgated, not in the warmth of debate, or the heat of argument, but what had fallen from their pens, after due consideration, and was, in a conf and deliberate manner, automitted to the public. If, after the statement subscribed by them, gentlemen could assert, mar the whole of Sir G. Barlow's conduct was praise-worthy, and that all parties were favourable to his claim, they would pay but little respect to the opinion of those who had maturely considered, and gravely decided on his merits. He was willing to concede to Sir G. Barlow all the credit which his conduct in Bengal might be supposed to cutitle him to: but was it too much to say, when an individual, who had at one time conducted himself well, and, at a subsequent period, badly, presetted himself before them for rewardwas it, he wished to know, too much to require, under such circumstances, that the good and the bad should be reviewed together, and contrasted with each other? The common ontery, the common charge against Sir George Barlow, with respect to his proceedings in the military department - the history of the meeting and rebellion which occurred amongst the troops -he would bury in oblivion. There were, however, other parts of his conduct to which he was constrained to refer. was a disagreeable task; but, it should be recollected. If any thing unpleasant were elicited, that he was not to blame. blame was solely attributable to those zealous friends who brought forward Sir G. Barlow as an immaculate personage, as a being without fault. Had they not heard from a learned gentleman (Mr. Galagan) that ladia owed all its blessings and all its prosperity to the code and regulations which Sir G. Barlow had introduced? When this was boldly stated, he felt blusself bound to declare, that the rode and regulations, the adoption of which, It seemed, ought to insure Sir G. Barlow a statue of gold, were In part absolutely repealed, and almost entirely subserted. Those, therefore, who advocause his cause, ought to have adverted to any thing rather than that. The lengaed gentleman who had culogized the code,

had brought Sie G. Barlow to his depurture from Bengal, but he had scarcely sald a word about his conduct at Madras, He (Mr. Huase) believed, that, while he was in Bengal, Sir G. Barlow acted according to the best of his judgment; but the moment he landed at Madras, a most extrordinary change took place in bis conduct. It seemed as if a total alteration had been suddenly effected in his habits and disposition. There was scarcely one of the residents, civil or military, with whom he was not at variance. From various causes they became frritated: several of them suffered severe injury; and the establishment was, of course, considerably prejudiced. It was in this point of view that he looked at the couconduct of Sir G. Barbow, and these grounds of censore ought not to be lost sight of by the proprietors. He wished that those who applanded him for the fortitude, resolution, and manly decision he displayed at Madras, lead stated all the facts of the case. It would then perhaps have appeared, that their praise were somewhat overstrained. The conduct of Sir G. Barlow, on that occasion, was like that of a man, who, having set fire to like issuese, afterwards exerted blasself to extinguish the finnes. But, if the conduct of such a man were cited, would any rensonable individual lavish their praises on the latter act? Certainly not. They would be more inclined to consider and to censure the former. His conduct, in the case of Mr. Sherson, which had occupied that court for two or three days, was most objectionable; but it was only aspecimen of similar proceedings. He held in his leand a list of charges against Sir G. Barlow, for partial and oppressive conduct, signed by some gentlepien who were now behind the bar, and he never recollected to have seen alist hid before the public which contained so many and such serious charges. They referred, in the first place, to his luterference with the military and civil department, in a manner that created jealousy and disunion. On these points he meant not to expatiate, because Sir O. Harlow was luvested with a legal power over those departments. Those who staned the paper, however, seemed to have had proof positive that he misconducted himself; and he (Mr. Hume) had no doubt, when certain hon, directors consured his conduct, that they were eatistical what they did was correct. They spoke of him, as " forgetting the high situation of governor-general, in which he was placed, and acting contrary to the interests of the Company." He believed that ignorance of haront nature led Sic G. Barlow to act as he had done to many cases: a position which his conduct to Mr. Sherson, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Alphiland, Illustrated in a very striking

The learnest proprietor (Mr. Gahagan) might say, that there was a difference of opinion to the court of directors, with respect to the conduct of Sir G. Barlow. He would meet him on that point. He would call on him to weigh the opinions on each side, and he would soon see on which they preponderated. There was, however, in human nature, so strong a desire to throw a rell over past nelsfortunes, that few would be found willing to enter into such a detailed examination. He believed, at the time some of the directors consured the conduct of Sir G. Barlow, they acted instity and consciontionaly; they, in discharge of their duty, did that which distressed them considerably, and which, at the present period, they did not, perhaps, wish to have repeated. But, when the resolution was introduced with so much rulogy on the infirlded, when he was described as the most perfect of beings, it was more than human nature could bear, and it became necessary to refer to past proceedings. He called an those three hous gentlemen, to whom he had before alluded, to select an imprished of the purest fame, who had never been tainted by the breath of calmany, and to declare whether they could speak more blably of him than they had done of Sir G. Harlow? They should have entered lute a comparative view of his conduct, and said, " here he acred well, and here he acted ill," instead of bestowing indiscriminate praise and panegyrle on the while of his conduct. He was willing to astribute the evil acts done by Sir G. Barlow (and no man could say that many of these were not evil, whatever his intention might be) to want of Judgment, and not in any haproper design. Her, let them have arisen from whatsoever source they neight, they must be taken into the account, when his merits were brought under consideration. He would pass over the whole detail of leritated feelings which his conduct occasioned in the civil depuriment, as well as his proceedings with respect to the tallicary department, and rontime blaself alone to the third and fast anbject of charge, his interference with the courts of justice. They were the courts of our sovereign the king, to which every person might apply for redress, and yet he thought proper to interfere with them. (Mr. Gahagan here inquired whether the hon, proprietor had any proof? Mr. Hume answered, that he had proof, He was then proceeding to read a protest entered late by certain directors, on the 6th of August, 1211, against permitting Sir G. Barlow to remain in India, in which the wannipled errors of his administration" were spoken of-when be was later rupted by

An Hon. Proprietor, who observed, that

it would perhaps be necessary to read a great many documents in answer to those referred to by Mr. Home, and thus the cours would be detained all pight.

Mr. Hume said, it would be unjust to Sir G. Barlow, If the hou, proprietor, or any other gentleman, wished to adduce any thing in favour of him, to softer the lateness of the hour to interfere with their intention. But, on the other hand, if the hon, proprietor had become weary of the discussion, it was in his power to withdraw. There seemed to be a strange disposition in the minds of some gentlemen to get rid of this question as speedily as possible. But if hon, proprietors proceeded in this usanner, and interrupted him, he would be under the necessity of residing the whole of the documents, instrad of contenting himself with extracts, There was no alternative. He begged to tell the hon, proprietor, that they were not met to decide by clamone, but to consider whether the arguments advanced by the friends of Sir G. Barlow were sufficient to justify the grant. He now, once for all, declared that he cherished no ill feeling towards Sir G. Barlow, who had never injured him or any of les friends; he acted solely found a sense of the ducy he owed to their Imilan establishments. When the hand of injustice was raised in India, that court was the tribunal before which the circumstances ought to be exposed; and, on the present occasion, be felt that he was exerting his voice in fayour of those who had been uppressed by the measures of Sir G. Barlow, conduct of those who administered the government of India ought always to be strictly scrutinized; especially as the distauce of the situation was the cause of playing more power in the bands of those who were sent out there, than they were accustomed to see exercised in England. At the period to which he referred. namely, the 6th of August, 1811, a division on a proposition for the recall of Sir G. Barlow took place in the court of directors, and he was allowed to remain in India by a unjority of two. In the process, which was drawn up in cousequeure, the dissentients spoke of Sir G. Barlow's " arbitrary conduct in the cleff and military departments, which but led to a state of irritation." This might appear to be a general assertion, but it was undoubtedly founded on particular facts : facts which be defied any man to controtert. He had examined the documents in which those faces were contained, and he could decidedly store, that not a single conclusion which had been drawn from them was in any degree overstreached. In a letter addressed to the court of directors, on the 5th of Feb. 1810, it was acknowledged that, " placed in the circumstances in which Sir George Barlow

then stood, he was totally unfit for his situation."

Mr. Puttison wished to say a few words, with reference to the line of conduct the hou, proprietor was pursuing, which, he conceived, was likely to subject the court to great inconvenience.-The hon, proprietor was proceeding to enter listo a detailed statement of the conduct of Sir G. Barlow; but, he thought, when they were met to give comfort and satisfaction to the last days of a public man, however he might, he his (Mr. Pattison's) opinion, and in the opinion of others, have erred in judgment, it was extremely hard upon those, who, at a former period, felt strongly with respect to his conduct, to have expressions recalled to their minds, which they were auxious and desirous, if possible, to forget .-(Hear, hear!)-He really thought the hou, proprietor was travelling in a very invidious course, a course which must lead to an inextricable laborinth of matements and assertions on each side. Even if the compact of Sir G. Barlow, when he was at the head of the Madras government, were brought forward, usuch diversity of opiulon would be found to exist on that polat. It was, however, acknowledged on all hands, that he was a most estimable servant, when he administered the government of the Company in Bengal .-Here there was an unimpeachable ground for agreeing to the grant. There were certainly strong doubts whether his conduct in Madras was beneficial to the Company; but this praise was conceiled to him by all, that, when the direful mischief broke out, which threatened the destruction of their ludian pussessions, Sir George Barlow behaved like a hero.-(Hear, hear !)-He would not stop to inquire, whether the proceedings of Sir George Barlow occasioned the disturbance as Madras. He would look to his early life, passed in the service of the Company in Bengal, and he would also recollect, that his days, which had been devoted to their interest, were now drawing to a rlose. Were not these circumstances suf-Scient to authorize this vote?-(Here the han, director appeared to be much offected.)-The court would excuse the tremelousness of his voice, which was caused by the deep interest he felt to the question .- (Henr, henr !)-When it was stated, la one part of the report, that the fortune of Sle O. Barlow was small, and, in another, that he had surved the Company long and faithfully, he thought the hop, proprietor bad taken a very nofriendly course, when he adverted to circomsumees which had better be buried in oblivion.- (Hear, hear.)—He begeed for himself (although he would not disarow a single word he had ever written or ut-tered with respect to Sir G, Barlow) that

the hon, proprietor would space him the pain of hearing those sentiments repeated which, at a former period, he had deened it necessary to place on record,—(Hen), hear, I)

Mr. Hume said, he felt that he was placed in a very disagreeable situation; but that should not deter him from performing his duty. When gentlemen challenged his statements, and collect for facts, he could adopt no other course but the one he had taken. If he had been treated otherwise, he would have confined himself to a very few points, which would have been sufficient to shew that his opposition to the vote was well founded, and that the unqualified praise which laid been larished on Sir G. Burlow was not deserved. He was driven to pursue the line of conduct which he had adopted, by the friends of Sir G. Barlow, who disputed the truth of what he had advanced. Having entered his protest against the general sweeping approbation which some gentlemen bestowed on Sir G. Barlow's conduct, he was quite disposed to dispease with an investigation of his proceedings, while he filled the situation of governor-goneral of Judia. He would now call the attention of the court to Sir G. Barlow's interference with the courts of justice. The public letter of the court of directors, in 1807, called on Sir G. Barlow, in the most especial manner, to watch over and goard the public purse la-India from fraudulent claims that were daily made on it, by pretended creditors of the nabob of the Carnatic. The directors exharted him to exert all the means in his power to detect forgeries; which, they stated, had risen to an enormously large amount. Here it was that be next severely reusured Sir G. Barlow, who, instead of acting as the court of directors had commanded almi, thought fit, in onunlucky hour, to protect the very pertons who were suspected. An individual, who was charged, on the early of two persons, with forgery, and who nuclit to have taken his trial before a jury, was, by the power of Sir G. Barlow, dismissed out of custody. This, he thought, was an act of over-nuthurity, and an updue interference with the law of the land. He next had to state, that when a jury had althmately found this individual guiter of forging a bond on the Company, Sir G. Barlow threw the shield of power over him, and screened him from meeted punishment, by procueing a purdon. The jury who had found this must guilty were marked out for rengence. They were punished as far as Sir G. Barlow's power extended, for during to do their date. One individual, older in the service than SirG. Barlow, was removed, because he codeavoured to save the funds of the Lomeony from peculation. He complained particu-

larly of the proceeding of Sir G Barlow in removing Mr. Maitland from his situation, and thus punishing an boacst juryman .-The very week the pardon of the king arrived in India, a pardon which was to save from punishment one who had been found guilty of fornery, the Individual put an end to his existence. He had stated that he could cover the whole of his forgeries; but the very week in which his pardon arrived, conscious that his misdeeds must be discovered, he destroyed himself, knowing that he was unable to meet the proof which must rise in judgment against him. All this might have been done without Sir G. Barlow's meaning it, but it was impossible for him not to know the atrong feeling which his conduct excited; and a knowledge of that feeling should have luduced him to pursue a different line of conduct. He would not make any remarks on the conduct of the principal law officer, on the occasion to which he had alluded, as he was now dead; but, supposing Sir G. Barlow to have been misled by the misrepresentations of persons, under the influence of whose opinions he acted, still he could not hold him free from blame; he must still consider him as having been guilty of actions which left some degree of stain on No character. In no one instance that he knew of, looking to his conduct as it was connected with the civil and military departments, and with the courts of justice, had be done any thing that fairly entitled him for the vote now recommended, which went to copler on him a pension of £1,500 a year. Under all the circumstances, as ha grant was entirely too much. He un realled by the court of directors (an absolute feeling which was perally entertained by Individuals, both to me and behind the bar, a feeling which the governor-general (Lord Mintol also cherished, that it was not or proper to leave him in India. They led a right, in discussing this question, not only to consider the intentions of Sir George Barlow In his different - t, but also the general effect of his conduct on the welfare of the Company. In his opinion, a pennion of £1,500 a year " n great deal too much, for he was by in means satisfied that Sir G. Barlow was that poor man he was represented in bc. When he was at Bognor elghteen m ntl s ago, he was informed that Sir 6. Barlow had purchased an estate there, the mere keeping up of which would requite 13,000 per annum. There was, at that time, no talk of a pension, and if, when he was burdened with a large family, be could make so extensive a purcharc, he was led very much to doubt Sir G. Barlow's poverty. They were remind-ed, in the resolution, of the honours that be wascered on Sir G. Barlow by

his Majesty, and this was urged as a reason for voting the pension. He, however, protested against the doctrine, that because his Majesty was pleased to confer honours on individuals who had been in their service, they were therefore, to burden the fonds of the Company with enormous pensions, to enable them to support those honours with becoming dignity. As he could not, on the whole, discover any good grounds for making the grant perposed, he should undoubtedly vote against the resolution.

Mr. Righy said, if warmth of feeling had carried the friends of Sir G. Barlow too far lo expressing their admiration of his conduct, it could not be dealed, that those who opposed the motion were no less ardent and vehement in their censure. If Sir G. Barlow had performed long and falthful public services, he conceived they might fairly come to the resolution proposed by the court of directors, because it was admitted, that whatever error be might have been guilty of, his head, and not his heart, was to biame .- (Hear, hear!) He thought it would be as well to pass over in allence those acts of Sir G. Barlow which appeared censurable, since, as had been candidly stated by an hon. director (Mr. Pattison), whose observations had made a considerable impression on the court, the recital of those circumstances could only be productive of

Mr. Edmonston said, he had an opportunity of personally knowing the sentiments which Lord Minne entertained with respect to Sir G. Barlow. He well knew that his lordship had the highest opinion of his talents and integrity. — (Hear, hear.) No man could speak in more exalted terms of another than Lord Minto did of Sir G. Barlow in his (Mr. Edmonston's) hearing. He expected that Sir G. Barlow would have received the highest behours from his sovereign, and he was the beauer of a letter to Sir George on that very subject. — (Hear, hear!)

Mr. Gahagan expressed his surprise, that the hop. proprietor (Mr. Hume), who was a member of another assembly, distinguished for the regularity of its proceedings, should have acted no perfeetly out of order, as to allude, on the present occarion, to what took place in the course of a former debate. If the hon, proprietor had been in court when, some time alnce, he raised his feeble voice in apport of Sir G. Barlow, he would have found that he had stated the opinions of others with respect to that particular code to which the hon, proprietor had aliuded, and which he well knew was about to be revised. He had stated the opinions of Marquis Cornwallis and Marquis Wellestey, who, in speaking of Sir G. Barlow referred to that code,

and expressed their admiration of its sa-Intary tendency. He had not panegyrised it, but he had quoted the sentiments of those who had done so, after having the best opportunity of considering its effects; and, though time might render it necessary to amend it, still that circumstance did not detract from the merit of him by whom it was originally projected. The hon, proprietor had taken a curious course of argument to-day, and notwithstanding the feeling and eloquent appeal of the hon, director, who had en-treated him to avoid the statement of sentiments which, though he did disavow, it was painful for him to hear, he proceeded to state every unfavourable circumstance he could think of, without ouce turning to the bright side of the picture. The course of argument puraued by the bon- proprietor would bring them to this :- " Never select for consideration that period of a man's life, durlug which his services have been meritorious and worthy of gratitude. No, look only to such and such a time, when, from particular circumstances, worthy and well-intentioned people were induced to ccusure hlm." Could any thing be more unjust than such a proposition? If such an argument were successful, what would become of the proposition for raising a statue to the memory of Warren Hastings? Might it not be sald, " We will not vote a statue to his memory, great as were his talents, and incorruptible as was his inecgrity, because there are periods of his life (shame to the history of this country) when directors, unbles, senators, were leagued against film; when even that great man, Mr. Burke himself, denominated him " a spider of hell!" Surely they would not at this time of day adopt such a principle: they would rather erect his statue, and declare that, " notwithstanding all our former opiplons, we have just reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Warren Hastings; and, taking him for all in all, we must algualize his merits with a statue !" One of the fatalities connected with the administration of the Indian government, was, that every one who governed well, with perhaps the exception of Lord Cornwallis, was subjected to some species of persecution. This was the case with Marquis Wellesley, one of the greatest men that ever went out to Indla. Even he dld not escape. Was there not a chattering man of the name of Paul, who called on the house of commons to Impeach him? But who now thought of Paul or his ridiculous charges? Still, however, the proceeding must have been painful to the noble Marquis's feelings, when, day after slay, the table of the house of commous was covered with papers relative to his administration. Again, let them con-

sider the case of Lord Melville, to whom India was more indebted than to any other man he knew. Was not he impeached. and formally brought to trial . He doubted not that the honourable directors who censured the conduct of Slr G. Barlow. conceived that they were doing their daty at the time. But the hon, proprietor who mentioned the circumstance, should have said, in fairness, that though seven or eight gentlemen disapproved of his conduct, the majority of the court of directors were apposed to them in opinion. and conceived that Sir G. Barlow had acted well .- (Hear, hear !)-lie would admit, if protection had been held out to mulefactors, or if Mr. Maitland's dismissal originated in an Improper feeling, such conduct would have been exceedingly reprelicusible. But nothing of the kind was proved. With respect to the case of Mr. Sherson, it appeared to him that that individual had beliaved very improperly. He had never entertained but one opinion with reference to Mr. Sherson's case, and he would now openly state, that in his mind, Mr. Shernon's conduct fully deserved the treatment which he had experienced. The hon, proprietor had spoken of Sir G. Barlow's interference with the courts of justice. But what proof had he given of the truth of so serious an assertion? On what ground did he rest has statement? Had any representation been made in which Sir G. Barlow was charged with this lilegal interference? Ded the courts themselves complain? Did the chief justice at Madras, or any of the other judges, raise their voice again t S r G. Barlow? No complaint of the kind had ever been made; and yet, if they credited the statement of the hou, proprietor, it would seem that a conspiracy exited to retard the progress of justice; may 'more, that Sir G. Barlow so clogged its wheels, as to prevent the chariot of justice from moving in its ordinary course! With respect to his removal of certain Individuals, it was not done with any base or sinister view. The military rebellion, that odlous rebellion which he had put down, excited so much clamour and irritation in the winds of some of the Company's civil servants, that Sir G. Barlow, felt it necessary to send them away, in order to shew how decidedly he disapproved of their conduct. Mr. Offver was removed after the conviction of Rao Redy Mow, the ladividual to whom the hou. proprietor had alluded. That removal, however, dld not take place, because Mr. Oliver was one of those who brought the culprit in guilty, but because his conduct la other respects was displeasing to Sir G. Barlow. He mentioned Mr. Oliver (who was a most moral and honograble man, and a particular friend of his), because he was the first individual that pre-

sented Marself to his wind. Sir G. Barlow, perceiving that clampar and infitation were predominant, sent away certain ladividuals, whose conduct he conceived was calculated to keep that clamour and that legitation alive. But no man who fairly investigated the subject, could come to the conclusion that he removed them from the presidency because they had found Itao Bedy Mow guilty. The han, proprietor next asserted, that Sir G. Burlow procured a parrion for this convicted felon. This too was errogeous: the court procured the pardon. Sir G. Barlow had sothing to do with it. The chief Justice of the court, thinking that the verdict was against evidence, recommended the ladividual to mercy. It was entirely ab net of the court itself, and Sir G. Barlow was as completely clear of it as the hou, proprietor who made the accusation. With respect to Sir G. Barlow's conduct when at the head of the Madras government, with respect to his alleged but noproved interference with the courts of Justice, with respect to the course be was represented to have pursued towards the civil and sullitary departments; and these points, he would ask, detract from the overwhelming mass of acknowledged secvice, on which they were called to agree to the proposition then before the court? It was not on account of his conduct while at Madens, but for his distinguished general services, that they were asked in reward blin. He would repeat what had already been said by an bon, proprietor, that Lord blinto entertained a very bighopinion of Sir G. Bartow; and if he had alternal that opinion, it only shewed that he was inconsistent with blusself, and held different opinions at different periods. It had spoken warmly on this necession, because he felt most strongly the merits of Sir G. Bartow, than whom he believed the East India Company never had a more zealous or homomrable servant.—(Hear, hear t)

Mr. R. Jackson said, that he would, at a future court, proposed a question to the gentlemen behind the bar, which he would now state, in order that they might be prepared to answer it. He would ask of them whether they would indulge lainself, or any other of the proprieturs, with some idea, some account, that would enable bim to guess at the aggregate amount of Sir G. Barlow's fortune? If this were refused to him, he would shape his conduct accordingly when the grant came again nuder consideration.

The Chairman—I can only answer the question by staring, that if the roact of proprietors call for the document which has been so much referred to, it shall be forthcoming.—(Hear, hear t)

Mr. Lorender suggested that an account of the fortune of Sir G. Barlow might be submitted to two or three gentlemen in whom they could confide, but objected to such a statement being labl before the whole court.

The motion was then put, and carried almost anunimentsly. The court immediately adjourned to the 12th of January.

MADRAS COLLEGE.

RESULT OF THE FIRST GENERAL EXAMINATION FOR THE YEAR 1819.

To the Rt. Hon, Hugh Elliot, Governor 3d Class, Mr. McLeane, lu Council, &c. &c. &c. Phoblicsts

Rt.bon. Sir: - We have the honor to subspit the result of the first examination for the year 1819, of the junior civil servanu attached to the College of Fort St. Groupe.

The following is the order in which the students have been classed by us, with reference to their relative pronciency in the languages which they have respectively studied.

TELUOGOD.

tet Clave. Bir. Morris, Hooper, Hobertson,

2d Class. Mr. Brown, Fetherstone, Clarke, Fullerine, Godine, Broce. Huddleston,
Horsely,
Grant,
Davison,
Blair.
TAMIL.
Int Class, Mr. Robertson,

Buddleston, Ethop.

2d Class. Mr. Gonton, Hooper, Lewin.

3d Class. Mr. Breer, Clementson, Bushley,

HISDOOSTANEE,

Ist Class, Mr. Morris, 2d Class, Mr. Browne, Thompson, 3d Class, Mr. Blair,

Bushby,

PERMAN.

Tet Class. Mr. Follerton, Gordon

2d Clays, Mr. Horsely, Davison.

> MAURATTA, Mr. Elliot, Thompson.

CARNATACA.

Mr. Fetherstone.

MALAYALIN.

Mr. Clarke.

SANSCHIT.

Mr. McLeane,

 The following classification has been framed in conformity with the orders conveyed to us by government, under date 12th Aug. last, and is intended to exhibit the gradations of general merit.

When straphed 1st Class. Mr. Morris 26 Aug. 1818 2d Class. Mr. Robertson. 9 July 1817 Elliet 13 Aug. do. Hooper 9 July du. Hadleston., 10 do. Thompson 13 May 1818 Fullerion .. 25 Feb. do. 3d Class. Mr. Fetherstone 5 Aug. 1818 Clarke 23 Sept. do. Gordon 25 Feb. Gosling.... 21 April 1819 Lewin 26 Jan. do. Browne . . . 13 Aug. 1817 McLeane . . 24 June 1818 Bruce 15 April do. Horsely do. do Grant 22 July 1817 Blair 9 Sept. 1818 Clementson 22 July 1817 Davison ... do. do. Bushby 9 do. do-

4. In preparing this latter classification, we have experienced difficulties which are likely to recur at every subsequent examination, and which are of such a nature as to render us doubtful of the justness of the arrangement which we have thus submitted. Abilities of the highest order, united with industry, will ever claim the first rank in such a classiffcation. But it is very difficult to decide, whether the preference should be given to splendid results, produced perhaps with but little exertion, by talents of this description, or to the just paytensions of persevering industry, exerted by more humble raients, under great and various disadvantages. The adjustment of claims of this nature, with reference also to other circumstances of conduct, renders it no easy mak to assign to each individual his appropriate rank in a scale of general merit, regulated by no defined tules, and the result is arbitrary and unsatisfactory. Examiners in different languages, with the ment scrupulous impartiality of Intention, may even reasonably doubt their own means of forming a lost comparison between the merits of the audeots they have examined, and those belonging to a separate class. But when the comparison is extended beyond relative proficiency in study, to circumstances of which, from the nature of the institution, we can possess only a partial knowledge, we feel that we may err in our judgment, to the prejudice of indiriduals, without producing any public benefit. We are therefore desirous to omit, this classification in future.

5. We had occasion, at the last general examination, to make very favourable mention of Mr. Morris, the rapidity of whose progress we stated to be unrivalled on the records of the institution. This gentleman is now distinguished, no less by the extent than the rapidity of his acquirements, for he may be said to possess a complete knowledge both of Teloogoo and Hindoostance. His translations. into these languages are particularly remarkable for the great propriety with which the terms used have been selected. and the uncommon success with which the narive idiom has been adopted. In the shart period of about ten months, aluce he joined the college, Mr. Morris has most surisfactorily established his clasica to its highest bonours; and accordingly we recommend, that as he line attained on emboent proficiency to two langauges, is in the receipt of the highest college allowances, and passed a sariofactory examination in the regulations, the honorary reward of 1000 pagodas be granted to him, on his promotion from the college. We perform a satisfactory part of our daty in bearing testimony to the exemplary conduct of Mr. Morris, while under our superintendence, and in stating our opinion that he is highly qualified for employment in public service,

6, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Elliot, and Mr. Hooper are justly entitled to our commendation. The studies of these gentlemenwere interrupted by severe indisposition, which obliged Mr. Robertson and Mr. Hooper to proceed to sea for the recovery of their health, whence they have only rejoined the college. withstanding this disadvantage, Mr. Bobertson ranks first in Tamel, of which language he has ortained a very superior knowledge; and he stands third is the Teloogno class. In Tautet, Mr. Elllott is next to Mr. Robertson, and his acquirements in Mahratta are highly respecialite; and although Mr. Hooper is considerably below both of these gratlemen in Tumel, jet in Telnogoo he ranks above Mr. Robertson, and posteries un excellent knowledge of that language.

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7. Mr. hobertson and Mr. Elliot, from their superior knowledge of two labguages, are eligible to cauployment in the
public service: but the former gentleman
ins so nearly attained that high standard
of proficiency which establishes a claim to
the highest bonours of the institution,
that we should regret his quitting the college, without making good his cluim to
what is so nearly within his reach.

8. Mr. Hoosper's knowledge of Tamel (his second language) is not quite sufficient to allow of our recommending his promotion from the institution; be has, however, intitled bilaself to our recommendation for the highest of the college.

allowances.

 Mr. Hudleston's knowledge of the Tamel language is of a high order, but be is not yet able to transact public bu-

siness in Teloogra.

10. Mr. Thompson has acquired a sufdelent knowledge both of Hindosstance and Makratta to qualify him for the transaction of backers in these two languages, and is consequently entitled to the highest of the college allowances, and to our recommendation that he may be promoted to employment in the public service, for which we consider him well qualified.

11. Mr. Fullerton possesses a tolerably fair knowledge both of Teloogoo and. Pernian; but his progress during the late term, in the study of either of these languages, has not been considerable.

12. We have great pleasure in recommending to the favourable motice of the Right Hon, the Governor in Conneil, Mr. Fetherstone, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Gordon; the two former gentlemen in Telooguo, and the latter in Tannel, continue to descre public commendation. Mr. Fetherstone has also commenced the study of the Camatara, Mr. Clarke that of the Mahavallon, and Mr. Gordon that of the Mahavallon, and latter second languages the progress of each is satisfactory.

13. The wonderfully rapid progress of Mr. Gosting in Tebogon, has raised him above many of the students who had previously joined the institution. In the short space of about six weeks, this gentleman has not only acquired a complete knowledge of the grantoar of that had granger, but translates tales of moderate difficulty, understands common questions, and, even in reply, apeaks short sentences with great granmatical propriety, and a pronunciation peculiarly excellent. We recommend that the first increase of allowance be granted to this gentleman.

14. Mr. Lewin, on the fith April last, made good his claim to the first increase of allowance. His progress in Tamel, though not quite to rapid as that of Mr. Goring in Teleogon, has been maritarious; and we consider this gentleman to

deserve public approbation,

15. We are satisfied with the result of Mr. Browne's examination in Telongue. But he declined examination in Mahratta, which is the second language selected by him for study. He was examined at his own request in Hindoostanee, with which he is acquainted sufficiently to transact public business. Mr. Browne solicited our permission to reliaquish the study of Mahrana for that of Hindoostunce, but transitions of this unture being prohibited by the fundamental rules of the lastitution, we have, after mature consideration, been obliged to apprize him that we cannot comply with his request.

16, Mr. Morris, Mr. Elllot, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Browne were examined in the judicial regulations, and shewed a general knowledge of the principles of the code. Mr. Robertson was unfortunately prevented by an accident from attending

at this examination.

17. Mr. Mc Leane to Teloogoo and Superit, and Mr. Bruce in Teloogoo, passed very creditable examinations.

18. Mr. Blair obtained the first increase of allowance on the 27th March last, and with Mr. Horsely and Mr. B. Grant, continues to advance slowly in the study of Teloogoo; but Mr. Durbou has made little if any progress in that language, since the last examination. Mr. Horsely and Mr. Davison have commenced the study of the Persian, and Mr. Biair that of the Hindoortanee language.

19. Mr. Clementson, on the fith April last, established his claim to the first increase of allowance. We cuclose a medical certificate under which this gentleman was, on the present occasion, ex-

cused from canmination.

20, Since Mr. Graham obtained the first increase of allowance at the close of the last term, be has suffered much from violent attacks of libers; yet, with the most commendable zeal, has availed himself of every interval of health to prosecute his studies. Anticipating the possibillity of his being noable to attend the general examination, he some time previously applied for a special one, and we have much satisfaction in stating that he has not only advanced materially lu the study of Teloogoo, but that in Hindoostance also his progress has been very satisfactory. We enclose a certificate from a medical officer, which will account for his absence on the present occasion, and we regret to observe that his application to study is stated to have brought on a return of his former illuess.

21. We are happy to be cambled to state, that there are only three instances in which any considerable debt has been incurred by the students; and that the conduct of the gentlemen in question to other respects has been each, as to induce us to believe that it will be sufficient to intimate to them our expectation that

It will not be increased.

22. We consider the general result of the examination to be creditable to the talents, assiduity, and general good conduct of the junior branch of the service under our superintendence; but it remalus for us to discharge a must unpleasant duty, In bringing to the notice of government the opposite and unsatisfactory result of Mr. Bushby's examination. In our report of 20th December last, we stated that this gentleman had by no means shewn a proper sense of the encouragement afforded to him by the government, in granting to him the first increase of allowance; and we added, that unless he should speedily redeem the time that he had lost, we should be constrained to take into consideration the expediency of recommending that this encouragement should be withdrawn where it did not produce the effect intended. We are now reluctantly obliged to submit this recommendation in the case of Mr. Bushby: and we are of opinion that the future promotion of this gentleman in the service essentially depends on his being removed from the presidency, and placed on the lowest of the college allowances, under some officer in one of the Southern or Tamel districts, until he shall pass a satisfactory examination.

(Signed.) E. C. GHERWAY.
W. OLIVHE.
Callege, H. CLAHRE.
29 June, 1819. J. M'KEHRELL.
A. D. CAMPBELL.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY.

The meeting on Monday, July 12, was less numerous than usual, owing to the wetness of the evening; at the same time the Society exhibits as a body a satisfactory progress, both in the accession of members, the production of literary and scientific works, and the carichment of the Museum. The Hon. Sir George Cooper

presided.

Two papers presented by B. Babington, Esq. were read; the one giving a very interesting account of some ancient stone structures, found in various parts of Southern India, and some called Hindoo Cairns, or Kodei-kulla, accompanied with drawlings of various carthen vessels, and from histraments taken from these repasitories; the other pointing out some distinctive characters relative to the ludian Guana, and which would shew that this animal bears closer resemblance to the Lagerta Dracema than to the Guana described by naturalists.

A communication from Dr. Wallch of Culcutta, describing a very elegant parasatic, termed Ornithidium imbricatum, was received through Sir G. Cooper; together with a copper plate, and impression of the plant, exhibiting an admirable specimen of the progress already made in the art of engraving among the natives of Cal-

outtn.

A specimen of the Ostracion quadricornis, cast on shore near the mouth of the Gundlpoor River in Canara; and a specimen of the Manis found in one of the mines of Fort St. George, were presented to the Society; the former by the Hon. T. Harris, rollector of Canara; and the latter, by the secretary, Dr. P. Scott.

A brief report was submitted by the managing Committee, stating that an extensive collection of minerals, arranged according to Professor Jameson's system, have been purchased since the last meeting; and that nome valuable additional have lately been made to the library.

Dr. Wallich, superintendent of the Rotanical Garden at Calcutta; Captil.ockets, secretary and examiner of the College of Fort William; and Mone. Huget, were on hits occasion, placed on the lat of honorary members; and the following gentlemen were elected ordinary members;—John Goldie, R. Peter, James Muuro, John De Fries, Geo. Lys. Esqu. Colin Rogers, M.D., Lieut.col. Prendergast.

ANTIQUITIES AT BILBAU.

A letter from the British camp at Bilanh gives the following interesting description of a great curiosity found in the neighbour-

bood of the camp:

" Near our camp," says the writer, " there is a great curiosity, which was found out by accident after we had been here some time. It is a large solid dome, enclosed by a most extraordinary stone fence, with four gateways, which are carried in the most beautiful manner you can imagine; it must be very ancient indeed, as no artist of the present age could execute such sculpture. The gates are supported by four figures, which are inimitably done, bending seculngly under the weight of their hourds, and their countenances expressing pain. The statues support numerous other boures of naked women, and devices of all kin-s. such as Roman cars drawn by hors s, with men on them, elej anti, &c. An inc

mease concourse of people are represented going in procession to an exact model of the temple, or whatever it has been meant The nutires say nothing of its origin or use, except that it was built by the devil. They assert likewise that there was a spring, in which if any person bothed they were turned into stone, which accounts for the numerous figures of tren and women. The figures are superior to any thing I have elsewhere seen in India. Blisch is a large town, and has an extensive stone furt adjoining. Neur the town is another cariosity, which we often go to see. Some Brahmina lawe taken advantage of the bend of a small river to erect a temple, with a ghant runping jute the water. By constantly throwlog ottaly and other food from the stens. they have collected an amazing number of the largest fish I ever saw. They are so tume as to come close to you; so much so, that you might take them out : If you throw in food, the water is darkened by thom. They are held sacred, and never molested."-Culcutta Paper.

Observations made at Porebunder since the 17th of June, regarding the Earthquake.

It is necessary to state, that these notes of the anhequent phonomena were communicated in a letter to a literary friend in fudia. This will account for the familiar style of the remarks and the local attudone.

June 13.—Thermometer at 2 P. M. 90 decrees; what light, at S. W.; large electric clouds approaching from all quarters; vegetation much advanced. Neither sheels not tremore in the earth; but in the person, a giddy and slight nickish or faint feel, with pains in the knees, and as inclination to lay down on the earth rather than sit or stand, and cannot apply myself to any thing. These feelings appear to be general.

feelings appear to be general.

19th. — Thermometer at 2 P. M. 90 degrees; cloudy; whol light, S. W. by S. A treasor in the earth at midnight, but of too abort a duration to allow of quinting the bed. The same unpleasant personal feelings all day and night as on the 18th; feel relieved by laying down, particularly on the earth.

20th. — Thermometer at 2 P. M. 90 degrees; wind S. W. A seasible tremor at noon; repeated at 50 minutes afterwards. The same disagreeable feel as on the 18th.

21st.—Thermometer at 2 P. M. 90 degrees; slight breeze at S. W. by S. Felt a continued tremor of the earth at midnight while in bed; removed bed, and slept in the open air, lest other aboth about bring down a shaken house.

22d.—Thermometer at 2 P.M. 68 degrees; wind went. Weather changed to a gloomy, cloudy appearance, with ludications of rain. Less tremor of the earth, but a conscioueness that I am rather in a long rocking metion than attaching firm; when I wait, I do not think I go straight. The same unpleasant sensation as on the 18th, though in less degree; from this and the change in the weather, entertain hopes that the tremors are reasing, and that we shall soon be quit of our alarms and ampleasant feelings.

23.—Thermometer at 2 P. M. 82 degrees; wind S. S. W. Our first rains set strongly in at 12 last night, with the change of the moon; there were then tremorn in the earth, but to-day our personal disagreeable sensutions have abated, and we trust and lope, that with the change of season, all physical effects of the earth-quake are leaving us for ever.

24th.—Thermometer at 2 P. M. 82 degrees; wind high, S.S.W. Rough mouttsoon weather; much rain. Notwitle. standing our lopes of yesterday, we were again alarmed last night, between 12 and I o'clock, not by a tremor but by a shock, which awakening us, caused us to Jump out of our beds and run into the open air. where we remained an hour. The shock lasted about two seconds. Immediately after it, observed a long narrow black cloud, rubning west and must, or quite the reverse way to which I am accustomed to see a line of clouds extend; it appeared stationary for half an hour, during which period there were constant tremors in the earth. Some houses in the town were thrown down. Our knees ached for half an linur after the shock; but, on the whole, we are much relieved from the disagreeable sensations of lussitude, giddiness, and faintishness, which we have constantly experienced since the great shock of the 16th. I attribute the sickish feel to the rocking motion which we were constantly subject to. We were confident that the curth was in a long rocking or rolling motion, though we could not observe it.

25th .- Thermometer at 2 P. M. 82 degrees; wind light, at S. S. W. No rain. There was neither shock nor tremor last tilght. I never experienced so charming a star-light night. I was up at 12, expecting a shock, and found the heavens so clear, and the stars so numerous and so bright, that I was laclined to imagine the earthquake had swept the atmosphere of all its impurities. At present we are quite free from our late unpleasant feelings, and as the springs will be over today, so do I trust will all future shocks and tremors of the earth. At 2 P. M. heard, at a considerable distance, lu un easterly direction, about eight distinct sounds, like the discharge of cannon. I expect to hear of the burating of one or more volcenoes in that discretion. This being the end of the springs, though I know not that they induced earthquakes, yet I think it probable they do, and hence imagine, that the disorder in the bowels of the earth, arriving with the springs at a crisis, will cease with the discharge it has found for its foul air, and that now, you, Mr. Editor, as well as ourselves, will be left at rest, and hear no more of earthquakes.

But a remark or two before I bid adless. Certainly, the commencement of the late phenomenon had no connection with the springs, neither has that of a ferer in the human frame, yet its crisis is always affected, and frequently determined by them. I allude to the effect of the springs on fevers, beneath the tropic in particular, where the sameness of the atmosphere causes them to act with greater influence on all physical matter, than beneath more variable latitudes. The late phenomenon has brought to my recollection, my haring observed to an officer of the marine, about the beginning of March last, that " there was a cloud in the N.E. which appeared onecommonly charged with electric fluid," Its direction was nearly opposite to the one from which I heard the sound that preceded the great shock of the 16th. I have observed, that previous to the approach of the S. W. monecon, the electric clouds first appear in the N.E., on the opposite direction to that of the monsoon. Earthquakes are said almost always to be preceded by great droughts, but not so with that of the 15th. It was preceded by the usual hot season, but not by any uncommon drought. You will recollect, Sir, that in 1812 we had an uncommon drought in this country, so that many thousand of the inhabitants died for the want of food, and the cattle for grass, but it was not followed by an earthquake ! I have observed that the tremors and shocks have invariably been most constant and strong at 10 a.m.; at noon, and at midnight. There has been no occorrence worthy of observation aluce the 25th, and as this is now the 30th, my conjecture of the former date has been so far correct, that the principal effects of the earthquike did subside with the springs. The scusations felt since the 25th have been so slight, that were it not for their being somewhat generally acknowledged, they might be taken for the effects of the imagination.

I now, Sir, hid you adies, with the assurance, that we have experienced the truth of the admirable Blair's assertlen, that this world is a region of danger, in which "perfect safety is possessed by no

Porebunder, June 30, 1819.

ST. PETERSOURCH, -- IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

In an extraordinary supplement to the St. Petersburgh Gazette, Professor Freshn has published a Report upon the addition of near 500 MSS. In Oriental languages to the literary treasures of the Imperial Aendemy. The following is the Introduction to the Report.

St. Petersburgh, Nov. 30.—The literary collection of the imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburgh has been encicled this summer, with a treasure which descries particular mention in the annals of the Academy, not only on account of its movelty and value, but also of its importance, and the great influence which it may have in future on the cultivation of a department of ocience which has long been neglected in Bussin.

A collection of near five hundred Pertinu, Arabic, and Turkish MSS, has been added at once to the treasures already possessed by the Ariatic Museum of the Academy. They were collected in Syria. Mesopotamia, and Persin, by a person versed in those languages, numely, M. Rousseau, formerly the Consul General of France at Aleppo, and since at Bagdad, and taken to France; where they were immediately purchased for Russia before any competition arose from other countries. His Majesty the Emperor has now made a present of them to the Academy of Sciences. Such a collection deserved to be acquired for Russia, and the first learned institution of the empire may be proud of having this treasure confided to its care. Its Asiatic Museum, which was already distinguished by its fine collection of Chinese, Japanese, Mantchou, Mongol, Kalmuck, and Tunguslan writings, as well as of Oriental coins and antiquities, has by this audden and great addition of Mussolman MSS., galued in utility as much as it has acquired an higher rank among similar collections in foreign countries. For this new collection contains, in each of the three languages, and in almost every science, a number of the most distinguished and classical works of Islamism, which it would be in vain to look for in the whole continent of the Russian empire, to the libraries of the most learn-Mollhahi, among its Mahometan inhabi-Cottes.

REVIVAL OF COMMERCE IN EGYPT.

A mercantile letter from Trieste, come overland, acquaints as with the result of the Egyptian Pasha's first adventure of commercial appendation, by way of the Red sea, from Bengal to Suez, and across the desert to Cairo and Alexandria. It announces the Pasha's intention of restoring the ancient causal of the Ptolemies,

ne us to have a water communication between the Arabian Gulf and the Mediterraneas, and of his determination to favor the intercouse between these seas and the countries on their borders, by every possible means.—Madras Courier.

VINDICATION OF BELZONL.

The paper cited below says: "We have received the fullowing communication from a traveller in Egypt, which, as defecting Mr. Belzoni against statements made in the Calcutta Journal, we doesn't proper to admit into our columns."

" We are at present shut up ngainst the plague which is raging at Chiro with considerable riolence; the deaths amounting to from 100 to 150 per day. I have tried through one of the plague doctors, to introduce the Indian system of large doses of calomel, but lu the few cases tried it has not answered, the patient having died. Calomel taken with large doses of uplum seems likely to succeed better, but has not yet been fairly tried. I see the Editor of the Calcutta Journal is amusing you with a series of fictions, for so all his remarks on Egypt, as far as they have been given, must be termed. The last Quarterly, which gives a correct account of Belzoui, will convince the Indian world how fittle the Editor's biography is to be relied upon, and his fine apastrophe to Joseph Pharaols, and all the generations of Israel, on seeing Yusuph's Hall, may convince him of his Ignorance, since in every book of travels it may be seen that the said hall was built by the minister of Saladin called Yusuph, and therefore is a Saraccole work, of which the many Cuffe Inscriptions on the sides of the room bear autholent evidence. In his review of Mr. Belzoni's letter, who imposity is still alire, he has made 38 grously incorrect, I was going to say, false assertions, and shows a pitiful jealousy in attempting to take away from the merits of a man, of whose discoveries he has shown himself so ignorant. The white statue which the Calcutta critic so boldly asserts to be nothing more than one of the mount guards placed before the temple of Priapus, which are large broken colorsi, was on the contrary, a small and beautifal statue, almost catire, dug up from 30 feet, or nearly that, below the surface, and is now in the possession of Mr. Salt, There were always 14 kings' tombs known to the public, instead of the limited number noticed by the Calcutta Editor; and in addition to these, Mr. Belzonl discovered als or seven more (one may not be a king's tomb), one of which is the finest remain of antiquity known; and he did also discover in it an elabaster sarcophagus (notwithstanding the success of the Calcutta commentator) now on its

way home, which also belongs to 31r. Salt. Mr. Belzoul did also open, for the first time, the temple of Ipsambole, which was closed and covered with sand, excepting a portion of the heads of two coloni in front, though the Editor of the Calcutta Journal is bold enough in India to assert the contrary; and the proof of it is, that Mr. Salt finished the excavation this year as far as to the feet of one of the colorsi, in company with Mr. Bankes, who pointed out precisely the line of the sand when he visited it, which occupied at least 30 feet above the door. In fact, if Mr. Belzoul were but here, to reply to the unhandsome attack made upon him, the public would be at once constinced that such a funger of romances is little ht for the task which he has so pomponely announced."

The Gractic de France contains a general notice of the valuable discoveries made in Africa by Signor Belaout, the celebrated Italian traveller, and thus concludes:—" It is painful for us to announce that the Landon Museum alone profits by his discoveries."—Hombay Cour-

July 10.

PROJECTED JOURNEY TO TOMBUCTOO.

A negociation is at present pending between the Emperor of Morocco and a foreign power, which has engaged an English gentleman to open a communication, on a grand commercial scale, with Tombactoo and Sudan. This gentleman is to proceed through Fas to Tafilit, where he is to have letters of protection and hospitality from the Emperor of Morocco to the Arabian Sheiks of Sabaraand Bledel Jerced, and letters of credit to the company of Fas merchants established at Tombuctoo.

The jumper is to be commenced from the imperial Palace at Tafillit, on helices. Four of these animals are to be purchased expressly for the journey, and each is to carry 40 pounds weight of the and other provisions, besides the riders, who are to be Sheiks of Sahara, each of whom is to receive, on arrival at Tumbactoo, 1000 dollars, or an equivalent is gold-dust. The gentleman who has undertaken this journey, speaks with confidence of its success, and he calculates to perform it in 15 days actual traveiling. He purposes to remain at the imperial Palace of Tafilit, 15 days, to accustom himself to the rough motion of the heirle.

It is proposed to travel from Tabilit to Tatta in three days, and there sojourn three days; then travel three days to East Tayrasa, and sojourn three days; then tay Taudeny in three days, and sojourn three days; then three days to the well of Arawan, and sojourn three days; then complete the journey in three days more

to Tumbuctoo.

This journey will be commenced in February near, and will end in Murch. During the residence of the chief of the expedition at Tombuctoo, in the summer and autumo, one of the Sheiks, on a heirle, is to be dispatched to Housea, Wanjarn, and Darbelda, on the coast of the Red Sea; another is to be dispatched southward to Benin and New Coluber; a third will proceed through the heart of Africa to Sofala, on the eastern coast, opposite the island of Madagascar, from whence he will return to the head-quar-ters at Tombuctoo. The Sheik who un-dertakes this last journey has engaged to perform it in three months, to and from Sofala to Tombucton, and to collect every information necessary during his progress. The fourth beirle will remain at Tombucton, ready to undertake any desultory journey that may offer, whilst the chief of the expedition will remain at Tombucteo to negociate with the King and others, as an opportunity may offer. The travellers will receive the necessary instructions how to collect geographical and commercial knowledge, and then return to the chief of the expedition at Tombucton who will accompany them back to Tantile.

The expedition is concepted with a plan to land afterwards 300 men at a spot at Sahara, eligible for a colony, where the commercial communication will be inmediately opened with Tombuctoo and

The English gentleman speaks with the utmost confidence of success, to which his general knowledge of the untires and language will not a little contribute.

EMIGRATION OF BIRDS.

Ireland, Jan. 5 .- A few days ago was shot, near the entrance of Kilkenny harbour, a large sea-fowl, having through its neck an arrow, such as those described by Capt. Cook to be used by the natires of the islands of the Pacific Ocean. The shaft of the arrow, which is about eight inches long, is of a kind of wood resembling hone, and is rudely bearded with iron. The beard and shaft shot is at least four inches through the neck; and the flesh round the shaft is not only healed, but perfectly hard and callous.

BUNDOSTANER LECTURES IN LONDON.

Second Report.

It cannot be too extensively known to persons going out to India, that there are gratultous lectures under the patrouage of the Company. 'The first report by Professor Glichrist, dated 31st August last (Aziatic Journal, vol. VII. p. 468), traced the progress made by his relationy popils

in the first term of the lectures, which closed with the preceding mouth of May. A second report, addressed to the hon. the Court of Directors by the learned professor, enumerates and classes the ludividuals who attended the second term. From the pasure of the institution, there is a constant succession of new students. Now as some of these can enauch but a few boars from other pursults, the degrees of comparative proficiency is not a proper measure either of the disposition or the ability to learn; and therefore, while the individuals, whose progress is positively great, deserve all the distinction which they acquire, the others ought for the present to be exempted from any imputation either on their talents or power of application. The report, which our limits compel us so abridge, status :

" Since the 1st of June there has been no intermination of my regular and auccessive course of lectures three days in the week, which have been very assiduously attended by the following gentlemen, during aborter and longer periods, as best suited their own conveniency." The respective results are bere stated.

Civil Service.

No. I. Mr. Dycz .- Attendance interrapted by studies in the country, but proficiency in pronunciation and grammar very satisfactory, with considerable progress as Hindoostanee colloquist, and great ardour for Oriental languages; has commenced the Persian character, and displace an acuteness of comprehension favourable to literary pursuits; nothing but perseverance and discrimination is now wanting to render him an urnament to the civil acreice.

2. Mr. Elphinstone .- Anxious to learn, and possessed of respectable abilities in other matters, but since enterlay on the present course for acquiring one of the eastern tongues, his studies have been in-

terrapted.

3. Mr. Frazer.-Made the best use of the short attendance in his power, at the class, and seemed very unxious to acquire

a correct pronunclation.
4. Mr. Ravenshaw.—Proficiency great in every respect, luclading a knowledge of the Persian character, with seal, talents, attention, and perseverence adequote for the accomplishment of every scientific oldret.

5. Mr. Lamb .- Very desirous of learning the Hindoostance; but after two or three days attendance, was obliged to visit the continent, and proposed to renew his stadies with me on his return, previous to departing for India.

 Mr.Brown.—Both able and willing to become a problem Orientalist, with a commentable predilection for the Hindoostance in the Persian character, in which time only is wanting to make him a good scholar.

 Mr. Jackson.—Similar to No. 6, with an erident reliab and genius well calculated for philological incubrations and acience in general; attendance interrupted from bad health.

8. Mr. Jackson.—Went, after one day's lectore, to his relatives at a distance from town, and will probably renew his studies before the vacation expires.

 Mr. Bannerman.—Just commenced attendance, with a commendable solicitude to benefit during his collegiate vacation by the Hindoostance Lectures.

Gudeer.

No. 10 Mr. Corton, 10 Mr. Grant", 11 Mr. Minchin, 12 Mr. Stuart, 13 Mr. Westley, 14 Mr. Gould, 15 Mr. Laurence, 16 Mr. Milne, 17 Mr. Brown, 18 Mr. Wood, 19 Mr. Ure, 20 Mr. Reddingfeld, 21 Mr. G. Carmichael Smrth, 22 Mr. Macan, 23 Mr. Macau, 24 Mr. Kinsey, 25 Mr. Manuing, 26 Mr. Sturt .- The attendance of those geotlemen was aften so limited, interrupted, and periodically auspeoded by various unavoidable occurrences connected with their domestic affairs and other necessary studies, or premature departure for India, that it was not possible for them in general to make much progress in Hindoostance, though the majority certainly imbibed a taste for that language and acquired a practical kies of its prosusciation, which would outurally be improved by most of them on the outword voyage, from my constant injuneimportance of a colloquial facility in the military dialect of Hindoostan. My hopes Carmichael Smyth, Manning, and Sturt's ultimate success as linguists, are great; nor shall I yet despote of any one among the rest, as the whole were supplied with

tions in favour of social andy, and on the importance of a colloquist facility in the military dialect of Hindocatan. My hopes of Meen's, Miachin, Westley, Wood, Caratichael Smyth, Manufux, and Sturt's ultimate success as illuminate, are great; nor shall I yet despuis of any one among the reat, as the whole were supplied with the cognisite chemenary books, and they uniformly promised to study hard on board sleip.

No. 27 Mr. Hennel, 28 Mr. Goldney, 29 Mr. Lewis, 30 Mr. Birrel, 31 Mr. Shearer, 32 Mr. Thumin, 33 Mr. Gray, 34 Mr. Johnson, 35 Mr. Ludlow, 36 Mr.

* This gentlement's attendance was limited to these or four lectures, which both by and payelf regretized stypmach, as on his side there extended a species of increasing actions and facility in the acquisition of languages, which must speedily have resolved as exclusive or Chemistry in the study and enthus or Chemistry. By the internal may be subjected to the first yet as contained or Chemistry, by the party of the rest is with yet a contained and destinguish is limited in whatever he may alies to uncertain. Mr. Granit-name was untitled in the Official Report by some accessibility for which I calmed any actions. J. B. G.

No. 42 Mr. Maclay, 43 Mr. Brodie, 44 Mr. Brodie,—The attendance of this subdivision has been more protracted and constant than the rest; they have consequently made considerable properties in the Hindoostanee, printed in the Persian character; hesides, their knowledge of its pronunciation and grammatteal roles is very creditable, a remark applicable also to Nos. 33, 35, and 36, though their studies were of a shorter duration, and in case of 33, much interrupted by sessee illness.

26.0

Assistant Surgeons.

No. 45 Mr. G. H. Jones, 46 Mr. J. Fortnam, 47 Mr. W. Bannister, 48 Mr. J. F. Royle, 49 Mr. Shater, 50 Mr. Forsyth, 51 Mr. Paterson, 52 Mr. Drever, 53 Mr. J. Kilman, 54 Mr. J. Rumbold, 55 Mr. Walker, 56 Mr. Graham Stuart, 57 Mr. Child, 58 Mr. Harrison, 59 Mr. Graham, 60 Mr. Jackson, 61 Mr. Lindbay Graham, 68 Mr. Jackson, 61 Mr. Lindbay, 62 Mr. J. Stewart, 63 Mr. Johnstone, 64 Mr. Malcom, 65 Mr. Downer, 66 Mr. Saliy, 67 Mr. Hyne, 68 Mr. Shearman, 69 Mr. Davenport, 70 Mr. Arden.—The great majority of these medical gentlemen have obtained much facility in the gram-mar and pronunciation of the Hindontauce tongue, from their steady conduct and persevering diligence as students during the several courses of lectures which they attended, for a shorter or longer period, according to individual circom-nunces. Mr. Walker, whose studies embraced part of the first and second terms, had actually become able to converse fluently on common subjects, with those natives of India whom he occasionally met in this country; and previous to embarkution, he began to read Hindoostance in the Persian character: I am therefore confident that this gentleman will yet do blisself and me great credit in every

Perks, 37 Mr. Montmorency, 38 Mr. Wade, 39 Mr. Litchfield, 40 Mr. Wiggons, 41 Mr. Powell.-This division la entitled to my unconditional praise, in consequence of the real and especity ganerally evinced to assist to excel each other as Hindopstance students, while with me; and for their cheerful resolution to prosecute their social labours before arrival in India to the utmost of their power. To some of these gentlemen (27, 28, 29, 31, and 35}, I granted certificates of comparatively great progress, on application for them; stating in those documents, however, that much would depend upon their own exertions at sea, to confirm my testimony in their favour as Hiodonatance scholars : nod it is but justice also to state that Messrs. Birrell, Gray, Johnson, Perks, Montmorency and Wade's calents and assidulty Inspire me with anngaine hopes of their ultimate proficiency In that language.

branch of Oriental literature. Mr. Hyne is a rare instance of the most rapid improvement in the Hindoostance, having in one month only mastered the pronunciation, grammar, and Persian character, so as to join the most advanced class in two or three weeks after admission, and without any previous acquaintance with the language. His ability and readiness to use ist his fellow-students have been so highly useful, in the way of example and precept, that many of my pupils have benefited much from his apontaneous and able instructions. Of Mr. Walker and Mr. Hyne it may be safely asserted, that they will both prove ornaments and acquisitions to any establishment or society in the east, and to any department of the service, from their learning, abilities, acuteness, and suarity of manners. Next to those gentlemen I am justified in classing 48, 56, 57, 59, 51, 52; and if the remainder had been long enough with me, or continued to exert themselves as they are doing at present, with two or three exceptions, all would have deserved honourable notice in this report. Since 66 delivered his admission card, I have neither seen nor heard of him; but whether his absence proceeds from illness, or more important avocations than a knowledge of Hindoostanee to a medical man, i um unable to determine.

The Reverend

No. 71 Mr. Coxe .- Attended only two lectures, when obliged to embark; but from his classical accomplishments, I presume this gentleman will make a good use of his Hindoostanes books, during the

passage to India.

No. 72 Mr. Perone, 73 Mr. Morris.-Are attached to the Church Missionary Society, and have profited so much from a few weeks' study, that having acquired the popular key to Oriental tougues, supposing them to cultivate this attainment in their way to India, there is no doubt of their afterwards becoming speedil y conversant in any other eastern diale at which may be found necessary, in the course of those Christian duties they I have undertaken faithfully to perform at nong the heathen nations of Hindoustan, who yet know little more of either our w digion or language, but the name.

Free Merchante.

No. 74 Mr. Haddow.-Ranks next to Messrs. Walker and Hync as a an expert Hindoostance scholar, and post esser a literary spirit equal to any men tal enterprise.

No. 75 Mr. Hamilton.-Hast acquired the pronunciation and gramma r to a creditable degree, which his own predilection and time may mature to very great proheleney as a Hinduos tauce ling uist.

Some of the above gentlemen having Asiatic Journ.—No. 50.

commenced their studies under me before they were actually nominated as cadets, &c., it is possible enough that they are not yet appointed; and instances may occur where the ultimate disappointment of previous expectations will better account for the insertion of a few names unknown to the bonnurable court, than I can.

As the numerical arrangement has been adopted merely for the facility of macking the successive admissious individually at the Hindoostanec Lectures, and for future reference in a document like this, number alone does not indicate relative proficlency: I have therefore been more particular in the discrimination of superior merit, than otherwise would have been requisite in similar statements from a

better organized institution.

Some of my best pupils had the advanvantage of attending, during the alternate days, upon the sensonable and valuable instructions of Mr. Carmichael Smith, formerly a Bengal civil servant, but who, wishing to promote the atudy and dissemination of Hindurstance, very disinterestedly devoted blu leisure hours, from a respectable public office, to the landable cultivation of this most important branch of Oriental literature.

Until leisure can be found for consultation on this au sject, and that no time may be lost in the exercise of my voluntary labours, I am now ready to extend the sphere of their utility to the utmost, by daily lect ares in any central room in the city which the honourable court may provide for me; and I shall gladly leave the business of personal remuneration, and del berate organization of the lectureship, to the con reniency and pleasure of your in nourab ie court, when longer experience shall e nable you to decide on the merits of positive performances, instead of my confident promises, or sangulae bopes, expressed on my side as the Hindoostance Professor, in this stage of the proposition. I have already had the pleasure to superintend the chementary studies in Oriental literature of, one hundred and sixty-fie scholars, In the short space of twelve months; whence my credit would have been infinitely greater, if numbers of young cadets, well educated and very in-telligent, had not been induced to leave Engle and prematurely, to secure priority of rank in India.

11 , Arlington Street, 3 .1st December 1819.

PACTITIOUS GUM-AND SUGAR

We hardly know whether we ou ht to co agratulate society on the following cuons discovery, if the experime to of ther chemists should refire the irralts tated to the full extent of the original

VOL. IX.

report. For notwithstanding what chemists say, we believe, that as they cannot detect the minimate which distinguish an atmosphere freighted with the seeds of partitions from a stream or volume of salabrious air, so neither can they arrest many specific essences on which the medical properties of plants and their various products depend; and which, from their extreme volatility and tenuity, are intamplific by analysis. Hence many extracts from different substances, which they proclaim to be the same in quality, produce different effects on the buman constitution.

The number of the Annales de Chimie, for October 1819 (lately arrived in Loudou), contains a very curlous paper by M. Henri Braconnot, on the results obtained by the action of sulphuric acid (oil of vitrlot) on ligueous fibre (wood). The first product is gone, very similar to gom arable. This substance, by boiling with dilated sulpharic acid, is converted into a peculiar, littlerto unt'nown sold and sogar : the latter bearing a very large proportion to the former, and constituting almost the 'whole of the new products. The action of potash on the gum produces another substance, which M. Bracouncil has named ortificial ulmin, from its resemblance to the regetable principle so called, and which is obtained for any the spontaneous exadations of the elm. though the new acid and the ulmit are objects of great interest to the chyun bet, they will hardly be so to the general reader. To return, therefore, to the nume. This, when well purified, is brilliantly white, and highly crystalibe, and in finrour, and all other respects, equal to the finest produce of the case. The subject of M. Braconnot's experiments were the rags of bempen cloth, and the quantity of sugar obtained exceeded in weight that of the case employed. This extraordinary fact is thus mentioned by the author:-" This conversion of wood lute sogar will doubtiess appear remarkable, and when persons, little conversant in chymical s, peculations, are told that a pound of lin enrace may be converted, as I have prove d, into more than a pound of sugar, the 'y will regard the operation as ridiculous , and lungh at it; it is not the less true, . notwithstanding."-An. de Ch. vol. xii, P. 143,

ATMOSPHERICAL NOTICES.

Landon.-Variations in the Thermometer, in Barton-street.

Mora. Degrees.
Jup. 2-20 Thaw, and slight rain 37

Jan. 3-32 Jan. 4-24

Jan. 5-16 Hoar frost

Jan. 6-27 Fair and foggy-thaw 37 Jan. 7-33 Thaw, froze at 12 o'clock 38

Jun. 8-25 A few fishes of snoweager N.E. wind

Jan. 9-22 Ditto Ditto Jan. 10-21

Jan. 11-24 Snow, Thaw, S.W. wind, 34 Jan. 12-26 Snow, N.E. wind.

Canterbury.—The cold in the night of Jan: 14 was more intense than has yet been observed during the froat, the thermometer in this city standing, at seven on Saturday morning, at four degrees only above 0--28 degrees below the freezing point. No degree of cald more severe than this has been experienced in this country since Jan. 24 and 25, 1795, when the mercury, both in this city and at Maidstone, such to two deg. below 0.

In the course of Saturday, Jan. 15, the thermometer gradually rose to 16 above 0, and at eight on Sunday morning stood at 28 above 0, between which and the freezing point, 32, it has since ranged, not-withstanding the wind has been southerly, and a partial thaw has taken place.

St. Petersburgh.—By letters from St. Petersburgh of 28th Dec., it appears that an extraordinary degree of cold was experienced on that day, the thermometer, ranging between 27 and 30 degrees of frost, by the scale of Raumaur, equalling from 61 to 674 degrees below the freezing point of Fabrenheit.

COMBUSATION OF UNDSUAL FRENUMENA.

Christiania in Norway.—On the 7th lan, the barameter ruse to the extraordinary height of 29 inches, 16 lines, which have not taken place here for a great number; of years. The sea was eight feet low ar on that day than it has been for the lan, 20 years. Professor Hansteen, who meast used its height, made also some experiments as to the intensity of the magnetic fivre, and found the weekle in such agination, that he could obtain no fixed result from his experiments.

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS.

The following is the remarkable care alluded to in vol. VIII. p. 595. From the observe terms of that preparatory announcement, which is literally in the words of the Nineteenth Report of the Church Missionary Society, where it occurs in a note upon a note, p. 163, the reader might expect a more flagrant case of deception than the full disclosure of the particulars proves it to be.

Account of a Gouron, or Spiritual Guide at Madras.

The first notice of him occurs in a letter from the Ber. M. Thompson, dated Jan. 1816.

"The most interesting thing that has occurred of late in our infant mission is the case of the Goaroo, of whom Mr. Rhenica will doubtless give you full information. This man seems to be frerenting applily in desire for Christian knowledge, and in respect and affection towards the missionaries. But we must warr; and the Lard will make manifest the councils of the heart, so that we shall not greatly ett.

Of this man, therefore, the committee spoke in the seventeenth report (p. 449) in granded terms; and the result has proved the necessity of such precaution. There was ground, however, for reasonable confidence in his profession; from the concurrent testimony of various natives,

it appeared, that he was precisely what he alleged himself to be. "He is a Brambin, from the Malabar Coast; who travels about the country, with about forty followers, who proclaim abroad his mame and reputation, and collect offerings for him, the surption of which he distributes again in charity to others. He is a person of such sanctity and inducence, in the eyes of the natives, that on his crying about a certain word, signifying that rice or other gifts about be brought to him, his followers can be a fact that out its reputation with the demand, "Bring;" and instantly all cleases of persons, to the very lowest and pourest, present, each according to his ability, his offering of the required commodity."

Account of this man's intercourse with the Missionaries by Mr. Rhenius.

Nov. 6, 1215.—A Goorgo, or Spiritual Guide, called on us; attended by four servants, and one or two of his disciples. He made the usual native compliments, though with greater simplicity. He soon extered up religious topics; in which I took an opportunity to state to him the condition of man by nature, the necessity of salvation, and the manuer in which God himself has provided it. He seemed to be fully convinced of the truth of these things. They were all very attentive. At last, I asked what he had to say to all this. He replied, "What shall I say? You speak the Word of God and of Truth." He ex-

pressed his desire to come again, in order to converse on such subjects; with which,

of course, I heartly complied.

If we had not already so many proofs of the hypocrisy of the natives, we might exult on this occasion; but we have justly become very diffident, and must look for proofs of the sincerity of this man.

I could not but polet out to him, the great responsibility which lies on him as a Teacher. If, while he acknowledge the truth, he delade the people by vain and superstitions instructions, how great would be the judgment which he would bring on himself! But, if he step forward and teach the truth, how great would be his happiness! All this he readily admitted.

Jun. 19, 1816.- I was explaining to a number of select School Hoys the Twentyfourth Chapter of St. Matthew, when the Goorgo entered, and attended until I had fluished. Then going into my study, he expressed his carnest desire to have seen me again long before; but their festivaldays and other things had prevented blm. "However," said he, "I have made good use of the book (a Tamui Testament) which you presented me with; learning from it, more and more, the truth." He urgently requested leave to keep up the acquaintance, and to be informed on several points; saying, " I wish that we should be more and more united, and be in one place." One of his disciples requested a Tamul New Testament; and expressed his great desire, in the presence of his master, to learn the truth, and to come to me for that end. The Goorno called blenself and his disciples, my disciples

A great deal of the national religious pride seems to have absted in this man. He professes to feel himself inferior: and atrongly declares the occasity under which be lies of being taught. Our house, I understand, is the first European house which he ever entered; as they count our habitations uncleas; and are obliged to parify themselves by water, if they enter one; but he did not do so, I hear, after he

had visited me before.

March 15.—I visited the Gooron, by appointment, in his labitation at Vepery, and was received by him in a very friendly manner. About twenty-five persons assembled. The conversation soon turned ou religion. I read to them the Second chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, attending it with explanations and appliention. The Gouron expressed his pleasure; and, as a token of respect, placed a large garland of flowers round my neck, and one round each wrist; and did the same to the Cathechist and the Reader, who were with me. All this he did in the midst of the Heathon, his disciples, and attended by many expressions of his loy.

May 24, 1816 .- The George sent a let-

ter a few weeks ago, destring me to fix a day for his visiting me, when he would converse with me on a few important points. On the day appointed he came, and told me that he is going to propose to Government, to establish him as Pitchabadi; an office to which he had a right by high, he being the granison of the late Pitchabadi, who died about 90 years ago, so auddenly that he was mushe to appoint his successor. This title properly means, this fit has the properly mean, the Lingston.

He proposes, in case Government appoint bire, to assign to Government three parts of the whole income of that dignity, which would now be about one lack of Pagodae (or 100,000 Pag.) annually; the fourth part, about 25,000 Pagaios, he would keep blustelf for purposes of charity. Of this fourth part, he would give half for the establishment of our Christian

Institutions.

Having informed myself of the outure of the collection, which I found to consist chiefly of taxes which that seet had amountly to pay to their head, and of fines which he charged them for transgressions of their Heathenish customs, I doubted whether Government would accept any thing at all; and whether, if accepted, it would not be detrimental to the cause of the Gospel; and communicated my doubts and views to him.

June 4.—The Gooroo visited me to-day, as he now does every week. When we are together, we in general take a portion of Scripture for our discourse, to which

he listens with attention,

I mked him when he obtained the first impressions of the truth. He unswered. "About thirty-five years ugo, I was at Negapatam, where a Dutch minister." probably meaning the Rev. Mr. Gericke, " talked with me on this truth, and I often went to hear him. When the other people heard it, they marmured against me, and despised me, saying - Why this apoetacy? why this erring from the right way?' To which I replied, ' It is not erring from the right way. I will only take hold on the one true God. It is like as if somebody places ten vessels of water before the sun, and looks into them; there will appear to him to be ten sums; but, looking apward, he beholds but one. That minister told me also, that, in a thori time, I would know Christianity betterthat it will shine forth every where, and that I myself would become a confessor of it. After that, about twenty or twentyfive years ugo, I went to Smiliskiri, where a celebrated monk received me, and taught me wisdom and to know the Most High; and encouraged me to lead an austere life. He also affirmed, that the true Vedam will spread every where. that time I left off eating and drinking, by degrees, and made my prayer to the Most High. But my disciples, priests, and other people entreated me not to do so; since their seet would be diminished and changed, and endeavoured to make me cat again. However, for a long time, I lived only on water, and sometimes milk; but for these ten or twelve years, I have taken my food

ngolo as usual."

We touched on the subject of dying; on which, with apparently great confidence, he observed: "What is this dying! We never die. Like as persons in this world leave one house and enter another, so we shall leave only this body and enter another house. In the manner in which this body came, it will go again; but that other will remain for ever. What therefore is dying!" Seeing the confidence in which he spake, I solemnly asked him, "But do you then really believe in the Lord Jeans Christ, as your Saviour?" To which he replied: "If I had not faith, could I thus speak about dying?"

Jane 10.—In a conversation with the Gooroo, I enquired something more respecting the celebrated munk, whom he mentioned as having tangit him windom, and to know the Most High; and as Ilving entirely abstracted from this world, and without idolatry, dally fixing his eyes on the sun, and contemplating on the one True God. I asked him whether he thought that what this man had told him was right. He said that he found no difference between what he had told him and our Hible. "Had he a New Testa-

ment ?"-" No."

I perceived, from the whole, that all this wisdom consisted merely in the knowledge, that there is Osn Gop only, and not many Gods; and I took an up-portunity to state to him distinctly, that though the Holy Scriptures teach that docurine as a fixed truth, yet that this was not the greatest concern which the Lord himself and file servents have with the souls of men. For, that there is one God, has been known by all nations, and every where there have been persons who felt a contempt of idolary, and were convioced that there is but one God; but that the chief concern is, how to become friends of that God. This it is especially, which we preach to the people—that they may receive Christ, the Eternal Son of God, as their Saviour. These glad tidings were and are not to be found out by ourselves; they must be revealed to us, and sent to us; and therefore they are called a toystery. He seemed fully to ourse with this; and heard, with apparent satisfaction, the reading of the last part of the first chapter to the Color-

We had also a long convertation on the superatition of the heathen. He observed that peaterist was full moon, on which day they fast; but that be had not observed it this there, but eaten as usual. One of his disciples mentioned this difference to him; to whom he said, that all things must be shaken off, and that he and all should become Christians.

June 14.—The Goorgo attended my New Testament Lecture, which I have on Fridays, with the highest class of the school boys. Last Friday he did the

BAIME.

In my convergation with him, he told me, with much feeling, that rumours had now spread very fast among the people about what he is doing. " Most of them," he said, " like it; but some mormar against it. These are bad men; and may be very likely to spread false reports concerning me. If you, therefore, bear any ill of me, please to speak freely with me on the point, when I will laform you of the truth." It uppears that, by these very discussions and rumours, his own mind acquires more freedom and boldness to appear openly; and I trust that, by the mercy of the Lord, it will be no long time before he shakes off also what is heatherish in form. He condemns their worship and superstitlous, in very strong terms; and repeats his great desire for my being one with him-his reacher, his brother, his friend. " For these ten or twelve years," sald he, " It has been my prayer to God, that lie would send a person with whom, I might be thus united, for the good of my soul. I believe that my prayer is now fulfilled to you."

June 24.—The Conrop luformed me of the answer which he had received from government to his proposal. They will have nothing to do with it. I partly expected that; and, for various reasons, am glad at this refusal, He asked me what he should do; and repeatedly assured me that he will do nothing without me. I asked what he intended to do, He replied, " I think that you and I should take journeys, assemble the people," meaning those of his own sect, examine their cases, and thus take the opportunity of inaking the truth known to them." I observed, that, of course, I would have nothing to do with their heathen contoms; and begged blue to give ma his present intentions and designs in

writing.

June 27.—The Gooroo brought me today his memorandums of what he intended to do. But his antements were so different from what I expected, that they gave a check to my good opinion of him. I trembled. This letter was full of reneration to his heathenled sect, and void of proper expressions about his faith in the gospet. I gathered some hope, however, from the consideration, that, not being able to write himself, but being obliged to dictate his letters to his heathen attendants, he might probably think it a processary precaution to write as he did.-I requested him to come the next day; when, after more consideration, I would tell bim my mind on the subject.

June 28, 1816 .- The Goorgo camo attended only by his son; and, soon after our usual salutations, legan to inform me of the doubts, which he thought life letter of yesterday might have conveyed to me. The reason which he alleged for writing as he did, was indeed that which I had anticipated. He then delivered to me another paper, which, as he himself saith as the close of it, he has secretly dictated to his son. The contents appertain chiefly to the affair of his office, as Finshabadi; but be confesseth therein, by the way, that, comparing their Shasters with the Word of Truth, they appear but as stories, and he firmly hopes that this truth will prevail over all.

As I wished to have nothing to do with his money, which would consist chiefly, if not wholly, of payments for their biolatrous rites, and which of course would cease with their becoming Christique, I thought it right to put some de-

fulse questions to him as,

1. Whether his chief intentions, In all this, were to introduce the knowledge of the truth amongst his deluded people?

He answered, " Yes,"

2. Whether be himself acknowledged in his heart, that those rites and modes of worship of his sect were wickedness before God, who made heaven and earth? He said, "Yes."

3. Whether he really had found comfort in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and acknowledged him to be the Lord and Saviour of his soul! He said, "Yes." By patting these questions, he felt the

doubts which I had entertalned concerning him; and, suspecting that they had been partly occasioned by his letter, he adverted to it with a smile, saying that these things were no more questions with

After a few other topics, I urged him entirely to ahandon the money-lustiness, to attend now chiefly to the saving of his soul, and to the making of the truth known amongst his disciples; for which end he should endeavour to assemble his people in every place, and explain to them the nature of what they had served hitherto; after which I would lay open to them the way of salvation, and then leave them their choice. With what mind be received this, i cannot confidently say, His features did not alter; and he seemed to be willing.

We then separated; and, with a few encouraging observations, I carnestly entreated him to consider the matter before

Gott.

July 12 .- In another visit from the Goorgo, I again pressed him to abandon the scheme of collecting the money from his people; and to secure his own estates, but so relinquish all the rest. To tida he professed his assent; and then asked me what I thought that he should prov do. I told him, that I could not but wish him to come forward, and openly to declare his belief in the Sactour of sinners, and to become a Christian teacher to his people. He gave no definitive answer: but intimated his consent in general, and then we purted.

I was surprised to hear from him today, that he is already 85 years of age : as his appearance, with the exception of his grey hairs, does not indicate more

than 50 years.

Aug. 20,-The Goorgo, whom I have not seen for several weeks, visited me agalu. His absence had again awakened doubts respecting him. He said that he could not come, on account of business at a little distance from Madras, relative to dissentious among his disciples, which he had to adjust. He still continues his expressions of becoming " one soul and hody" with me, because I teach the way truth and salvation. He said that nearly all his people have been made acquainted therewith. When he passes through the streets, the people will car, "There he goes, again, to the European minister." I asked him, " Do you still rend, or have read to you the Word of God?" " Certainly," said he; " how can I be without it?" I asked further: " Have you thought on what I told you in our last conversation?" He answered, " Year I cannot forget your words, which struck into my heart. Though I be absent from you, my mind is with you."

Before he will receive Christlanity openly, according to what I collect from him, he wishes to go to Combagous, our of his convents, to settle a matter there ; one of the people there pretending the adjoining lands to be his. He carnestly whiles me to attend hite on this journey, to help him to judge his people, and to give them instructions. I asked whether, in the places on the road, he had assemblies of his people? He said, "Yes," I added, that, if I were to travel with him, I would make it my chief business to preach the Gospel to the people assembled. He perfectly agrees with itand whites fr. I told him to settle his mind on the subject, and to let me know.

He then left ore.

By this conversation, I have been again a little encouraged in my fears concerning this man. Very remarkable indeed would it be, if we should travel together, to set the word of salvation before the wast number of his people, whom he hitherto suffered to lie in Ignorance. I have often

exhorted him to become a true Goorou to them z he need not change his office, but its object; and how great his responsibility will be, if, knowing the trath, he should leave his people in Ignorance! Perhaps, by the mercy of the Lord, he has not forgotten that, and wishes to do what

Sept. 4 .- The Goorgo visited me today. Among other things, I requested blin for some information respecting their baptism; or, as it should rather be called, their consecration. After giving me this account, he mided : " But, since ! have received the consecration of wisdom, I do not perform this consecration of ours myself; but I order another to do it la my presence." On which I said, " But can you quietly eaffer these things, which you acknowledge to have no just foundation, and to be utterly vain? Whether you perform it yourself, or it be done by your command or permission, it depends at-ways on you." He replied : " It is the general custom of the world, I sit sitently contemplating within me, and care for my own roul." I mawered, " But will you then leave the people in ignorance, because it is the custom? If they perish in their ignorance, their blood will be re-quired from you." To support which I read to him, Ezek, lif. 17, &c. to all which he gave feeely his consent. " But," he added, " if I now leave off all these things, the people will say, ' lie is betake away all my means of support." I asked, " Shall we then fear men more than God; or honour men more than God?" And, taking up his own words, that he cared for his own soul, lasked what be meant by that; and pressed closely on him to tell me plately, whether he really believed in the Lord Jesus Christ as his redeemer?" He took different rounds, declining a direct answer, and always professing to stay bimacif on God. Perlups I was too inquisitive. The man appeared rather mysterious. I am satisfied bowever that he knows, at least, what the truth is. On former occasions, when I questioned blus on such points, from which he understood my suspicious, be used to say, smilling, " You don't know me yes; bye and bye you will." He discovered to-day more fear of man. He is going again for eight days to a neighbouring place, and promised to see me again after his return.

By a Member of the Committee.

Meanwhile, adverting to this slugular case, a member of the corresponding committee wrote as follows. Sept. 1816;

of cannot divest my mind of suspicious of the Gooroo's objects, and of his sincerity; but if Mr. Etheolus should fall in his endeavours to make a proscylyte of him, the Society at home, and all who

read the Journal, will see that they have no mean difficulties to overcome; and that here Satur's kingdom is not only founded on ignorance, but upheld by dissimulation and conning. It will equally manifest to those who argue on the prejudices of the natives as lusurmountable, that they can hear and talk on these things, and even put on the appearance of Christian humility; and that pow, as of old, it is the love of the world alone that blinds them to their spiritual intercats. Those who talk of native prejudices, have themselves prejudged the question; they have neither tried to decrease them, nor have they enquired how they may be decreased. Should our suspicious of the Goorgo be confirmed, this cannot injure the great cause in which we are engaged. That is in the hand of the Most High."

Mr. Rhenius's Account resumed.

Nor. 29 .- The Goorgo, whom I had not seen for a long time, visited me again, I asked him what he now thought to do. He replied, " I will go to Rasl ?" which ls a place where pilgrims assemble; "Here, in Madras there is nothing for me to do; here is much wickedness." "Fur that very reason," I replied, "there is much for you to do, if you have st all any of the power of divine truth within you;" and then relarged on the rapity of all such projects; telling stead. I myself felt joy during the couversation; he also recined to be mored; I felt much for him. I still think him not to be a more hypocrite. That he bad a worldly object in view, in associating himself with me, I doubt not; yet I feel persuaded, that, if he had succeeded, it was his intention to avail himself of his success, in professing Christlanity with greater case. His plan falled; and he now wavers, fearing man more than the Lord.

Fig. 13, 1817.—The Gooroo was here. I arged him again to shew the evidence of his true faith by openly ronouncing, heatheniam. It is singular, he knows that I have not, nor will do any thing in respect of his money-matters, yet he continues to express his most sangulae wish for becoming united with me. He has renewed his efforts to obtain the establishment of his office. I felt more and more, that his anxiety for obtaining an office which rests on idulatry, and municuse when idolatry ceases, cannot be reconciled with his profession of adhering to the gospel; and I accordingly expressed these seutiments still more strongly to

When speaking of the Saviour, he said, "I seek his grace, daily think on him, and pray to him."

At the close of our conversation, see-

ing the difficulties with which he has to enought, I felt myself inclined to pray with him. He had no objection. We then kneeled down, and I prayed the Lord Jesus for him to particular, and for the whole body of the heather; may this poor man be brought nigh to him.

Feb. 24.—I had to-day a conversation with a native Christian, who frequently attends the footen. He had no doubt but that the intentions of the Gooroo are to become a Christian; several years up he had already left off many of their foolish occumonics; but, since his acquaintance with me, he has done this additumers.

After he left me on the 13th he went to some of his acquaintance, who immediately addressed him, "You have been again with the padre (a priest), who biasphomes our gods." The Gonron replied, "What gods? Brancha!—Vishnoo—Siva!—these are no gods. They were Lords in the world." "If you say so," they replied, " then our sect will be extinguished."

By another Member of the Committee.

March, 1817 .- " Of the Gueroo, I am corry to say, our lupes are nearly all gone. The story which he tells, of his being the regular and lawful descendant of the line Chief of the Pandaranie, may be very true; and it may be true also, that the person who seems now to bear the agray at Combaconom, which has been considered as a sort of head-quarters of the sect, is an usurper; with this we here nothing to do. But, alas! there appears very great reason to fear, that his chief aim, in pretending to attach himself to Mr. Rhenius, was only, through Mr. Rhenius's friends, to disputaesa the numeper, and to get the whole power into his own hands. He seems to have been acting a deep part, for a more worldly and ambitious purpose; and has carried bimself, certainly, with a very great meaoure of the cusuing and destrous pharers of the natives of India. He is still about Mr. Ithenius occasionally; but the pretence of being fruity a Christian appears almost utterly gone. Arthors and disappulntments of this sort we must be prepared for ; and not be greatly mortified or discouraged when they occur."

TASIDEE,

Previous to the 23d Feb. 1818, the Lutheran ordination was conferred, at Tanjore, of three of their oldest catechists, Putipanaden, Wiscommanden, and Notlatambi. The death of the late Westmangam and Santisanden had rendered this measure necessary, and Mr. Koshoff prays that they sulpit be allowed saturies. The late Santispaden had been acalous in propagating the Guspel of Christ In the

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Timevelly district; and, in his advanced age, he codeswoned, he for an possible, to be useful in the Tanjore mission. Without the control of the Carbinan at Sheragonga, Madura, and Ramanad. Nianaporagasam and Adoy-balam had faithfully assisted Mr. Poble and himself at Tanjore; and Ahraham had been useful in the discharge of the duty, in the congregations of the Timevelley district.

The Report observes, that the ordination of the Nurive Catechists by no means supercedes the necessity of Missionaries from Europe, the natives being to be considered as useful fastruments in the hands of such as can direct them, and

nothing more.

CALCUTTA.

HINDOO DEISTS.

June. - The Mothelstical doctrine of religion, so readily reconciles itself to every mind capable of reflection, and the paccillty of the contrary system is so apparent to those who have the courage and implependence to think for themselves, that the number of Hindoos who openly profess the Vedantic doctrines increases in a very rapid progression amongst that class, especially whom birth, education, and quaint la life, as well as intellectual codownients coticle to the term respective ble. With the slavish system of idoluter, such a hust of prejudices infinient to the heat interests of anciety at once vanish, that the philauthropist cannot but partake of the pleasure with which we note the occurrences that bullcate its approaching overthrow. Amongst these the most obvious, perhaps, is the frequency with which the professors of the porerductrine meet together, with the view of promoting free discussion, as the readlest means of strugthening themselves in the maintenance of what they have come to consider as truth. We have beard of another of these meetings, held at Kinderpore, on Sanday, the 30th May, at the house of Mota Chundra, a near relation of the Rajah of Burdwan, and a divan for the Salt department. This conforms having closely studied the Vedantik 153tem, and investigated the arguments advanced against it, has warmly embraced its doctrines, and to manifest the slace-rity of his opinious, Invited a number of his friends to an Unitariun meeting, simifor in those we have already had occasion to describe ; but, from the rank and theracter of the convoker, more cumorously attended thou mount, by Hindow of the first respectability and tracular. The following translating may serve as a appoin men both of the poetry compored for this

Vot. IX. 2 A

occasion, and of the opinions professed by the audiency.

See Time's destroying hand office Each form that violan's power can truce, Think you then human sight extends, To Him on whom e'en That depends ? That roul if no one can pontiray, Which animates our musta' clay, Say how can haman eve embrace, The Mind that fills all Nature's apace? Ladina Gaz.

DISTRIBUTE.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

Works completed during the Venr .--The Arable Psalter, from the version neluted at Mount Lebamon, 3400 capita. The Hadoustance New Testament. by Martyn, 5000 capies. - The Mulay New Testament, in the Roman character, 10,000 ropies.—The Aucient and Modern Greek Testament, in parallel columns, 8000 copies. - The completion of the Syrise gospels, and Acts of the Apastles, printed under the direction of the late lightly respected Dr. Buchman. - The Turkish New Testament, at Paris, 5000 capies. The Arable Psalter and the Hiuduostance New Testament, above menthened, have been sterentyped at the expence of the Church Missionary Society. The Malay Ribte, in Ruman character, 5000 captes.—The Malay Rible, In the Arabir character, 5000 copies; and 5000 extra Testaments, for the Netherlands Hille So lety, in addition to those printing by that Society .- A new translation

of the Testament into modern Greek, by no Archimaudrite of Constantinople,-The Syriac Old Testament, 4000 copies, quarte, to accompany the New Testament, before printed .- Of the Arable Bible, noticed in the last report, only the Pealter above mentioned, has yet been printed; that being the only book, printed at Mount Lebanon, which the Society has yet been able to procure; and it harlng been considered desirable to follow the version used in that country, for such books as have been printed, supplying the deficiency by a careful collection of the MSS, in this country,- Furkish Bible. Through the indefatigable attention of Professor Kieffer, the editor, aided by the advice of Baron Sylvestre de Sacr, the New Testament lue been completed at Paris; and preparations are whole little, under the same superin-tendence, with all practicable desputch.

Your committee campatanteer to the different Oriental works, either printed or in a course of preparation, without being reminded of the obligations which the Society owen to the Rev. Mr. Lee, Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, for his services in this depart-ment. It is hoped that his exertlous, together with those of Dr. Machelde, Arable Reader in the University of Oxford, will tend to diffuse a taste for Oriestal studies, and thereby promote, essouthally, the Society's object in the east.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

The full of Coopel Drong has been alreguly intimated in private letters, and also by a Grislan-order of Gra, Princier. Below will be found the official accounts of the operations of the siege, in which it histated that the rebel leader, Vecrappa, was captured with the fort.

INDIA-BRITISH TERRITORY.

Political - Official.

General Onlers by his Exe, the most noble the Governor-gen, in Council,-Fort William, 3d July 1819.

The most noble the Covernor-gen, in connell, considering is inexpedired that formases of such peculiar haportance as Agra and Asserghur should be lest to the chance command of the officer who may but pen to be as the head of any battales temperarily stackeded in them, is pleased to manive, that those furtresses be erne forth constituted permanent governno of o opprauds, with the same scale of staff salary, viz. rupees 500 per mensem, as granted for the command of Alla-Tral pil.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

July 3 .- Lieut.col. D. McLood, C. B. 11th N.I. to be commandant of the fortrest of Agra.

Capt. John Canning. 27th N. 1. to be political agent at Aurungabad, under the resident at Hydrabad.

Capt. H. Maxwell, 22d N.I. to comto and the gowrd attached to the resident for the states of Boudeleund.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Official - published in India.

SINGE OF COPAL PROOG.

Fact William, 12th Jane 1819.-10 direction the publication of the following documents for general information, His Exc. the Governor-gen, in council is pleased to capters his high approbation of the acticity, vigour, skill, and judgment, displayed by Briggen, Pritzier, and of the gailantry and salmated spirit of the force under his command.—The thir gen, has noticed those officers who had the enviable opportunity of particularly distinguishing themselves; and the applianse which he justly bestows has the entire concurrence of the Governor-gen, in council.—His Exc. also laments the laws of that promising young officer, its. Elliott, of the Rifle Curps, for whose early death, in the commencement of his career, the only consciption that his friends can receive, must be, that he fell with honour, devoted to the service of his country.

By command of the Exc. the most noble

the Governor-gen. In council.

C. T. METCALFE, Sec. to the Govt.

Copy of two desputches from Briggen. Pritzler, reporting the arrival of his force at Copal, the occupation of the Pettah, and the commencement of operations against the fort.— Transmitted by the resident at Hyderabad, 14th May.

Head Quarters Field Division, Compacur Absendir, 7th May, 1819.

To Henry Russell, Esq. Resident at Hyderabat.

Sin :—I have the honour to acquaint you that the division under my command, as per margin,* catered the territories of his highness the Subadar of the Dakun, this morning, and encounted at this place,—I have, &c.

(Signed) T. Pattzleb, Brig.gen. True copy, (Signed) H. Russell.

Head Quarters Field Dirision, Camp before Capal Drong, 9th May 1819.

before Copul Drong, 9th May 1819. To Henry Russell, Esq. British Resident.

Sta :- I have the honour to acquaint you, that I encamped before Copul Droog restorday, and employed the morning in reconneitering the fort. In the evening I moved down with the intention of eartying the Pettab and establishing a post for a mortar baltery; but I was met by a man who said he was a brother to Veerapa, and that the fact should be given I therefore balted, and directed eight companies to proceed to take posseasion of it; but un arrival at the gate they were refused admittance by the garrison, and returned, accompanied by the man who came out to meet us .- Seeing that there was no prospect of getting possession of the fort as was proposed, I established a body of troops in the Pettub. and necupied the position for the mortar battery, which was arrived during the night with nine mortars and two bowitzers; a brigade of brazes 12's, and a brigade of 5 pro. was also got into the pettah, which, with the mortars, opened their fire between two and three o'clock this moreing. Preparations are now making for the formation of a breaching buttery, which I am believed to think the will Mahamed will not long withmand. Edroos Khan arrived last night, and was joined by his troops this morning, which I propose to detach against Bhumber Bundue a hill fort dependant on Copal Proor, whilst we are earrying on the siege of the better place.- I have, &c.

(Signed) T. Pattalen, Brig. gen.

Copy of a letter from Brig.gen. Pritzler, describing the pougress of his operations contast the fort of Copal. Transmitted by the resident at Hyderabad, 16th May.

Camp before Capal Broom, 18th May, 1819.

To Henry Russell, Esq. British Resident.

Sir:—On reference to the subject of my letter of the 5th instant, I have the honor to acquaint you that vesterday morping a breaching battery of two Idpointers was opened upon the wall of the lower fort; in the creating a third I8-pounder was got hat the bettery, and I have every trason to hope that the breach will be practicable by sunset this evening.

I have, &c. (Signed) T. Parraine, Bilg gan.

Copies of two dispatches, from Briggen Pritzler, reporting the surrender of the lower fort of Capal, the successful escalade of the upper works and the capture of Verrappa, the relei leader. Revident Russell observes:

"I am sure that the promptitude and vigor with which this review has been executed will obtain for Brig. gen. Pritzler, and the gallant treeps under his command, the high bonor of his Landship's approbation.—The plan of the attack seems to love been framed with iqual prudence and decision, and the formhiathe obstacles which opposed the advance of the troops, served only to excite their actor and perseverance. The cupture of Vernput's person will put a total and immediate stop to the rebellion."

Camp before Copal Decog, 12th May, 1819.

To Heary Russell, Esq. British Resident, Sir :—After closing my lotter of yesterday, I went down to the butteries, with 2 A 2.

Detachment of dealiery Granasce, brong game, is pounders, 4; houselsers, broad for the and half inches, 2; dutas, light hos and half ditto, 8; brana gues, 72-pounders, 9; dittu, 8 ditto, attached to 11. Br. 254 ft. drug, 2; brana mariara, 9 juntas, 9, dittu, 8 se and half dixto, 1; Doub auxilizey borse, 160,

H. M. gad it, drog, 3 props; defathment of lat N. C. 4 props; dank bat, 6 dumpanita; rifle, nerge, 6 defro; ad hart, 4th reg. 1 defro; a bat. 19th regt. in direct 25 bet, pleasers, 3 diste.

a view to ascertain that the breach was practicable, and that every necessary arrangement had been made for storming the lower fort, which I had directed to place at daylight this morning, when two men came into request cowl, which was granted to them on their giving up the two orincipal gates, and which were occupied by our troops immediately. Vecrappa who with about five bondred hom, retired into the apper fort, has zent a letter to Mahomad hirrors Khan, and if he does not instead at a consequence been offered to him, I shall prosecute the siege.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. Pantzuza, Briggeo, Camp before Copal Draog, 14th May, 1819.

To Henry Russell, Lan. British Resident.

Sir :- On reference to the subject of my letter of 12th inst, I do myself the honor to acquaint you, that all negocistions ceased with the enemy about ten o'clock yesterday morning, and perceiving that nothing but a very strong and decided numbers would prevent a long and protracted slege, I determined to carry as many of the lower works by escalade, as could be accomplished, for which purpose the troops specified in the margin, were placed in the batteries, and at 12 o'clock they moved out under the five of all one gons and morrars, communded by Lieut. col. Fraser, 12th N.J. in two divisions, the first or left attack under the command of Capt. Tew, H. M. Sith reg., and the 2d or right attack under the command of Cape. Cappedge, H.M. 53d reg. These columns were conducted, the first by Lieut, Grant, and the second by Lieut, Oliphant of the engineers, and Capt. Smithwrite commanded the pioneers, who carried the ladders. The left attack moved on without much opposition, till it arrived at the first gate, which was, kniverer, blown open by a galluper gain of H.M. 22d L. D. under the command of Lieur. Gregory, to whom much praise is the for lawing enerted it through a heavy fire, and up a road apparently impracticu-tile far any wheel carriages. The right attack fermed the wall they were to recu-Jule, very high, which rendered the operation alow and tedious. I therefore detached Capt. Jones of H. M. 69th reg. with the reserve to follow up the left attack, and the whole of the three parties formed a junction at the second gateway; from which they pushed the enemy, who disputed every inch of ground through two gates to the very summit of the hill, where

* Left action. I comp. and a half fixely bate. I comp. robe cerpis. I cells reg. N.I. I cells reg. R.J. Kright attern. I and a half comp. flank fair. I lift comps. I she reg. N.J. 2 12th reg. N.I. Reserver, Capt. Jones, I comp. Bank batt. I comp. tides. I comp. wh N.I.

they braged for quarter.-Such a services could not be performed without some loss; and when I reflect upon the strength of the enemy's works, and the power they had of throwing down Stones, I am astonished that it was so triffing, having only six feiled and \$1 wounded, and which can only be accounted for by the spirited manner in which the officers and men dld their duty; but I have to lament the loss of a very prunising young officer, Ensign Elliot of the ritle corps, who fell when exerting blinnell to the atmost near the second gateway. I have also to lament the loss of the service of Capt, Dun. Assist qr. mast gen. and Lilent, Pringle Taylor, severely wounded, the former employed to explain my priders to the left attack, and the latter who happened accidentally to be on the epot was permitted to advance with it; both these officers as well as Lieut. Silver of H. M. 53d reg, were wounded, when showing an example of the most determined bravery to the troups. A squadron of H. M. 25th Lt. Drag, under the contrand of Capt. Mills, was so placed as to est off the onemy's retreat in the erent of their attempting one, but the attacks were jou apirfied to give him time to think of it before they were driven up the hitl.-Where every officer and soldier employed did their duty to the utmost, It is difficult to point out those who must distinguished themselves; but I feel much indebted to Lieut. Grant of the Englacers, for the very judicious eltuntion in which he placed the batteries, planned the attacks and conducted one of them, and he was ably assisted by Eus. Oliphant.—To Maj. Clereland of the artillery much punise is due for the judgment which he showed in so well directing the fire from the batteries, and the officers and men of that corps, as well as the artiflery troop of H. M. 22d L. D. are entitled to every credit for the actmirable manner to which the goas were served, both before and during the attack ; and the excellent practice which was made. Nothing could exceed the real shewed by Lieut.col. Fraser, Capts. Tew, Coppedge, and Jones, commanding the different parties, and every thing that could be done by men was accumplished by the troops under their conmand.-To Capt. Smithwaite and the Pioneers I feel much indebted for their numerical exertions, constantly exposed to a very beavy fire; and much prolec le due to Dr. Trotter, and the medical offierrs generally, whose assistance was upon every occasion and in every sixuation to promptly afforded .- To the Assist. adj.gen., Lient, Watson, and Assist.qr., mass.gen. Capt. O'Donnoghue, I feel much Indebted for their great exertions, and the able assistance they afforded me, as well as to Capt. Dun, Assist. qr, mast.gen.,

and to my side-de-comp, Lieut. Brown of H. M. 25th L. D .- I enclose a return of killed and wounded, and ordnauce captured.—Phave, &c. (Skyed) T. Petrzuen, Briggen.

Return of Ordnance captured.

Iron guaz .- One 11-pounder, unserviceable; inur 12-ponnders, one serviceable; one 9-pounder, four 6-pounders, one 4-pounder, two 3-pounders, two 2pranders, all serviceable.- Bross guns, One 42-pounder, one 3-pounder, one 2pounder, all serviceable.

Maj. Com. Art. Y. D. (Signed) Camp Coopal Droog, May 14, 1819.

Return of killed and mounded .- H. M. 22d tr. drag.,-Wounded : I first, and 1 private. - Art .- Wounded : I serl. I corp. 4 privates, 4 privates natives and one gon lascar since dead.-H. M. Bank but, Killed: 1 serj. 3 privates,-Wounded: 1 lieut. 2 corp. and 11 privates. - Rifle corps., - Killed: 1 cas. - Wounded; 1 havilder and 4 privates .- 2:1 bat. 4th reg. N. I., -Wounded: I jemadar, I puckally and 4 privates .- 2d bat, 12th reg. N. I., -Wounded: I subadar and 5 privates .-2d hat, pioneers, - Killed: 1 private. -Wounded; 7 privates, one since dead, -Div. staf.-Woonded: I capt.-Name of officer killed, Ens. Elllot, ritle corns. -Wounded ;-Capt. Dun, barlot.gr.mas. gen .- Lleut. Taylor, H. M. 224 ft. drag. Lieut, Silver, H. M. 53d reg. flank hat. (Signed) J. Warson, Assist adj.gon.

Camp at Goopal Droog, 14th May, 1819.

Unofficial, - Published in India.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.

The Sanger field force, under Col. Derar, arrived from Asserghur at Ros-

houghed, on the 3d May.

Early in July, arrived at Kurnaul, the 2d bat, 5th reg, and the 6th reg, car, ; the former commanded by Maj. Patton, the latter by Maj. Thompson.

ERDUCTION OF EURDYA.

The fort of Buddya, near Soltanpore Oude, has been reduced by Maj. Logic. One European officer, the Subadar major, and three privates killed. The enemy is said to have lost thirty-seven men.

Culc. Gov. Guz. May 27.

RELATIONS WITH THE NATIVE POWERS.

Unofficial.

COURT OF HOLKAR.

A private letter, dated Indore, 15th May, autoonness the marriage of his bighness the Mulhar Rao Holkar to Chanda Bye, and describes some interesting circumstances attending to it. The celebration of the marriage ctremony took place

on the 3d May, on which occasion the reviduat, with Sir John Malcolm, accompanied by a number of others, were proseut, and made the customary presents to the Maharajab, to bis mother Kysrera Bye, and to his two connerts Jejec Bye and Chanda Bye. From the durba, they accompanied the Maharajah in procession to the bride's cappaion, where he retired to a separate apartment in which the marriage rites were performed. The bride being of Rajpoot extraction, and of a higher caste than the bridegroom, a peculiar ceremony was in consequence observed. In Hindan marriages, it is the custom for the bildegroom to stand on one side of a suspended cloth, the bride being on the other side; upon the Brahmin's clapping his hands, the cloth-is dropped, and the bride advancing to her harband, throws a garland over his neck; they are then constituted man But on this occasion, a sword and wife. was substituted in the place of the Mahacajab, and the beide was formally married to the sword. The signification of this strange ceremony is said to be, that the award of state prevails over the consideration of caste. - After the Maharajah had returned to the assembly, his young bride was brought in, veiled, in her bridal artire, and seated by his side. She was between pine and ten years of age, and very good looking and fair, of which she allowed the assembly to judge by uncovering her face without any affectation of reserve.- The new married comple went from the bride's house, rested on the same elephant, in procession round the city with creat pomp and parade, and the ceremony was not remainsted all midnight. On the 7th, the Moharajah gave a marriage entertainment to the resident, Sir-John Malcolm and suite, and this has been nucceeded by a series of entertainments given doily to the various officers of goveroment, the principal citizens, Brahmins, Marattales, Mussulmans, and respectable persons of other classes,

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

June 11th .- Mr. G. Munwaring, register of the zillah court of Janapare. - Mr. H. H. Scott, register of the zilla court of the 24-Perguonalia,

June 25th .- Mr. E. Molony, register of the zilla court of Burdwaun.

July 2.-Mr. W. J. Turquand, register of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit, division of Calcuita .- Mr. W. Wollen, assist, to the magistrate of Jos-

July 16 .- Mr. L. Kennedy, 1st dep.

opium agent in Behar.

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

Fart William, 3d July, 1819 .- It having been brought under the notice of govermoest, that inconvenience fremwartly occurs to the troops under the presidency, from the refusal of sheriffs and others to receive in exchange for articles purchased from them, the money in posses-alon of the soldlery when not the local currency of the place; the most mable the Governor-gen in council, with a view to obviate future inconvenience of this mature, is pleased to direct that in all cases of detachments moving from one prorince to another, where a different currency prevails, the officer constraining shall receive from his men, the money brought by them from the province they have left, and apply to the nearest collector to exchange it for a corresponding amount in the currency of the district; that is to say, for one handred (100) Calcutta sieva rupees carried by the setthery from the lower to the western provinces of this presidency, they will be enritted to receive one burdred and four and a half (104 4) rupees of the Benaras, Gurrackabad, or Lukumy currency : these being all considered in the payment of the military, as of equal value with the Sonat rupes and vice versa, for one hopdred of either of these ropers received in the wessern and brought juto the lower pravinces, the sold-ery will be entitled to receive in exchange rapees ninety-five and cieven unuas, Calcutta siccas,

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMIS-TRUNCS,

June 19 .- Extract of a letter from the hon, the court of directors, dated 5th Feb. 1819, in answer to a leter from Bengal,

2 .- It having been certified to us, that Capt. F. A. Weston was detained in Switzerland, by serious illness, Feb. 1915 to July 1817, and it appearing that after the last mentioned date he proceeded to his duty with all practicable expedidition; we are satisfied that his almence from India beyond the prescribed term of five years was occasioned by siekness, and the rt. bon, the board of commissioners for the affairs of India haring concurred to this opinion, we direct you to re-admit Capt. Weston Into the Company's service, agreeably to the provisions of the act 33d Geo. 111, cap. 53. s.

June 26 .- Codets J. Ladlow, D. Thomps san, P. Brown, J. G. M'Gregor, J. Swetehnato, C. Hahlane, G. N. Prole, W. S. Prole; to be envises.

let. Rerepaired Lucat Caralry. Edw. O'Brieu, gene, to be Lucal Corner; vice Pyke, deceased; date at rank 31st May, 1219.—Lieut. Evan Macleod, 18th reg. Capt. M. Thomas, 27th reg. N.l, to be

Fort-adjutant of Allahahad; Capt. Win-Ball, 14th reg. N.L., to be Fort-adjarant of Agra; Lient-Alexander Pope, 8th reg. light cay, to be adjusted of Native Invalids at Allahabad, and Psymaster of Native Pensioners, vine Barroughs, appointed a District-barrack-master.

Infantry .- July 3. - Brevet Col, and Sen.L. cut.col. G. Hanbury Pine, to be col. of a reg., from the 24th Jan. 1819; vice Crow, deceased. Sen. Maj. Dennis Harman Dulton, to be lientenant - colonel : vice Buillie, resired with rank from the 9th Dec. 1818, vice Lumsden, retired, Maj, Watson Huster, to be fleat.col.; the Nichall, retired with rank from the 14th Jan. 1819, vice Arnold, promoted. Maj. R. J. Lattert, to be feat, col., with rank from the 24th Jan. 1819; vice Pine, promoted.

29th N.I.-Brev.maj. and Capt. J. Owen, to be mal. ; Brev.capt. and Lieut. Patrick Martin Hay, to be capt lient; from the 9th Dec. 1218, in succession to Dalton, promoted. Capr. Sent. P.M. Hay to be capt. of a company from Jan. 1, 1e19.

29th A. J .- Capt. R. Clement Garultant, to be maj., from the 14th Jan. 1819, vice Hunter promoted. Supermoverary Capt. J. M'Gregor, Is brought on the strength of the reg.

301/ N.I .- Capt, T. Gilbert Alder, to be majo, from the 24th Jan. 1819, rice faster, promoted. Supersumerary Capt. W. Muckle, is brought on the strength of

9th N.L - Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. Thomas, to be captillent, from the 21st Oct. 1818, vice Oliver, promoted. Capt. Lieut. J. Thomas, to be capt of a company, from the lat Jan, 1819, the rank of capt. lieut, abolished. Capt. W. Swinton, 21st N.f., to be harrack master of the 4th, or Ghazepoor district, vice Par-terson, deceased. Brev.Capt. T. F. Hutchinson, 5th N.I., to be Fort-adjutant of Delhi, in the room of Capt. Gorvan, nominuted a district barrack master. Lieur. J. J. Casement, 19th N.I., in the command of the drumedary curps, in the room of Lieut, J. W. Paton, nondeuted a district barrack master. Lieut.col. R. Francis, 4th N.I., transferred to the invalid pension establishment from the lst. Instant, Sarg. R. Lowe, 9th N.L., to officiate as superintending-surg, during the absence of superiprending-surg. O'Neil, on leave beyond sea, on sick certificate. Surg. J. Sawers to be superintendent of the Insame Haspital at the Presidency, vice Nohimson, deceased. Assistancy J. Mellis, M.D. to be mrg., vice M'Nubb, retired with rank, from 2tst May 1819, vice Balfour, deceased. Energys J. Scott, J. Stiles, S. Bolleau, to be licuts.; date 1815. Jan. 1819. Capt. Llewellyn Conruy, 12th

[&]quot; In a subsequent urder " Smith" is plicted to

N.I., has been permitted by the hon, the Court of Directors to return to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank.

July 7.—Cadets of inf. and Assistantgeons Mr. G. Glasgow and Mr. O. Carey, are admitted. Cadet P. Stewart, in the

med.dep., to be ensign.

July 10.—Lieut. R. Bruce, 1st N.I., has been permitted by the hor, the Court of Directors, to return to his duty without

prejudice to his rane.

July 17.—Leut.col. R. Morrell, from the Casupore provinced hat, to command the Moorshedahad provincial hat. Lient. S. P. C. Hamfrays, 18th N.L., to be subsassist.com.gen., vice Honter, deceased. Cadets J. D. Dyke, cav.; J. W. Duntur, N. Lowis, J. George, H. C. Williams, E. Poole, laf.; to be severally cornet and ensigns. Local Co-pet W. O. Brien, of Sneyd's frontier horse, is transferred to the Chumparum light inf. batt.

July 17.—Capt. C. H. Campbell, artillery, to officiate as assistance, in the mill-

depart.

FURLOUGHS.

June 26.—Capt. J. Anderson, 27th N. 1., to Europe. Maj. G. Becher, ussist.-com.cen., extended six months.

July 10 -Capt. Buckley, 18th N.I., to Europe. Lieut. E. Walker, 22d N.I., to

sea for six months.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Particulars of the late indisposition of the Garcenor General .- The medical bulletin (last number p. 70) does not specify the nature of the transient illness which occasioned so much anxious luquiry in the community respecting the health of the noble Marquis. Towards the end of the litany (at a period of the service when the congregation had been long kneeling) his lordship suddenly fainted away, when the Marchioness and the Aldes-de-camp immediately flew to his aid. His Exc. was not ill more than two or three minutes; meanwhile the bishop loudly called for medical aid, and this call was repeated by many voices. His fordship was not devirous to quit the cathedral; but when he did so, he drew the arm of the Mar-chioness under his own, and walked down the able without any assistance whitever. All the aides-de-camp, except one or two, returned into church, after artending his Exc. to his carriage. About ha'f an him aft i his lord hip had retired, a poper second by Dr. M'Whiter, storing that his brilship was quite recovered, was broughfinto the cathedral, and I as led round while the second psaim was a ng na On the following day his Exc. was quite recovered, feeling only a little weakness from the effects of medicine, and was attending as usual to his arduous pub'e duties, which had not suffered tire alightest interruption.

Amphion Club .- Early In 1819, a new musical society was established in Calcuita under the name of the Amphion Club. The number of members is limited to firty, each member to pay an entrance fee of twenty rupers, and a subscription of stateen rupees per mouth, to be collected a mouth in advance. Each member to be cutified to an admission tleket on visitur's alghts for all the ladies of his family, and he may be able to procure a visitor's ticket upon semling ten supers with the application to the umtake place at seven o'clock in the evening preciely, when the instrumental music will commence; at half past nine the directors are to stop the music, and the president for the evening is to take the chair at the supper table. He is not on that econing to be at liberty to hand any lady, but is to sent himself at the head of the table, and call for the gives and catches, as specified upon the card of arrangement. At laif past cleven preclede, the president is to quit the chair, after which, on no account, is a cork to be drawn. It is also declared that no songs shall be called for, while the president is in the claur, by may one but blinseif. The following sentlemen have been requested to act as directors for the first quarter :-Maj.gen. J. S. Wood, James Young, Esq. Hon. C. R. Lindsay, Win. Prinsep, Faq.

The meetings are to be held at Mrs. Hastie's assembly rooms,

Prevalence of Forgery.—The crime of furgery has lately become nearly a prevalent at Calcutta as in England, and this dangerous crime has been practiced much more auccessfully in our Indian capital than it ever was in that scene of all inquity, London. The forgeries in the Bank of Bengal, however, are only of tecent origin; but the following at a west displays a degree of lugenulty and management entirely of native origin, with shows what an extensive degree of many might have resulted from a combination of so much talent and roguery. We us derstand that the engraving of the lates was most admirably executed, and indeed that the reference alto the second excell ntly imitated that it was with difficulty the cheat could be discovered --Madras Courier.

"In our number of the th J y, we announced to our tr, the a rise of the bad been under the tribute to the tribu

ed in the late forgoties on the Bank of Brogal, &c. We are gratified to being now able to add, that the active and judicloses measures of Mr. Barwell, the magistrate of the 24-Pergunnalis, have been auccessful in developing fally the proceedlags of these centry, and gaining posseszion of the implements with which they carried on their rebemes. It appears from his investigations, that the association consisted of air natives, three of whom had directed their talents to the engraving part of their business; two others managed the copper-plate press, and the zixth, a podar, disposed of the forged notes at such rates as would ensure a speedy rate. Every thing was carried on systematically, and great care had been taken to avoid detection at the scene of operations (the residence of the above persons, a little to the castward of kalli Gluut). as well as to deceive the eyes of the unwary by the fabricated notes. A longed impression of a lottery ticket was glan found, as well as of the stramp-office seal, so that the firm appears to have contemplated carrying on business on a very large scale, and arendling to a regularly organized system. The copperplates, seal, forged untes, &c. were found buried in unrious parts of the compound, while which the houses of the individuals were situated, on the 28th and 23th July .- All the six persons concerned base been apprehended, and are now in jail. One plate, from which Bengal Bank notes for 500 repeat were taken, was sent to the Bank of Bengal, the treasurer of which, we understand, immediately paid a teward of 500 rapees, to be distributed amongst those who discovered the offenders. Another plate, purporting to be of the Bank of Hinduston, for twentyore rupees, was also sent to that esta-blishment. Thus has been detected and crushed a complicated scheme of requery, entirely of untire origin and management, which sulght have occasioned the most serious injury and alarm to the public, had it continued for any time in activity without heing brought to light; and the above statements sufficiently demonstrate, that the warmest thanks of the community whose talents have been exerted in sifting the matter so thoroughly as he has done," -Rengal Harkaru.

This is one of the happy effects of beginning to teach the univers how to rival the Europeans in the arts and sciences.— London Editor.

The late Enribgence.—The extent of the late acreme convolution can only be estimated by collecting the names of the places at which it was felt, and comparing the distance of the mations.

Mattra, June 19.—We had a maint shock of carthquake here on the evening of the 16th, between 7 and 8 o'clock, which lasted, I should imagine, about 30 or 40 accouds.

Change and Mirropare, -About eight o'check in the evening of the 16th June, the shock of an earthquake was experienced as these places. At Changer the mostles was accompanied by a soise in the atmosphere, which resembled that occasioned by the rapid flight of high.

Myspaores, June 20.—On the evening of the 16th, we had a slight shock of an earthquake; the nodulating motion continued little more than a minute, and seemed to come from the west. It was felt very nearly at the same time at Futteghur, and at one of my pulies chokees across the Junua.

Jiqupoor .- A strong shock of an earthquake was felt here on the night of the Forth June, at a quarter past eight o'clock; there were three distinct vibrations from west to east, with the until accompaniments of racting wall shades, swinging punkabs, and dapping doors. There are different opinious as to its duration, which appeared to me about 25 seconds; the intervals were very distinct. It was not accompanied by the rumbing noise I have usually heard on such occasions, and which I have hitherto imagined to be the earth's vibration. Both the mise and motion must be separate effects of some unknown cause. The raites have not yet commenced, and the weather has been unusually hot.

Saltanpare, Orde, Jane 17—A screee and areful shock of an earthquake was felt at this station last night, at seventeen minutes part ciult, which haved some time, and occasionted very considerable alarm. The Brogalows actually rocked, particularly the mess one of the 1st bat. 18th regt., in which the officers were at dimer at the time, and the huta of the soldiers were a good deal damaged. The heat for the last two or three days has been excessive, and not a drop of rain has yet fallen.

Apprehensions of a Famine in the Upper Provinces.—All our accounts from the Upper Provinces of Bengal, of late, have had a melancholy tendency, insamuch as they expressible grantest anxieties in consequence of the long premiting drought of an approaching famine. The very thought of a repetition of this awful visitation in the populous and generally fertile provinces of Bengal, is auficient to harrow up the very soul with dread and apprehension. A little cale had fallen at some of the stations, but not in sufficient

quantities to relieve the general impres-

Monpoor, July 29.—I send you a forther account of the want of rain at this place. The poor people are selling their infants at such low prices as to make it evident, that their object is rather to preserve the lives of the children than to maintain themselves from the prices they obtain for them, they are sold at from 8 annus to 8 or 9 upwer-sach.

I am sorry to add, that this unseasonable weather has been very prejudicial to the health of the Europeans at Benares, and in the neighbourhood many persons have been very iii; and although their disorders have been removed, the debilitating effects of the weather prevent a restoration of strength and health.

In consequence of the high price of grain, petty thefts have increased bearly threefolds. A few instances, more during than the rest, lead me to dread the consequences of further searchy; and indeed we have every prospect of a famine, if we should fail to have forty or fifty inches of rain in August and September.

The only rain that has fallen in July, is as follows:—July 1st, 0.62, July 21st, 0.661, July 25th, 0.625. On the 22d and 24th, we had light showers for about two or three infinites, the quantity so small as not to wet the rain sage. Total since the 23d of June, 5.176 inches.

Allahabad,—" Letters from the neighboarhood of Allahabad mention that at little rain bad providentially failen in that quorter, which it was hoped might save the country from the prospect of familie, with which it was before threatened. There will however oppeared to be a great deficiency, and it was expected that from the neighbouring districts neither isaligo nor cutton could be expected, the plants having been rained by the long continuance of dry weather."

Storms .- On the 24th July, about seven o'clock in the evening, a violent storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, occurred at Serampore; the lightning struck the Bag-staff, and shirered the mast from tup to bottom, wrenched the iron classifi at the front of the mast, and discharged finelf into the ground around the puckali building, that was erected to fit the flagstaff late. This was a most fortunate erent, as there were three or four gentletoru standing at and near the window of Colonel Meiselback's house, all of whom might have been struck had the lightning inpoled the corner of the house. It was accompanied, at the same moment, with the landost explosion that can possibly be conceived, as if a hundred causen had been fired at the same moment.

At Myspoores.—The rains set in on the 6th June, with one of the severest Asiatic Journ,—No. 50. atorma in my memory, trees were blown down and broken in two; and it was necessary to call in the servants to keep the glass doors from being blown open, although they were protected by venetians.

Fugitive Moghuls, Sept. 1 .- A letter from a gentleman at one of the upper stations mentions the following curious elecumstances: 'A few days neo a number of poor Moghula passed through this place, saying that they had been driven from house and home by the cruelty of Runjeet Singh's soldiers, who had plupdered and burned their villages, and pur-18,000, particularly wanten and children, to the most barburous and cruel deaths. They also declared that they were on their way to the presidency, to represent their miserable plight to the British government, from which they hoped to obtain redress. To what credit this story may be entitled, I know not, but they were literally starring, and appeared most thankful for a little money, bread and victuals, which some European gentlemen gave them."

SUPERME COURT, June 30.

Frightful Aggression.—In the course of the trials for this day, Ramanolan Dass and Luckee were put to the bar, charged with having unlawfully assaulted Juggodomba, the wife of the former, and multreated her lu a most shocking manner. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and the trial proceeded.

Juggodomba, luwing been sworn, deposed that the prisoner Rammohan Dans was her husband; that Luckee was a woman whom he had in keeping; that about six weeks ago they entered the house where she was, together, when some words ensued between her and her husband respecting his conduct in keeping the other prisoner; that he bear her with his shoes, calling her bad names, after which he threw her down, tied her hands belifud her head with her hair, and directed Luckee to hold her down and cover her mouth and face, so that she might not make a unise; that Luckee did so, and her husband having heated an iron ladle, applied it several thores to her body, in a most cruel and horrible man-ner. She further deposed, that for the space of three days afterwards she was closely conduct, suffering great agony from the brutal indictions of her bushand, without being allowed food, water, or my klud of assistance. At last, the woman in whose house they fodged supplied her with some water, and afterwards, on a pretence of mawering the calls of unture, she effected her except, and contrived to get to ber brother's horse in the Loli Harar.

Several other witnesses were brought Vot. IX. 2 B

forward, who confirmed the cridence already given in all its material points. and further stated, that the unfortunate audierer was subsequently conveyed to the house of another brother in the Janubarar, who had the prisoners apprehen-ded and committed for trial. She was then taken to the narive hospital, the cribed the shocking manner in which the lower part of her belly was barnt, and her present deplorable condition.

The prisoners, to their defence, gave a positive denial to all the facts advanced in the course of the procession with regard to the offence itself, after which Sir F. M'Naghten addressed the Jury for some time, expressing his abborrence of the crime that had been perpetrated, and the processity for making an example when cases of such atrocky occurred; which in the present instance was so aggravated from the electionature of the abouttedble and cruel deed having been committed by a husband on the person of his own

The Jury immediately returned a verdiet of gully against both the prisoners.

During the whole of this trial, the feelings that were excited throughout the court may be more easily imagined than described, as the extremes of horror and commiscration were salugled, from the cries of the poor creature when she happened to be moved, and the evidence that detailed the causes of her agony.

Bangander, May 23. Bog killed by an Alligator,-About five o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday the 20th instant, some of my servants come running loto the room in the greatest alarm, saving that an alligator had just taken away a boy about 14 years of agr, from one of the ghants near the house. Every body near the place were seen running to the ghan, to which place I proceeded in company with a gentleman, as fast as possible, in the hopes of rendering some assistance. A little after we wrived at the tirer side, name one among the vast number of the natives collected, eried out that he could see it, and ou fooling down the river, us a short distance, we clearly saw the alligator with The boy to bla mouth; shortly after which he disappeared, they rose again, and elevatlug himself with his head out of the water three or four feet, he still held the buy in his mouth by the fund, and tossed blin from one side to the other in the alr with the greatest riolence and rage; tire darking blue on the surface of the mater, with the hope, as we supposed, of distocating his bones, the more easily to This be repeated several gorge mas. times, but nothing at the moment could be done. In the hope of varying the boy's lik, every thing was thought of to recover

the body, and people were sent of for fishermon residing near the place; but shove as hour expired before they came with beats and drug-lines. On their arrical we provided them with these, in the impe of obtaining the boy, and after draging with the line up and down the river neur the place where they were last seen, we succeeded in booking up both buy and alligator. The latter however made his escape, but the body of the boy was securret, and though droudfully mangled with the loss of head and shoulders, was brought on there and delivered to the parents for burial. The Isoats were nealing sent out, and again caught the alligator ; but in drawing him to the surface of the water to harpoon him, he hooke the lines and got away a second time. It being then very lase in the evening, mothing more could be done; but the fishermen requested to attend the next unurular to make another attempt. The alligator, as far as we could judge, was about 12 or 13 feet lung.

Commercial.

Calcutta, July 18.

Business has been very much at a stand during the week, and we have consequently few alterations of importance to notice.

EXCHANGE PRICE CURRENT, July 8. No. I.

Bengul Staptes.	
	Als.
Anni-ecd per manud	10
Asafætida per seer	6
Betelunt, Dacca per mauni	4
Bornx per do	21
Do, unrefined, or	
Tincal per do	22
Canvas, Country,	
1st sort per bolt	17
nd de mondo	14
2d do per do	18
Cardamums, country per manuel	14
Cassia, from Napani per do	7
Chillies, 1st sort per do	
Cocoanut oil, 1st	3.00.00
sort per do	134
Corton, Cutchora per do	17#
t)ther sorts naminal.	
Elephants' teeth,	100
let sort per do	100
2d do per do	40.
3d do per do	40
Ginger, Rungpore,	
let wort per do	-43
Do. Patpa per do	4
Grain, Rice, Patini per du	4
The Hardy and Labor sounds	
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Do. Parcherry, 1st st.per do	
Do. do 2d st. per do	23
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Do. do2d st. per do Do. Muongy, 1st.st. per do Do. do2d st., per do Pease, 1st sort per do	11
Do. do	111
Do. do2d st. per do Do. Muongy, 1st.st. per do Do. do2d st., per do Pease, 1st sort per do	21 14 14 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15

1820.] Asiatic Intellige	ence.—Calcutta. 187
Rr.	Rr.
Indigo, violetper maund 145	Goorepore, baftas,
Do, do, and copper per do	25 by 2 per piece 60
Do, cosper, fine per do	Gillah romants, 10
Du. do, lean per do 120	in a piece, let st. per do 90
Soe, dye	Day 2d do. per do 45
Do. lake per do 20	Do 3d do. per do
Do. shell, let sort, per do 22	Oisdinary per do 15
Do. do. 2d do per do 17	Sooty romanis, 15 in
Do. stick, flordwan per do 61	n piece per do 50
Do, do. Sgille t per do 7	Chappe remarks,
Munifect, good per do	1st sort per do
Opinin, Patin per thest 1900	2d doper do
Piece Goods:	Bandannoes, 1st st. per do
Jallapore sannalis,	Blue gurraba per do 80
1st sort, 40 by 24 per piece 64	Do. Mahmoodies, 40
2d surt per do 54 Tandah sannah, 40	by 2 per do 100
by 24 per corge110	Red Saunders, good per mound 3
Cassalis, 40 by 24 per do 90	Safflower, 1st sort., per do 30
Frabad sannaha,	Do. Up countryper do 8
1st sort, 40 by 24 per do 197	Sal Ammoniac, good per do 25
2d do per do 50	Saltpetre, Culme,
Mahmoodius, 40	lat sort per do 8
by 2 per do 90	Do. 2d do per do 72
Allahabad sagnaha,	Do. 3d do per do 64
40 by 24 per do 110	Raw Silk, Bauleab,
Mahmoodies, 40 by	Company's per seer 145
2 per douverses 88	Do. do. native per do 134
Cassain, 36 by 2., per do 75	Do. Bombay market,
Emerties, 32 by 2 per do 70	The second of th
Kharabari sannahs,	Do. do. 2d sort per do
42 by 25per do	Sugar, fine white,
Mahmoodies, 40 by 2 per do 26 Cassahs, 36 by 2, per do 76	strong grain, per maund 12
Emerties, 32 by 2 per do 70	Do. Benares, 1st st. per do 104
Guzeenaha, 28 by 2 per do 60	Do. middling do per do 10
Azemghur sannaha,	Do, Khar per do., 6
40 by 21 per do	Sugar candy, but st. per do 18
Meergunge Mah-	Doi 2d do, per do 15
moodies, 40 by 2 per do	Tamarlads per do 1
Do. do., 36 by 11 per do 62	Timberia:
Moradabad samualis,	Saul Morang Chou-
and the second s	Do, 2d doper do 31
Mahmoodies, 40 by 2 per do 75 Cassaha, 36 by 2., per do 65	Do 3d do per do 28
Toujibs sirpore, 40	Goruchpore Sant
by 2 per do 90	Childrens and but the contract to
Behar, 40 by 2 per do 85	Do, crooked timber per do 11
Do. 36 by 2 per do 66	Bago Saul Chooker per do 20
Coupah sanulis, 21	Donker, 1st sort per do 16
by 14 per do 60	Do 2d do per do 11
Cassalis, 28 by 2 per do	Sisoo, 1st sort per do 15
Company's sort . per do 90	Do 3d do per do 6
Beerboom gorralis,	Water to be a series of the se
bazar sort per do 90	Tormerie, Patna,
Company's sort . per do 115	1st sort per do 3
Luckipore hum-	Do. 2d do
mums, 25 by 3 per do 110	Wax, country, later per do 53
Borne baftas, 257	No. II.
by 2	Produce of China, Java, Sumatra,
Joogdeah, do	Malabar Coust, Persian Gulf,
Luckipore, do. per do. 70	The state of the s
Chitterbuilf, 40. average of 141-	Alone 1st sort per magni 5
Do hue, 00 10008.	Artended Total and a second second
Collapattee, no.]	Arenic, Pegue per do
Putkah, do	2 B 2

150	Assaute Intetti	genee.	- Gatoutta.	LEB
		Rs.	P. Committee of the Com	Rs.
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Beetlenut, Pedie			Copper Nalls per manue	
good	per magnd	34	Do. English Japan per do	i 40å
Do. lodifferent	per do	34	Do. Shib per do	490
	. per do.,	274		
			Copperate good per do	
DO. BEW	. per do	264	Do. 3d kind per do	34
Camplifre	per do	72	Cardage per cwr	14
Cardaminana, Mai				
			Do, Patent, per do	
Car round	per seer	4	Ganpowder, T.S., per lb.,	
Du. long,	per do	3	Harri, good each	12241 10
	per manud	8	Iron, Swedish square per maune	
	per do	52	Do. do. Flat per maun'	6g
Do, Sunstire	per do	14	Do, English square per do	4
	per seer	34	Do. do. flat per do	
	per do	3	Do. do. bolt per do	4
Coccanut oil, let	st.per maund	134	Do. nails 2 a 3 hach, } per cwt.	12
Cole, Lacradivia	as per donnessans	7	4 a 10 per civi.	**** 13
The Maddison	Inma dia	8		d 6
	- per do	_	Do. boops per maun	
Do. Ceylon	perdo	54	Do. kentledge per ewt'.	14
	per do	34	Lead, plg stamped per manu-	
	per do	2	Do, austamped per do	Z5
Elephants' tecl			Dis abcet per do. i.	
let sort	per do	100	Do. red lat sort per do	8
	. per du.			
			Do, 2d disto per do	128
	per doi		Do, white per do	
Gum, gambege	per do	70	Do. patent shot per bag o	f 2816 - 3
Do. galbannet	per do	11	Lignameita per manu	
De allieum	area de			atrin 12
The outless will and	per do	7	Muhogany, St. Do-	
tradingal	per do	li .	mingo per foot	
Letharce, 1st sort	. per do	124	Morocco skins each	
Mines soul	HET SEET	- 10		
Same to the same to the	sales seen by any	fi ,	Linseed oil, in jury per gallon	
Tamente, Ru	per do	4	Do. in casks per do	14
Pinnkeen, broad	her carge	50	Paints, best white	
Do. Burrow		27	mixed per fb.	4
Penner Malalane		24		
The last settlement	a + luca Tribitation and a		Do. black per do	
Per roug beliber.	per do	117	Do. green per do	4
Quickellyer	per seer	2	Do. yellow per do	#
Rations, best	per 100	114	Do. red per du	
Samuel would and	d per magnet	-		
Change a cong Find	of Ber merriner	18	Pitch per barrel	
Suco, Int sour	per do	54	Quicksliver per sper.	
Da. 2d down a	per do	44	Salt, Liverpool re-	
Sugar candy, Chiu	a per tub	21	fised per maun	d 4
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Lead Transis Bicen	-+ ber endag		Steel, English per do	
LO. UO. SEID	per do	40	Du. Swedish per do	9 <u>1</u>
Terra, Japopica, 4	do.		Spirits, brandy per gallor	
	per mauad	2	Do. hollands per do	
Tolerague	per do	ac	The Charlet 1-	1
Vormillian	and the state of the same	26	Tar, Stockholm per borre	14114 17
verialition	per chest	1.54	Do. American per do	10
Wax, Fegue	per maund	53	The plates, l. c per box.	20
White lead,		13	Turpentine per barre	
PRIZ. WE P	4 41			
The Produce of	f Europe, Amer	ica.	Do. spirita per gallor	34
	Se.	-	Wine, claret, 1st	
		Ris.	growth per dogen	45
MINISTROPA	per ewt	19	Do. port perda	
Beer, Hodgwon's	. per hhd	80	The secondary	PART TOTAL
Briuntome, large	413146	D.O.	Da. madelen per pipe .	1 1 1 2 1 COO
sticks.	mag 65.4. 4	-	Vernigrease per mano	d., 60
The Black or other and	per maund	64	Verillerease, per mann Note.—It being difficult to	nunte with
THE PLANTED WHITE			preciseness the prices of the fo	Hamilton and
dusty	per do	5		
Bottler	per 160		ticles, the mode of stating grae.	ruly, wile-
Canena lat bear	the same and	8	ther they are at an advance to	r disenuat
De Die	exper bolt	2-3	has been adopted, as being so	officient to
Type and andre	Jart do	20	give a tolerably correct idea of t	
THE	per manud			
Couls	- per ilu.	*	References, -(p. c.) prime of	tost of the
Carelalana	raber iffi and see and	3	arriese as involved by the East	Justin ship-
County, doug	per occe,	34	plug houses in London, exclusive	e of freight
Copper, sheet le o	20 per granual	42		
Do. 28 m 40	per da	43	and charges (a.) advance on the	ne tame.
Do. Bolts	per do		(d.) discount.	
Do Slab	an part strategy as	41	Birmingham hord-mare, 15-	Fer cept. d.
durit tarmfibe servett	reper done	39	Chintz, good patterns,30	do. a.
			al floor bassers 1 1 120	redicts byte

N. B. 100 sa.rs. equal to 116 current rs. Basar weight-16 chitracks=1 seer or

2 lb. 0 or. 3 dwt, English,

40 seers ≠ 1 maund or 82-lb, 2 or, 2 dwt, 100 barar maunda are equal to 110 factory maunds, and 1 factory maunds are equal to 200 cwt.

No. 4.

Course of Exchange, Price of Bullion, &c.

Corrent value of Government securities.

Course of Exchange.

Remit.] Calcutta. [Draw. 2 6 On London 6 months sight, per 2 7

Bombay 30 days sight, per Bombay 30 d

Business has been very much at a stand during the week, and we have couse-quently few-alterations of importance to notice. The market is still very bare of cotton, and there is little disposition above to purchase at its present price. Rice has declined a little on last weeks prices. Opium has advanced 10 rupees, There is a considerable acately of many descriptions of piece goods, there has been nothing doing in these, and our quotations remain without alteration. Sugar has experienced a further decline of from four to eight annas.

Europs Goods.—There has been some.

Except foods.—There has been someinquiry after British staples, which have experienced a rise, but there is no disposition shown on the part of holders to force sales at present rates. In the event of there being no fresh urrivals soon, confident expectations are entertained of an advance on many articles.

Freight to London,-This is extremely

difficult to be procured at present from the very limited quantity of light goods in the market. Freight is only to be had in small parcels, for which £7 to £8 is paid. For a full leading £7 would be readily accepted.

Ang. 4.—The quantity of cotton which can be shipped to Europe this season will not exceed 13,000 large, being about one-eighth part of the ordinary supply 1 none will be fortherming from Hombay this season. The nathers have come many fundered miles from the interior to repurchase the cotton they had previously

aulit.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Feniscowies, Capt. Humble, after teaching the pilot on the 2d of June, mee with nothing but mass heavy gales, which experiment in abatement as she got to the southward. At last, in int. 12° 54° N. and 90° E, she had her bowsprit carried away by pitching in a tremendously heavy sea, and was obliged to been up for Corings, in order to repair damages. She reached that place on the 19th at. and expected to be able to quit it some after in prosecution of her voyage. It is to be feared that her cargo has sustained some damages.

The letter which gives this report also mentions, that a French or Dutch ship, which left Culcutta about the same dance with the Fentacowies, had been obliged to put into Coringa, in consequence of most sections injury sustained in the same gales. On referring to our shipping int, it appears probable that this ressel is the Danish ship Autoineste.

Miss M. A. Blundell; Miss S. S. Blundell ; Miss O, Hickman ; Lieut.col. J.W. Sleigh, C. B.; Capt, W. Smyth; Capt. J. R. Rotten; Capt. W. Bhandelt; Capt. J. Moore, Lleut. A. Chambre; Lient. G. A. Auson; Licut. G. Williamson; Lieut. J. M. Cooper; Cornet Hop. H. D. Shore; Cornet A.W. Bishop ; Cornet C. S. Malet ; Cornet Partridge; Adj. G. Butcher; Paymast, Nolan; Mr. J. Omady, surg.; Mr. J. Harcot, assist, ditto; and 279 men. 33 women, and 37 children, 11th Lt. Drag.; Mr. W. P. Oaeden, writer; Mr. J. D. Dyke; Mr. H. C. Williams; Mr. E. E. Poole; Mr. J. George; Mr. J. W. Dgobar and Mr. E. Rushworth, cadets; Mr. R. Atkins and Mr. J. Crippe, pilot service... Windermere, Williams, from Liverpool 24 Dec., Cork, and last from Sr. Helena 28 April.... 12, Bengal, Weedward, from Liverpool 3 Murch.... dug. 4, H. M. ship Dauutless, from England ... 18, City of Edinburgh, Wiscuma, from Gibraliar 8 March... 19, Neptone, Law, from Liverpool 27 Feb..., 21, Layton, Morgan, from London 23 Dec. Cork, Ceylon, and Madras 17 July.

Departurez.—July 7, Triumph, Street, for London ..., 1), Flora, Baistan, to complete her lading for the Cape.... 15, Mary, Kneste, for Liverpool.

Statement of Ships in the River Hoogly on 102. July 1819:

die som dad beginn		
Namber of	Free	nia. Tour
H. C. ship	1	1,300
Individual traders	21	9,121
Country ship for Great Britals		500
Country ships employed in		1130
country trails		7,855
Ditto for sale, or wanting		. 1000
feeight		18,991
American ressels	5	1,492
French ditto.	4	
CARDEN CHANGE AND ASSESSED.	_	1,963
Durish ditto	2	1,543
Dutch ditto	2	406

105 43,167

MARRIAGES.

DEATHS.

Feb. 22 .- At sen, D. Darline, Esq. civil surg, of Hajeshahre. . . . Mog 3, At Min-to, on the Island of Banca, Mr. F. B. Frazer..., July 13, At Muttra, Capt. G. Barker, 12th N. L.... 20, G. Templer, Esq. commercial resident at Jungypore. . . . 25, Capt. S. Tovey, country service, aced 60. . . . In Mocha Rossle, Capt. Bennis, commanding the Laura, who was un-fortunately drowned immediately after that ship's arrival. On coming to an anchor, he proceeded to his gig towards the shore, for the purpose of galuing information regarding the state of the markets there, and as the bout was leaky, there buckets were taken in to keep her clear of water. On the way, however, the boat awamped, and the circumstance was discovered from the ship lastella then lying there. A bost was sent from render assistance, when four of the crew were picked up, but the unfortunate remmander had sugk to rise no more.

MADRAS.

Political—official.

Madras, Aug. 25, 1819.—The Commander-in-chief has much gratification inpublishing a letter from Majgeu. Sir Hy. Torrens, K.C.B. military secretary to his Royal Highness the Duke of York; and his Exc. has consequently directed a letter to be addressed to every officer who served under his personal command on the 27st Dec. 1817, and whose name was submitted to his floyal Highness, to receive the homorary distriction of a medal.

Copy of a letter from Maj.gen. Sir diy. Torreus, K.C.B. Military Secretary, anddressed to his Exc. Lieut.gen. Sir T. Histop, Bart, and G.C.H. &c. dated Horse Guards, 15th Oct. 1918.

I have the Commander-in-chief's commands to acknowledge the recelpt of your dispatch of the 7th Jan. last, addressed to the Adj.gen., transmitting a return of officers personally and particularly engaged in the battle of Mahidpoor, whom, under an idea of the continued existence of a system of granting medals of distinction, you consider worthy of bearing badges commemorating that glorious event,-I have his Royal Highwest's commands to assure you, that he appreciates in the highest degree the bravery and discipline which so signally distinguished Sir J. Malcolm, and all the officers under your command in the battle of Mahidpoor, as well as the valour, ability, and promptitude, with which you directed their real in leading the troops to the accomplishment of a splendid achievement, which has mainly served to the overthrow of a confederacy that nimed at the subserviou

of the British power in India; but it is incombent upon life Boyal Wighness to acquality you, that when the nullitary order of the flath was extended, H. M.'s goverument thought proper to decide, for reasons which it is unnecessary here to detail, that the system of granting meduly of distinction should be abolished, and under these circumstances his Royal Highwess is relactantly compelled to explato the impossibility of his giving effect to the wishes you have expressed in regand to the officers whose names you have transmirred. - You will find, however, that the Order of the Bath, as far as Its statutes and regulations could permit his Royal Highness and the President of the Board of Control to recognized the grant of it, but been conferred on the officers of the King's and the H. C.'s service, who have been principally distinguished under your command, and should the circum-stance of your having recommended the grout of medals of distinction, have been made known to the neary, his Royal Highness trusts you will give much explanation to the officers, who were under your command at Mahidpoor, as may convince there that this kind of distinction is withheld in compliance with general regulations, and out from any failure in the due appreciation of their distinguished condoct,-I have the housing to be, sir, your most obedient huntble servant,

(Signed) H. Tonnens, (Signed) B. R. Hitchers, Asst. Adj gen.'s Dept.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

July 27.—Mr. J. Thomas, head assist, to the collector and magistrate of the Zitlah of Tinnevelly.

Aug. 10.-Mr. H. R. Dakes, commercial resident in the reded districts.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL,

Trophies of Makispoor. - The following is extracted from the Government guzerre.-Upon the 21st last, a considerable pret of the bruss unbinous cupineed at Mahidpear having arrived within the limits of the presidency, they were met by the Commander in-chief apposite to St. George's church, and were constacted by his Exc. under the report of a strong detachment of troops, consisting of caralry and infantry, to the government-house, where they were received in front of the banqueting mean by the right hon, the The same escurt under the communed of Cot, Multe, of H. M.'s 46th test, conveyed them from theme within the ramparts of Fort. St. George,-ills Exe, size Communice-in-chief, upon delivering over the charge of the gum and resplice, addressed the right bon, the tiongrammas follows:-

"I have the pleasure, sir, to luform you, that thirty-five pieces of brass onlnance, being a part of bity-two of the same nature which were taken from the enemy at the bartle of Mahidpoor, are at this inst. under an escart entering the limits of your garrison of Fort St. George,-I have, in consequence, the honnur to request your permission to place them at your disposal, with the view that you may be pleased to cause them to be received and deposited therein,-it is, at the same time, gratifying to me madd, that these trophies were acquired through the valuer and discipline of the troops of this presidency, of whom the let and 3d divisions of the army of the Deckan, by which the victory of Mahilpoor was achieved, were solely composed. The diposition directed to be made under your immediate authority in your capacity of Governor of Fort St. George, of the troops composing your body-guard with those of your garrison, to give relat to their arrival from the field of battle into the British capital on the coast of Coromandel. will, I am comfident, prove as flattering to the feelings of every individual of the army as to mine in particular. For there distinguished marks of your consideration. and attention towards the feelings of the army and my own, I beg leave to tender to you, sir, the unfelgued assurances of our united gratitude."

To the above address the right hoe. the Governor made the subjoined reply.

" The Thanks of the Court of Proprietors, of the Court of Directors, and of both Houses of Parliament having been conveyed by the highest notherity in India to your Exc., and to the officers and men who were led to victory in central India under your personal command, it would ill become so humble an individual as myself, to attempt making any addition to such splewild and lasting testimonials of the triumphant achievements of yourself and your comrades in arms, can presume to offer are my slucere congratulations upon these nodeniable proofs of the applause, and gratitude of your country, and also upon the high military honours conferred by his Royal Highness the Prince Repent upon your Exc., and extended by selection and jugradation, to officers of different ranks upon this retablishment. I cannot allude to the Madras troops without renturing to profit of the privilege I enjoy in virtue of my commission as Governor in Council, to express in your presence, and in that of the numerous and respectable body of officers. here we combled, the deep some cutertained by the government of Fort St. George, of the merits of their most gallout amny. li is perhaps, however, less the prirince of a gorcrument to dwell apan the surcesful results darlied from the rudennied courage of troops in the field, than to point out their other valuable and important qualifications. What somy has ever manifested greater preseverance in enduring farigue, in submitting to privations, in surmounting all obstacles up-posed to their progress by the inclemency of seasons or violence of the elements? In what army has the perfection of discipline been more conspicuous? Where have troops been more distinguished for their inviolable fidelity to their colours, or for attachment to their officers, to whom they look up with confidence and affection, as to their protectors and friends, and I may even add as to fathers ? Your Exc. may be assured that to me this is the proodest hour of my government, when upon the threshold of the majestle edifice erected by the munificence of the East-India Company, in commemoration of the heroic deeds of former times, I receive from the Commander-in-chief of the Madras army, the brilliant trophics of the glorious and decisive rictory of Mahidpmor,"

Chalybeate Well at Bangatorz.-The diseasery of a spring of chalybeate mineral water at Bangalore, is a matter of congratulation to all who may be within the reach of that delightful station. The excllence of its climate has been long known, and invalids from Madras have been in the constant habit of resorting to Bangalore for change of air, and to avoid the best of the land winds : now, if to the enjoyment of a mild and salubrious climate, be added to the medicinal advantages of the Cheltenham springs, we may expect that Bangalore will soon become a place of resort for many whose constitutions require that relief, which seems to be now attainable without a voyage to Europe. By the meritorious exertions of Major Wangb, many European fruits have been brought to a great degree of perfertion at Raugalore; and as his garden has been purchased by government, every part of India is likely to beneat by his skill and labours.

A Correspondent of the Madras Gasette has communicated a scientific anaiyals of the water, which is amexed.

Report of an Analysis of a Chalybeate Mineral Water, taken from a Well astnoted in the Cantonment of Bangalare.

the plut of 28,275 cubic farhes contains, carbonate of line, an exceeding small quantity; corbonate of iron, 7,10 of a grain; marriate of soda, two grains, The carbonness of line and feen are held in solution by a small quantity of carbonic acid.

It hamedlately occurred to me, that this water might with facility be remiered. a very excellent substitute for the celebrated Cheltenham water, and be administered with every reasonable expectation of its possessing equal medicinal virtues. It may not be amias, in the first place, to premise that the saits sold in England. and sent out to India, under the title of Cheltenham Chalybeate Aperient Salts," are nothing more than direct preparations of aniphate of soda (Glanber Salt), and sulphate of tunguesia (Epsom Salt), respectively. It is further absolutely impossible to prepare salts from these waters, which shall results the curbonate of iron. To prepare the Baugalore water, . add to one plat, the moment it is taken from the well, a quarter of an ounce of chrystallized Epson sult. The water should be drank at the well, and care taken that it be not shook, as the carbonic acid is liable to become expelled, and the Iron precipitated from its solution. A fortnight, or three weeks course of this water, arrending to the precautions en-Joined at Cheljeubam, would, I have little doubt, afford relief to numbers of viletudipartants, who having in valu ransacked the materia medien, would be compelled to confess at last, that here presides the Hygeian goddess,

Madrax, 1st June 1819. A. Z.

Wandering Cheta.—On the morning of the 26th April, on alarm persaded a numerous portion of the native inhabitants of Necapatam, from the singular and unprecedented circumstance of a large sited cheta making its appearance in the pertain. The animal was supposed to have secreted itself during the night in a large garden north of the neighbouring river: from thence it made its way into the house of a respectable Brahmin, before reaching which we find it had mutilated and lacerated two men, rather secorely, but not dangerously, probably from meeting with some opposition in his progress:—

--- Tremejacta novus per pectora

Instruct Paper.

"Amozement seizes all; the general cry Proclaims the Cheta justly doom'd to die!"

The readlest, as well as the safest method, was therefore quickly to be derived, how to dislodge this unwelcome stranger from the but which he had taken possession of: one suggested increasing a few tiles, and firing directly down upon bim; but at this moment the report of a guadisturbed our visitor, who quitted home-

distely his habitation, and had taken but a few paces, when his precipitation was impeded by a wound which he received on the thigh from a gentleman present; a few men then came forward with spears and dexterously put an end to him.

5till off he's struck, and off the challing wood. Of aprara is brand, and stones and attitue rebounds Convinced at fast of his expiring fate. They deag about their for in joy intaints.

A person came the following day to claim the Cheta, and stated that he was travelling towards Bannad, and that the animal got loose by extricating blueself from his tether.

Tiger Hant .- A report was brought to two gentlemen who were encamped near the place, that a large royal tiger had been seen near the Lingumputty Tank; they immediately proceeded to the spot, and found many spear, bow, and matchlockmen collected to rajny the sport: they were underlibed in what manner to commence the attack; but a spear and a bowman went into the jungle, followed by two buys with a tomtum and hore, who had no weapon of defence, but seemed to put entire combiliance lu the ability of these two persons to defend them with the spear and arrow alone against the attacks of this reormous brate. An arrow was let fly; Immediately the tiger gave a load rear, and came out of the jungle and rushed at a Ratchwar, who presented his spear, and firstly stand his ground !! The tiger felt the spear in his mount, and not being accustomed in such a pointed reception, it soupt the spear in two and made again for the jungle. They turned it out a second time; and then the matchlockmen showed their ability in using this weapon, to which they are so much attached in these kind of sports. A third time being intuted out, it made directly towards a man, who received the brane upon his spear, and brought it to the ground !!! A countryman there said that this tiger had been the terror of the neighbouring villages for the last twelve mouths.

Sir T. A. Strange, and the Native inhabitants.—Sir T. A. Strange, formerly chief justice of Madras, received on redring from office, an address from the native iolabitants; and another after life arrival in London. His answers to both, addressed to Venestanaraniah Braminy, late interpreter of the supreme court, have been published in the Madras Courier, at the request of the principal native infanbitants. Both the answers are dated on the same day. That to the last address follows.

Asiatic Journ. - No. 50.

signed by M. V. Anon Samy Mondelliar, and others, Hindu natives of Madras, in unmber about five hundred. It is full of compliantes upon my administration of justice, with hopes for my happiness on my late rethement from office, and on my return home. It has no date; but must, I think, have been prepared not till some mouths subsequent to my leaving India in 1216. I am much flattered by the remembrance and notice of me after my departnre. The native population of Ma-dras may believe, in return, that I often think of it with pleasure. How much I was attached to it, my conduct, during a period of eighteen years, must have proved. The address before me, indeed, neknowledges it; and in reflecting upon to long a service among them in the highest judicial office. I shall ever continue to feel grateful toward a people, included, as I uniformly found them, to appreciate in the kindest manner good and falthful intrutions .- With this assurance, I beg leave to subscribe myself, affectionately theirs, P. A. Strange,

Lord Chief Justice of Madras. London, May 4, 1818.

Pieces of Plate.—H. M. 13th It.drag. came out in the H. C. ships the Window and the General Kyd. The detachment under maj. Deberty took the lead in roting the gratifying testimonial of desert annomiced in the following letter.

To Copt. Franklin, H. C. ship Windsor,

My dear six:—I am requested to acquaint you that the officers of the 13th h.drag,, who came from England in your slip, have resolved, to request your acceptance of a piece of plate, as a token of the respect we have for you, and as a testimony of your uniform kindness to us during the rogage.—Cot, Boyce feeling the attention you paid to the rex., has begged to become one of the subscribers.

Believe me, my dew sir, your's very truly, J. Donnary, Maj. 13th It.drag. Madens, 26th June, 1819.

Capt Nairne of the H. C. ahip General Kyd, has received a similar gratifying tratimony from Col. Boyce and the other officers who came out in that ship. And directions have been sent home to Russile and Bridge to prepare both the pieces of plate.

The Wrather, - June 24. - To the corthward, about Mansallpatan, they have had twist, attended by some severe thander storms. The lightning atrack a bringalow, in which were three grationes. The electric field struck through the thatch, appearing like a large ball of fire, which almost immediately burst, with the report and in the manner of a 14-inch shell. The bringalow was in fames in a minimum, and was botton to the graced, but fortunately an one was burst.

Vol. IX. 2 C

MINTING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals. - July 14. - H. C. ship Rose, Cap. Me Taggaer, from England 4th April.

Departures — July 22.—H. M. chip Conway, for England. — Passengers.— Surg. J. Folyambe; Capt. T. Swann, 2d batt. lath regt. N. L.; Capt. E. Osbort, 1st batt. 2d regt. N. L.; Lieut. R. I. Marr, 2d batt. 3d regt. N. L., Lieut. R. I. Marr, 2d batt. 3d regt. N. L., Lieut. R. I. Marr, 2d batt. 3d regt. N. L., 2dg. 22d. Surry, Addham, for Calcutta..... 27th. R. C. ships Carnatic, Capt. Blanchard, and Thomas Greville, Capt. Mannaing, for Calcutta..... 29th. The Sectorth, for Laverpool.

UIRTits.

May 10, at Janhuah, Mrs. Archbold, wife of Uramast. Archbold of the borse art. of a sun....31, at Bangalore, the hely of Dr. Greig, H. M. 22d drag, of a daughter.... June 27, the haly of William Bioir, Esq. depacement gen. of a daughter.... July 5, at Narpore, the haly of Lieut. T. Crighum, 1st bat. 25th oat. reg. of a son..... 18, at New Town Cushdalore, Mrs. John Hendrick, of a son..... 20, at Wa lajabbast, the haly of George Anderson, Evg. surg. of a son..... Aug. 16, the haly of A. Mackechnie, surg. H. M. 69th, of a son...

AF SERVING A.S.

July 20, at St. George's Church, P. Clegborn, Esq. of Bonnileli Fifesthire, and borister at law at Madras, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Alban, Esq. Edinburg.... Jug. 12, at St. Thomas's Mount, Serjtanij. W. Carson, borse artil. to Mrs. Eliza Hope, of the Egwore Male Asylum.

DAATHS.

May 18, in camp, Brig.gen. Pritzler's field div. near Gopaul Droug, Lieut, and Brig.maj. J. Grimahaw, ride corps....
27, at his father's house in Vepery, Lieut. John Tolleth, R. M. 1st Ceylan reg., John Tolleth, R. M. 1st Ceylan reg., Jaly 18, at Parsewank, John Frederick Zacheppel, a conductor of ordinance Madras establishment, aged 62. . . Same day, at Palical, of the cholera mortus, Mr. J. J. Lagel, aged 69. . . at Wallsjabbad, Powed, munt spt of Capt. C. S. Hopkins, coyal Scots.... at Tellicherry, Mr. Joseph Laircade, aged 71. . . at Mr. Gauch's home, Codabar, of the cholera morbus, Capt. W. Biss, 24th N. J. mperintendent of tank repairs.

BOMBAY. Political -Official.

Military post withdrawn.—July 2. A government order directs, that the detachment at Parachra be withdrawn, and that place be no logger occupied as a military post.—The initiary hulldings are to be transferred to the collector of the and revenue at Sura.

Financial D-partment.—July 18 was published a notification that no further cash will be received at the general treasury for bills on the government at Fort William.

CITIL APPOINTMENTS.

June 26.—Me. Henry Shee, 2d assist, to the collector on the northern Commun.— Mr. John Forbes, dep. collector of sea cusstoms in the Concan.—Mr. Wilham Gordon, assist, to the register and 2d assist, to the criminal judge in the morthern Concan.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL

June 30.—Capt. George Moore of Illa Majesty's fifth reg. to act as private secretary to it. hon, the Gov. vice Nixon returned to Europe.

DISTINCTIONS WON AT COSTGAUM,

July 12, was published as the presidency,

Extract of a dispatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, duted 6th Jan. 1819.-Para, 1st. We have perused with great interest your secret disputch of the 22d Jan. and 1th Mar. 1818, giving cover to copies, of a letter from the bran, Monntstuart Elphinstone addressed to the marquir of Hastings, and dated Corygang, the 4th of Jan., of the dirls lon orders isaned by Briggen, Smith, dated Septor the 7th of Jan. and of a dispatch from sic Thomas Histor, to the unrquis of Hastings, dated 226 Jun. and of a general order lasted by that officer on the 21st Jan., we have also lost under our consideration a letter from the marquis of tlastings to the secret Committee, dated 21d May, 1818, in these documents are detailed the particulars of the galtant and successful defence made by Capt, Francis: F. Stannton, of the let reg of N. I. of your establishment, at the head of 800 men against the Peishwa's force of 20,000 men, at Coryganss, on the Ist of Jan. 1818, an affair described by Sir Thomas Histop-as one of the most bernic and brilliant achievements ever recorded on the annals of the army.

2d. The herale valous and enduring fortitude of this detachment entitle is to our adultration and applicase. In testimous, of the sense which we entertain of the services and gallantry of Capt. Staunton who commanded it, we have resolved to present him with a sword organizated with a suitable inscription, and also with the man of the handred gainers; you will accordingly cause the said sum to be paid to blin at the usual rate of exchange.

3d. The sword will be forwarded to you by an early opportunity for the purpose of its being presented in the name of the Company.

4th. These testimonies of our approbation we are the eather induced to afford to Capt. Stanuton, because the rank of this utilizer did not allow of his being included in that distribution of the honours of the unitiary Order of the Bath, with which the Prime Regent has been graciously pleased to reward the meritorious services of the Company's officers; and in which we have reason to believe Capt. Stannson would have been included, had his rank rendered him eligible for that distriction.

5th. Our attention has also been pointedly directed by the Gavernor-zen, to the gullant conduct of the undermentioned officers, who appear to have survived these brilliant achies empits at Corygania, viz.

bleut, A. Connellan, 2d bat, 1st regt. B. N. I.—Lieut, J. Jones, 19th regt. ditto, —Lieut C. Swanston, 12th regt. Madras B. N. I.—Assistanty, J. Wylie, Madras Establishment.

6th. We direct you to assure these officers of the high opinion which we entertaln of their distinguished services, and you will cause to be conveyed in general orders, our thanks to the officers, noncommissioned and privates. Europeans and natives, who formed the detachment, for their galant and meritorious conduct or this memorable occasion.

The general order of the presidency publishing the above, directs it to be tread at the head of every corps on this establishment, and explained to the Sepoys of the native regis.; and the introduction observes:

The Governor in council will have much satisfaction in coursejing to Capt. Stanuton the sword presented to him by the hom. Court, when it shall have been received at Bombay; and in the mean time, has only so express his hope, that as that officer has lately been promoted to a majority in the grenadier regt, he may soon share in those hunours of the military order of the Bath, which his want of task appears to have been the only cause of having been hitherto withheld from him.

Encouragements to acquire Hindoonlance and Mahratta.

May 31st was published by the presidency:

Extract of a letter from the Hon, Court of Directors, dated 14th October, 1818.

In reply to a paragraph announcing that the court's order abolishing the reward for proficiency in lagguages, had been carried into effect at Bonday.

Fana. 53d. With a view to affording encouragement to any officers to acquire an adequate knowledge of the Hindoostance language, which may be called the camp language of India as well as the vermentar language of a large portion of its inhabitants, with a view also to the correct administration of justice, in military cauchs, and to the safe custody and repair of regimental arms and mores; we in our military letter to Fort St. George, dated 4 Feb. 1818, (Paragraphs 275 a 83d) authorized the appointment of a quarter manter and interpreter in each reg. of N.C. and in each tant. of N.I. for the came purposes as acch appointments had been previously imade and samptioned in Reneal.

Sath. We transmit a No. in the packet a copy of those paragraphs, with a view to the introduction of nimilar arranguments at your presidency.

Extract military letter to Fort St. Grorge, dated 4th February, 1818.

In reply to letters from Madras requesting the Court's attention to communication from the Communder-in-chief, and the President of the Committee for examining students, stating the necessity of continuing the rewards for the attainment of native languages, and which had been unthorized until the court's further orders should be received.

PARA. 275. We have muturely considered the observations of the Communicationarchief and your own, respecting the attractages which the public service is likely to derive from a continuation of that encouragement to the study of the Hindoorcance and Persian languages, which was formerly held out to the officers of your presidency, but directed by us to be discontinued in our letter in this department of the 27th July 1814.

276th. We are of opinion after mature deliberation, that the best made of combining the encouragement of a knowledge of those languages with other objects of public importance will be the adoption of the system which prevails in Bengol.

277th. We therefore authorize and direct you to appoint a subsiterer officer in each batt, of N.1, to be interpreter of the Hindoxstance longuage to that batt, who is also to perform the duties of qr. no. of the bat, with the same staff salary as we, in our military letter of the fath May 1815, fixed for the adjutants of Native buttallon, that is,

Total per month, Arcot rupees.... 132 278th. It will be the daty of the interpreter and granist, to officinte as Interpreter of Hindoistance, not only to all courts marked which may be held in the batt, to which he belongs, but to any other

2 C 2

court martial at which he may be directed to officiate, without any further charge or expense to the Company for such services, which as an interpreter he may at any time he called upon to perform,

279th. It will also be his duty to act as qr.mast, of his batt., and to perform all those duties which are usually performed by the qr.masts. of other corps is your

230th. We rely upon your care and vigilance that no officer, be selected for the important situation of interpreter who is not fully qualified to perform all the doties of it, expecially the serious and responsible duties of interpreter to courts marrial.

281st. We take this operionity to recall to your recollection our orders to Dombay as contained in our milltary letter to that government dated 17th Jan. 1810, cupy of which was transmitted to you, as equally applicable to your presidency, with nur military letter of the 23d January 1811: " We are decidedly of opinion that no " officer should be appointed to any staff aituation whatever, unless he has pre-viously acquired a knowledge of the at Hindonstance language, which is the " remacular language of Hindoostin, se and more or less spoken and understood " throughout the Deckas. The means of er acquiring this language are now much it facilitated, and it is so obviously both " the duty and the interest of all our ser-" rants, at all the presidencies, to ob-" you will bereafter consider a competent " acquaintance with it, to be an indis-" pensable qualification in every candi-" date for a staff appointment,"

202d. With respect to your regs. of native car, we direct that the qr.mast. of each rec. of native car, perform also the duty of interpreter of Hindoortanee to bls corps, with an allowance of 30 Arest ru-

pers a month for a monustree-

283d. The commander in chief will take care that so officer be hereafter appointed to the situation of qr.mast; of cave, who is not duly qualified to not as interpreter also, and in the mean time the allowance of 30 rapees a month is only to be passed to qr.masts, of car, as shall establish to the satisfaction of the commander In chief that they " are qualified to act as laterpreter."

In parauance of the hon-court's orders, the governor in council is pleased to direct that the designation of the officers at present bolding the situation of fluguist in the several batts, of N.I. and regs, of car. be changed in that of interpreter, and that they be ordered to assume the duties of

gr.mast. as specified in the hon, court's disputch, from the 1st. of June, the office being united with that of adj. in the instauce of Lleut. Black, who is at present linguist to the lat batt. Hish reg. of N.L.; but no adj. will bereafter be permitted to hold both situations.

As a knowledge of the Mahratta language by afficers belonging to the native corps on this side of India would be attended with great advantage to the publie service, the Governor la Council, in order to hold forth encouragement to them to acquire a knowledge of that lauguage, as well as of the Hindoostance, is pleased so far to modify the orders of the hon, court, as to substitute for the staffpay of sixty-two (62) rupees fixed in their letter to Madras, the allowances now drawn under the government unders. of the 11th April, viz. (50) fliry rupees for interpreters in Hindoontance, and eighty (80) ropees for interpreters in Hindoostance and Dishratta.

The existing regulations that linguists shall be publicly examined as to their knowledge, by a committee assembled by order of the commander-in-chief, is to be enforced with the atmost exactness, and whenever the public service will admit. the candidates are to be examined at the presidency,

Widows of Officers in H.M. service.

July 12, was published by the precidency, extract of the bon, court's letter, dated 11th Nor. 1818.

4th. In consequence of a communication we have received from the War-Office, suggesting that in future no pensions may be paid to the widows of officers of his Majesty's service dying in India, unless they shall have obtained the royal authority for receiving the same, we desire that you will not in future authorize the payment of any such penalon quilt such authority shall have been obtained, to conformity with this suggestion.

Pensions for Wounds. Extract of the Hop. Court's Letter, dated 27th Nov. 1818.

Para. 2d. Our attention has lately been directed to the subject of the pensions granted to officers for wounds received in action, and we find it necessary to revise our orders on that head, in so far as respects the continuance of those pentions, in certain cases.

3d. In all those instances where the in-Jury is of a permanent nature, as for example, where the party has actually lost an eye or a limb in action, or has suffered such permanent lajory as may be equivalent to the loss of an eye or a limb, from a wound received in action, there can be no doubt of his being entitled to the pension for life, conformably with the spirit and letter of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's regulations, hearing date the 20th June, 1812; but cases may occar where, though at the expiration of a year and a day after the wound has been received, the period at which those pengions commence, the individual may, to all appearance, have sustained on injury decrired equal to the loss of a limb, yet, by skilfut medical treatment, and the efforts of a sound constitution, he may, in a few years, be restored to his pristice hodily strength.

4th. In histances of this kind, when we consider the liberal scale of allowances granted to the Company's officers, it is impossible for us to consent to continue the pensions, and we therefore direct, that in all cases of recovery, if within three years from the injury originally austained, the pension shall be discontinued.

5th. In order that this resolution may be strictly attended to, and that a careful distinction may at the same time be made between such cases, and those of officers labouring under permanent injury from wounds received in action, and equivalent to the loss of an eye or a limb, we direct that every officer of our army receiving a pension for wounds shall be examined at the expiration of three years from the time of the wound being received, by two medical practitioners who shall certify upon honour the actual state of the wound and its remaining effects, to enable you to judge whether, in conformity with the instructions now conveyed to you, the party be juntly entitled to a continuance of the pension, and we further direct that you will transmit to us regular reports of all such examinations.

6th. Applications having been made from some of our officers in this country for an increase of the pensions granted to them in proportion to the advanced rank they have received, confirmably with a regulation adopted in his Majesty's service, we have to inform you that that regulation has been discontinued in his Majesty's service, as you will observe on perusal of the circular letters of the Secretary at War, dated 30th June and 25th August, 1817, of which we herewith transmit you copies.

7th. And being of opinion, that all the electronistances of our service duly countdered, especially the advantages derived by the Company's officers from the liberal

allowances they receive in addition to their pay, the pensions granted, or to be granted to our officers under the regulation which adenupooled our disputely of the 20th March, 1815, are sufficient in amount, we do not think proper to accede to the recommendation contained in 257th and 258th parks; of our letter, of the 29th December, 1815, for an augmentation of those prosions.

Two circulars referred to in the 3d pa-

ragraph.

Circular, No. 362.-War-Office, 30th June, 1817 .- The Prince Regent, having taken into consideration the rules under which pentions are granted to officers wounded in his Majesty's service, and especially the regulation promulgated by the second pa-, theraph of the circular letter from this department, No. 287, His Boyal Highness has been pleased to order that the pensions which may be granted to officers for wounds repelved enbarquently to the 24th Jone, 1817. shall be confined to the rate attacked to the rank which the officer held at the time when he was wanneled, and shall not be apparented progressively according to the rank to which such officer may from time to time be promotest.

Circular, No. 373.—Referring to No. 362. His royal highmens the Prince Recent lowing taken into his further consideration the regulation concern ing pensions granted for wounds, has been pleased to order that from this date on such penalon shall becrease to any likher rane, in ponsequence of any future promotion of the officer by whom it is received,

Militury Pay-office.

July 14.-The Governor in council directs that the military pay-office at the presidency, now vacated by the return to vacated of Mr. Sportow, he transferred to the military branch of the service, and in future held by a military officer .- That field officers be eligible for this appointment.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

June 12 .- Assistaurg, J. MacNeill to to be deputy medical storekeeper at the

presidency, vice Harrison.

June 14. - Assistance, R. Martin, a .mitted; lufatity Calet D. L. Victor, to

be ensign.

Promotions in consequence of the death of Lieuteol, E. Kenny:

Infantry.—Sen.Maj. W. D. Chilland to be lientical, vice Kenny, decemed. - Date of rank 2d June 1819.

First or Grenaiter reg. N.1.—Sen. Capt. runcia F. Stannton to be major; Lient. at Bree capt. Itah. McFarlane to be capt. of a company, vice Chiland promoted.—Same date.

June 30 .- Capt. J. Kinnersley, to act as aide de camp to the right him, the Go-

TENOP.

July 2.—Lieut J. Craig, 2d but. 9th N.I. to act as adj. to the wing of that but, while separated from the head-quarters of the corps, and doing duty at Warree.

6.—Division Order by Brigagen, Smith, placing Assistance, Warner, 1st bat, 4th N.I., at the disposal of the hou, the commissioner in the Deckan, is confirmed.

8.—Mr. W. Spry to act as assistance, so long as his services may be required in the medical department at this presidency.

10. - As ist, surg. Henderson at the disposal of the commissioner in the Deck in.

14.—Capt. Jas. Morse, 7th N.L., to the command of Fort Victoria, excated by the return to Europe of Capt. Wm. Morelon.—Capt. Isaac Kinneraly, 4th N.L., military paymenter at the presidency, on a salary of seven lumined rupees per museur, in addition to the gardson pay an allowances of his rank. The appointment to have effect from the 1st August.

11.—three capt. Adams, assistant to the revenue surveyer in Guzerat, is placed at the disposal of the commissioner in the Deceau.—Mr. J. McMorris, admitted an activity for this presidency.—Cavalry C. Let Fawcett, to be cornet; and infamity Cadets S. D. Wilson, C. Johnson, D. Liddell, H. C. Tea dale, and E. Car-

thew, emigus.

FIRLOTORS.

Jone 12 - Lieut, and three capt. J. C. Chebley, 3d Madrus L. C., to see for six

July 2.—Capt. W. Morison, 1st bar. 9th N I., to England for three years.

5 .- Maj. J. Hull, Madras estab., to sea

for six months -Lieut. E. Muson, 2d bat. 11th N 1., to sea for six months.

31.-Assistante, U. Gordon, to England for three years.

MARINE.

A letter from Port Louis, Manritius, dated Sept. 1, received in London, says; —" The Liverpool frigate, Capt. F. A. Colher, C.B., salls to-morrow for Bambay, to take the command of the expedition fitted there. The ships to be employed are, besides the laverpool, Eden, 26, Capt. Loch; Curron, 12, Cant. Furneaux; Carlew, 18, Capt. W. Walpole, four Company's cruisers, and 4,700 troops under Mni gen. Sir Wm. Keir. They me to take and destroy all the forts and all ipping possessed by the pirates in the Pessian Guil."

The Weather.—Extract of a letter from Kaira, July 24.—" The last post 'from Bombay was dated the 7th inst., so that we have 18 posts due. You must have had an immense fall of rain to the southward, which must have caused that delay of the post here. We had last night about 8 o'clock a great fall of rain accompanied with lightning and thunder; the lightning killed a drawoon of the 17th regt., and searched two others that were with him. About half past ten there was a slight shock of an earthquake feit."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivale, Aug. 15.—H. C. ship Vork, Capt. Talbert, from the Downs 6th May.

— tassengers: Menson, Cooke, Jackson, Lumber, Slatker, Outram, Harvey, and Pitcaire. . . . 21, H. C. ship Marquis Hastings, from England.

MARRIAGE.

June 7.—At St. Thomas's Church, Ens. Thus, Coleman, 56th regt., to Mrs. Sarah Donald, widow.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

(Continued from page 160.)

East-India House, Jan. 12, 1820.

A general court of proprietors of East India stock was this day held by adjournment, at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of considering a proposition for the erection of a an ament in the court roun to the mement of the late Hight Hon. Warren Hanta s-

The minutes of the court having been

The Chairman (Campbell Majoribanks, Esq.) stated, that the grant of 75,000 siera rupers to Mr. James Wilkinson had received the approbation of the board of commissioners for managing the affairs of India.

The Chairman —I have now to acquaint the court that it is met by adjournment, in order to receive a proposition for erecting a statue to the memory of the late Right iton. Warren Hastings in this room, agreeably to a resolution of

the court of directors of the 7th of July last, which shall be read.

Air. Hance wished, before the regular business of the day was langular forward, to ask a question. At the last cours a considerable postion of time had been occupied in discussing the legality of the proceedings relative to the grant to Sir G. H. Barlow. It was then stated, that the opinion of coursel would be taken on that point. He was now anxious to know whether such an opinion had been taken; and, if so, what that quains was!

The Chairman said, he was not aware of the circumstance added to by the here, proprietor. He knew of no promise made by any gentlemen belief the bar, to call for the original of conset. The understanding was, that, if the court of proprietors desired the opinion of coursel, they might call for it, and that call would

at once be complied with.

Mr. Hame-Then I am to understand that the court of discessors will not take

any opinion on the subject ?

The Chairman. The court of directors have no doubt about it. It the hou, proprietor entertain a doubt, his remedy will be to call for a legal opinion through the medium of the court of proprieture.

Here the conversation terminated.

The clerk then read the following resolution:-

" At a court of directors, held on West-

nesday, the 7th of July, 1819,

"It was resolved, that, as the last testimony of approbation of the long, realous, and encossful services of the late Right Hom. Warren Hartlags, in maintaining, without dimination, the British passessions in India, against the combined efform of thudon, Mainmetan, and Mahrata memics, it be recommended to the court of proprietors to place the statue of that distinguished ladividual amongst those of the states are and hences, who have contributed in their several stations to the security of the British territories in India."

The Chairman then rose, and latroduced the subject to the court in the following brief, but comprehended speech. He said, before he put the question, be felt himself desirons of offerlog a few words on so interesting a subject. The from and character of a most contract and faithful segment of the East. India Company were now before the court. He had no hesitation in confiding them to the junice of the proprietors. (if this he was quite certain, that it would not be necessary for him to enter into any extended detail on the merits of Mr. Hustings' exemplary conduct in those high and arduous sugations he was selected to fill. The extreme notoriety of ble great reputation and foreinable ser-

vices relieved him from that duty. His actions are recorded among the signal explates of the most confident men; they are well known to the British, they are well known to the Indian public; and to house are they better known than to the propoletors of East India stock, who are perteerly capable of appreciating medits at once so variable and so estimable. - (Hear, hear?) The proprietors had always treated Mc. Hastings with respect, affection, and confidence, and he (the Chairman) was assured that they would not, at this time, deviate from that strong current of opinion which had at all other times run to favour of this exalted individual. - (Heart

ACHT!

Has beg stated this, he should have been induced to have lets the question on this ground in the good and generous feelings of the court; but he was unwilling to pass over, without some notice, the great length of Mr. Hastings's services. About accordy years ago he entered as a servant of the Company, and travelled, with the preatest exection and high principled linnear, through the whole circle of duties; from the lowest civil appointment to the very highest and most distinguished,-(Hear! hear!) Through the whole of the period he conducted all his transactions on the soundest and wisest policy, selzing all the changes and occurrences around blusand rendering them Misservient to the best interests of the Company, until, by the dist and influence of merit alone, he rose to the exalted situation of Governor-General of Bengal. India was at that time in different elemmistances, very different indeed from those in which she is now placed, and more particularly so towards the latter part of his adjuluistration. Europe was itself placed in very different elecunistances. During the long period of his administration, he had not only to contend with the native enemies of the British power, in India, but he had likewise to combat with European encmier, who bust established a familie in India, and were in actual possession of frontier stations, in addition to which, large fleets were apposed to fleets of greater force and unmber that were fitted out by heatile powers. In many lustances the strength and skill of the gavel combutants were so equally poised, that the triumph on cither side was doubtful, and even where the British chilmed a victory, the results were indecisive, and by no means effectually checked the procress of the enemy.

All these circumstances combined tended to render the situation of the governorgeneral a post of the greatest difficulty; but the bosts who opposed, and the dangers which threstened the tempony's passendors on every side, this and desire birs; they merely served to draw forth the tesources of his mind, to call talents into action which have become the theme of a ceral admiration, and will be recurded in the just and faithful pages of history. The difficulties be subdued, the virtues be displayed, and the possessions he secured, can never be formaten by the Company, and most reader his memory ever dear to the recollection of the court. (Hear t hear t)

After Mr. Hastings had established the empire of the company; after he had performed the most ine timable services, by his enterprise and his gendus; after he had enjoyed a full and uninterrupted confidence for a long series of years, how was he treated on his return to this citumitry? What mark of honour did he receive? How were his great achievements rewarded? He was not even allowed to repose in dignified and unnotical rethement; he was dragged forward to contend with public accusations; he was rewarded with twenty-two articles of impachment on high crimes and misslemeatonics.

It was not his (the Chairman's) wish or intention to enter into any examination of the conduct of parliament, on that uera lou; he meant not to impugu lin wisdom in instituting the proceedings wi ch distressed and harassed the feellings of that creat man; they were at an end; the feelings which excited them and t'at great man himself were now no more; but this he thought himself allowed to say, that those proceedings were contrary to the practice and spirit of the laws of this happy nathan. Of this he was quite satisfied, that the acquittal of Mr. Hastings, on that extraordinary neeasien, was the acquittal of the East Infla Company .- (Hear ! hear !) Of this he was equally well satisfied, that the condemnation of Mr. Hastings, on any one point, would have been considered as the condemnation of the East India

Communy.—(Hear! hear!)
There was still one circumstance towin which he wished to draw the attention of the proprietors; it must be in all their recollections, that the last time the East India Company appeared before the British public, when they stood be-fere the face of the British nation and called for a renewal of their charter, the out of directors thought it was their duty to bring forward the most eminent an intellecut men, connected with their se vice, to give evidence before the great carles il co acile, to afford information to the nation at large, in what state the affairent India stood, at that moment, whei've moral, political or commercial; and this was do e not from any narrow views of part of older, but from considerations of part of its stance. Annug thuse who were ex a d opin that occasion, was that distingulahed character Warren Hastings !- (Hear! Asar!)

He appeared before the bar of the House of Commons and at an advanced period of life, gave an evidence, so able, so perspicuous, so hard and so conclusive, that, as he retired, the general impulse and feeling of the Heuse, excited by the talents he had displayed, were manifested by lond and repeated cheers.—(Hear theory)

Here, he should rest the case; he had not doubt but that the proposition of the court of directors for execting a statue of Warren Hastlings would that day receive the undent support of the proprietors, indeed it was his most sincere wish, for the homour of the East India Company and the credit of the general court that the proposition would meet with an unaulmous vote,—(Hear? hear?)

He was sure, if he could call up the departed to his aid; if he could command the presence of those heroes and statesmen, whose statues adorted the court, they would give their strumous support to a proposition, which had for its object, the conterring an appropriate and wellmerited homor on the memory of a faithful and long tried servant.—(Heart hear:)

The hon. Chairman concluded by moving, that this court do agree with the resolution.

The Deputy Chairman (G. A. Robinson, Esq.) said, in rising to second the motion, he should think it quite unnecessary to add any thing to the address the proprietors had just heard, at the present moment. He however felt himself dispased to offer some few observations to the court, arising out of this particular circumstance, that part of his life was spent in India, at a period when the government was placed in the hands of that able and latelligent man, Warren Hast-Inza .- (Hear ! hear !) He had extertained a firm reliance that the proposition their before the court would have received the unanium is assent of the proprietors. He had reason, however, smee he came into the court, to believe, that something, in the shape of an amendment, was intended to be moved on this occasion. Under these encounstances he would take the liberty of reserving bluself for some future stage of the delate, when he would make such observations on any objections that might be urged against the proposition, as they seemed to demand .- (Hear? hear!) He wished it, inwever, to be most clearly understood, that he never seconded a motion in that court, in the propriety of which his mind and disposition more entirely eniocided. !- (Hear! hear!)

Alr. S. Direct expressed a lope that the motion, with a alight alteration, would be carried maninously. He conceived, that the word " last" ought to

be omitted in the resolution, or that the syllable "ing," should be added to it. The words would then either be " a testlmony" or " a lasting testimony." As the resolution was now worded, it might be supposed that the court had paid many testimonies to the merit of Warren Haslings. .

Mr. Hame rose to protest against the present proceeding, as illegal, inasmuch as the court of directors had not complied with the by-law, which ordaned that they should lay before the court of proprietors the grounds on which they came

to this resolution.

On the proposition of Mr. R. Jackson, the following documents were read: -resolution of the court of directors of the 8th of May 1776, declaring that Warren Hastlugs, Esq. Governor-general of Bengal, and Richard Barlow, Esq. ought to be removed. Resolution of 29th of May 1782, and of 22d of Oct. 1782; the last of which declared that it was expedient to remove Warren Hasting, from the situation of Governor-general. 'I'me procredings of the murt of proprietors, of the 25th of May 1814; on which ocension, a proposition for granting to Mr. Hastings the sum of £19,000, independeut of the renewal of his pension, and another for the erection of his statue in the court-room, were negatived.

Mr. R. Jackson, after these documents had been read, proceeded to address the court. He opposed the resolution, become it held up Warren Hastings as a model for all future Governors-general, and he conceived that much of his public conduct was extremely reprehensible, a fact that was proved by the resolutions which had just been read. The learned gentleman then went into a detailed history of the conduct of Mr. Hastings, whom he censured as the author of the Robillah War. He also blamed him for the proceedings in the case of Numberonn, whose conviction and execution be described to have been precipitate, if not illegal; and he concluded by drawing the attention of the court to the second Mahratta war, which had been entered into by the casting voker of Mr. Hastlugs, and was ultimately ensured by the court of directors as contrary to the honour and policy of the nation. He then moved as un amendment :

" That this court regrets that it cannot agree with the recommendation of the court of directors to place the statue of the late Right Hon. Warren Hastings among those statesmen and heroes whose figures adorn their court; because they think it highly impolite, by so sireal a distinction, to hold out to the initation of future governors, a person who, acenring to the rearded sentiments of the court of directors, lumbred the country lu

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unnecessary, bloody, and expensive wars, and was gullty of oppression and wring towards the native princes, so as to have laduced that court to come to a resolution on the 8th of May 1776, and to another on the 22d of October 1782, for recalling the said Warren Hastings from the government of Bengal.

" And that this court would feel it inconsistent with that respect at all times due from this court towards the House of Commons, to confer an honour which necessarily implies the most distinguished merit, and great and general satisfaction upou a public servant, against whom that bon, house came, in the year 1782, to a resolution of severe reprobation, advising the directors to recall him from ludia; and whom at a subsequent period, the said house, namely, on the 25th of April 1787, did resolve, by a considerable majority, and after great and solemn debate on each separate charge, to impeach before the House of Lords for high crimes

and misdaucanours.

" That this court are nevertheless duly scusible of the great merit which belonged to the said Warren Hastleys, for having by his skill and address dissolved the must dangerous confederacy among the powers of India which ever threatened the British possessions, and by his activity, vigilance, and firmness, baffled the designs and operations of our European enemies, and thereby maintained and preserved the attempth and ambority of the East-India Company. That this court reflect with natisfaction, that they have endeavoured to show their sense of these services, by having presented to the said Warren Hastings, at different times, since his return to this country, upwards of £168,000 sterling, exclusive of all engagements for the payment of interest on any part of the same."

Mr. Hume seconded the amendment

Mr. Impry, in a very cloqueut spread, defended the conduct of Mr. Han no. The whole of the charges, he observed, which the learned gentleman had nite ad against him, were drawn from the tase and libelious publications with which he had been at different times assailed, and which had, over and over again, been proved false and malicious.

Mr. Hame took the same line of agument as had been previously adorted by Mr. II. Jackson. He contended, and n' the subject were fairly intratigated; if all the documents were 1 if before them. it would be found that three times more consure than praise had been bestowed on

Mr. Hastings by the Company

The Deputy Chairman invived a 1 defended the conduct of We, he to be the nitral trution of the major of the beauty fle had, in 1811, of the transport of a statue in bonon of Mo. Hall by the

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cause it was united with a pregulary great; but he now supported the proposition, as it was the last and only telbute they rould pay to a great and emilions statement.

Mr. C. Grant appeared the motion. (The hun, director read his rentiments from a welvien paper.) He could not agree to a reminition which went to sometime the whole of Mr. (fartinge's conduct, moral and political, during his long administration.

Mr. Gahagam, in supporting the motion, observed, that the House of Commons, in 1815, had by riving, when Mr. Hastings retired from the box, proved that thes encertained a more just opinion of his merita than their prodecessors had done,

The amendment was then negatived, and the original motion was carried, four hands only being raised against it.

. We have been obliged, in consequence of the length to which the delete of the 22d of Dec, extended, to present our readers with this tolef shetch of the proceedings in the general court of the 12th of January. This interesting debate shall, however, he reposted at length in our next unmapy.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

DEMISE OF THE DURE OF KENT.

From the London Gazette, Tuesday, Jun. 25.—Whitehall, Jun. 24. Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, departed this life, ar Sidmonth after a short lifners, his Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent and Straidern, his Majesty's fourth sin, to the great grief of all the Royal Family.

The dender of his Royal Highness the Duke of Rent is felt as a national loss by men of all parties. The active benevolence of his character, endeated him to the people, close it held a bright example of the realous interest which powerful men ought to take la the welfare and happiness of the human race. His life was devoted to the service of the needy. He replied to every application that was made to him for the screene of the discressed-and he was indefatigable in his efforts to afford relief to the poor, to exerting his fathence in favour of empplicants, and is promoting every plan facustable to charity, and to the maintim nee of civil and religious freedom. The condescension with which he attended to every consequendent, subjected him to innumerable letters from strangers, and particularly from roldlers, to all which he over filled to return answers. A conaid cable part of every morning was dere tel to the task of reading and answering these letters, and they only who had the bleb becour of his confidence can say what pains he trok to procure altentions for plan as out of employment. In mother cumber we chall set apart a small

space to finish this part of the subject, All ranks of society sympathise in this heavy affection, with their Royal Highnemes the Duckess of Kent and Prince Lengthly, whose striking coincidence of misjortune must awaken tite tenderest feelings throughout the kingdom. This amiable and nifficted princess was throughout his Bluess indefatigable in her attentions upon her departed consort, and performed all the offices of his sick bed. with the most affectionate anxiety. She did not even take off her cluthes for five successive nights, and all the medicines were administered by her own hands. These mournful duties, though they could ant analch their object from the grave, must at least have smoothed the passage to it; and the repullection of them will he among the accountest consulations of her widowed heart, when the lenient band of these shall have soothed the kerner panes of normer.

His Royal Highness died at his residence at Sidmonth, to which place he had refired, with his aniable duchess and family, to have the benefit of the pure and mild air of Derombles. The complaint which thus auddenly terminated his life was an influentation of the langs with a rough, attributed to a neglected cold which he caught from sitting in wet boots after a walk in the cavitous of Sidmonth, with Capt. Course.

In the morning of Thursday, Jan. 28, his lives the literature of the first towards the middle of the day he rathed again in consequence of a little refreshing along which he had been rambled to obtain. Towards exercise, all the aluthing symptoms terming, all the aluthing symptoms terming.

termed again with increased vehesitence, and continued so till towards Saturday interesting, when a kindly remission of them took place. This, however, proved to be only that fittal relief which so commonly

otenra beterre death enaues.

The flayal Dake bore his distressing flaces, and the extension of the excensive bleedings which falled to intigate its severity, with the greatest composure and tenguation. During the precises of it he would not take any thing but from the hands of his wife, for whom he was heard to pray in his fast moments. He repeated continually, "I am quite prepared." The whole kingdom will feel the loss of this excellent priore. The attentions of the analysis wife, now no longer so, are above all praise. In her areas he breathed his last.

Prince Loopold, Capt. Courty, and Geeraths Weatherall and Maory, were present to affurd consolation and support to the Duchess under this agonizing because-

Janear L.

On the morning of the 24th of Jan, an intimation of the meianchair event was brought to town by Gen. Moore, who arrived in London at half-past 8 o'clock, and deeve to Carlton House in a chalse and four. 'Curiton House was closed on the demise of his illustrions bother being announced in the Regent. Gen. Moore then proceeded in York-House and Clarence House, and after imparting the family becarement to the two toyal feathers, travelled to Windoor to bear the nelhockoly things to the princess.

The following letter from Lord Sidmouth was disputched to the Lord

Majora-

Whitehall, Jon. 24.

My Lord,—It is with very great concern that I acquaint your Lordship with the death of life floyal frightness the Duke of Kees, which melancholy event happened on the 23d, at Sidmonth, after a few days illness, to the great grief of the Royal Family.

I have to request your Lordship will give directions usual on such occasions, for the tolling of the great belt of St. Paul's

Cathedral.

(Signed) Sidnouth.
To the Rt, Hou, the Lord Mayor.

During the whole of this day, the Prince Regent kept blussel sectaded at Carlton House, receiving outy right of condolence from the Dukes of York and Claresce.—A number of the Cathiest Ministers, elerical significates, public officers, and no-blemes and gentlemen, received at court, ralled and left, their names at Carlton House upon the meliantholy occasion.

As a taken of inspect and regret for the late Buke of Kent, all the stops at Kendington, without an exception, were shown as the news arrived there. On the 25th, the Dukes of York and Clarence visited the Frince Regent at Carbon House, which, as of the preceding day, was thounged with inquirers affering casadolaste; amongst whom were the Pernian numbers after the other ambuspadors and ministers, the Architishop of Casterbury, Mr. Juntice Park, Mr. Juntice Beet, and a great number of Indies.

Sidmouth, Jon. 25.—This morning, about cleven o'clock, we witnessed the medanchidy sight of the departure of the Duckess of Kent. Her Royal Highness travelled with her liquider, the Prince Leopold, in his pest-chaise. The aringeness and all the impactions attendants of her Bryal Highness accompanied her in several curriages.

It is quite impossible to give an idea of the deep bracation the death of the date has accusioned, and the interest attraction to the durbess is very great, from her most wonderful exertion in the attractions she paid for thirteen days and aights to

her royal consort.

We have not yet heard the arrangement for removing the remains of his royal highness; but the Prince Regert's orders are hourly expected, to whose it is frared it will be a great shock, from the distance of this place preventing early communication with London.

It is understood that the funeral will be private, like that of the late Dake of Gloncester.

Dre. 29.—A Court of Directors was held, when the undernocutioned continuation took their final trace of the court, preclose to departing for their respective destinations, viz.—

Captain T. F. Balderston, Asia, Capt. F. Creswell, Astell, and Capt. H. A. Dragmonni, Castle Huddy, for Hengal and Union.

The following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships,

Capinia M. Hamilton, Dunira, for Bombay and China; and Capt. A. H. Campbell, Duke of York, for Madran and China.

31.—Friday a Court of Directors was held, when the unifer-ineutloned communicate took their find leave of the court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.:—Capt. T. F. Baldernian, of the Asian Capt. H. Creswell, of the Astell; and Capt. H. A. Dramound, of the Castle Huntly, for Bongal and China. The following Cap-

2 D 2

rains were sworn into the communal of their respective ships, riz.-Capt. M. Hamilton, of the Dunka, for Bombay and China; Capt. A. H. Campbell, of the Duke of York, for Madras and China.

Jan. 7 .- A Court of Directors was held when John Femilall, Req. was appointed a provisional member of council at Fort William, to Bengal. Capt. Samuel Lyde was sworn into the command of the ship Deractabire, consigned to St. Helens and

8. - The dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships, viz.:-

Asia, Capt. T. F. Balderston; Astell, Capt. F. Creaswell; and Cantle Huntly, Capt. II. A. Drummond, for Bengal and

Passengers per Castle Huntly, for Bengal-Capt. and Mrs. Waters; Mrs. Hales; Mr. Sutherland; Mesers, Oblfield, Manning, Cary, Campbell, Landers, Hay, Thomson, Hay, and Cooke, Carlets,

Per Astell, for Rengal-Messes, Shaw and Lindsay, Writers; Lient, Colonela Cubliwell, C. B., and Keble; Capt. Eldridge; Mr. Assistance, Jacob and Lady; Miss Henrietta Halled; Messrs, Wilton, Angela, Wedgwood, Mackintosh, Daries,

Wade, Desiglas and Clarkson, Cadeti. Per Asia, for Bengal-Mesers, Davidson, Cortweight, Gordon, Darkison, and Beeble, writers; Maj. Garubom, Lady and child; Capt. Hay and Lady; Lieut. Trist and Lady; Messra. Page, Forster, Browne, and Phibbs, Cadets.

12 —A general Court of Proprietors was held " for the purpose of considering a proposition to be made agreeably to the mutice tabled at the general court on the 22d of September last, to place in their court mom a statue of the late Hight ison, Warren Hastings ;" and also for the perpuse of taking into consideration, an unapirmus resolution of the Court of Direce ters of this day's date, recommending the Court of Proprietors to authorise the Court of Directors, to offer to his Majesty, to raise and majorain, at the expruse of the Company, a corps of voluntuer infantry, from amongst the persons in the Company's employ; and if his Majesty shall necept such offer, then to authorise the Court of Directors to defray the expense of the corps so to be raised out of the funds of the Company; and if necessary, to apply for an Act of Parliament to sanction the approbation of a sufficient part thereof for the purpose." -See the report of the proceedings in

12 .- A Court of Directors was beld, when Copt. Thomas Sanders was eworn late the command of the ship Orwell, consigned to China direct.

19 .- A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. F. Adams was sworn into the command of the ship Buckinghamsblre, consigned to China direct.

21 .- A Court of Directors was held, when the under-mentioned ships were taken up for one ruyage in the Company's service, and thus stationed ;-

Brothers, 425 tons; Camden, 399; Asia, 458; Hyperion, 402; and Regret,

356-for Bombay direct.

Coromandel, 643 tour; new ship, 478; Waterion, 416; Woodford, 544; Moira, 650; Brampton, 452; Lady Raffles, 647; new ship, 470; Lady Carrington, 596; Asia, 410; Timandra, 367; Penvidence, 678; James Sibhahl, 667; Kirk Ella, 409; llichmood, 465; and Phonix, 493-for Bengal direct.

22 .- An overland dispatch from Bombay arrived at the East India House; hat the political intelligence brought by that median has not been suffered to trans-

pire.

New Government of Madrax.-The following will be the constitution of the Madras government on the arrival of Sir Thomas Manro. - Maj.gen. Sir Thomas Munro, governor; Llent gen. Sir Thomas Histop, commander-in-chief, and second la council; John Hodgron, Esq. third in council; George Stratton, Esq. fourth in council; William Thuckeray, Esq. is also appointed a provisional connellior.

Miscellanies .- Charles Milner Rickette, Esq. late of the supreme council at Calcusta, has been returned to Parliament for

the barough of Dartmouth.

Sir J. Newbold, chief Justice of Madras, has remitted from India 500% towards erecting the Wellington Pillar in Somersetablee, the foundation of which is to be laid early lu the aprlug.

Hichard France Lewis, Esq. proceeds to Madras with the permission of the Court of Directors, to practise as a barrister in the supreme court of judicature at that presidency.

Mr. J. Minchin is also permitted to proceed to practise as an attorney in the same

The H. C. ship Asia has been long detalued to carry out an Important military disputch for the arrangement of the ludian atmy.

Several persons apprehended at the Mauritius under charges of slave dealing, have arrived in this country, and are ladged, preparatory to commitment for trial, in Coldbath-fields prison.

Liverpool .- A new ship for the East India trade has just been launched at

Liverpool, of 562 tons burthen.

An account of the East India vessels reparted since the opening of the trade.

1815	1 The Kingamill	512.
TREET'S	E Vessels	3.231
10111	17	7 339 VTone
1619	34	15,171
PREFER	30	15,966

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, Jan- 28, 1990, Coffee. The market remains in an insectiod sints, and several parvets are offering for manay at a considerable reduction; for Domingo is staired to be sold at 1680. The public sale of Wedneedly went at rapy irregular praces, several loss mearly suppliering the previous entroncy, but the prester proportion went to a 3r bower. At the ladte House-Mucha, very ordinary, 100s 64 and

Incia reconstruction, very preparent, 1996 for and 200 g. Cherthon, high verlow, 1968, pale vert. Magar.—The electron for Management has considerable; the prefer fully to per curt, higher. The demand for Searchy, Sugar, combines near protection, but has not been been presented, but has not been been presented. againer, on account of the very limited supply at

Cotton.-The market continues in an intelier

Tee. There is an improvement in the prices of Tot. prices.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

DIRTHS.

Jan. 7. At forty Hill, Enfield, the lady of Copt.

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Lochner, of a diligner.

A Brighton, the Hon Sire, Souheby, Judy of Capt. Suitheler, of a son.

The buly of M. Gilmore, Esq., of Stamford

Will, of a son.

MARRIAGES

Dec. 17. At St. Andrew's Holloom, Cipt. C. Protiton, of the Mudnas feet, to Science Xang, eldest daughter of G. H. Lycester, East, of Walter Places, near Mudneshead, Berkethire.

Waite Place, near Madenhead, herkelter.

21. At Bellwand, A. Ferber Remay, Eng., nergene, Both B. L. Campany's service, Bangul establishment, to tubella, fourth daughter of the late J. Young, Eng. of Bellwand.

Jan. 6. At Leierster, capp. J. Jackson, M. reg., Hengel N. L., to Mos A. M. Gouset, of Cristic Courge Street, Westernetter, Arts. George's, Birenshove, Boys Harrhimon, Edg., in Casterine, gldest daughter of F. P. Terrand, Eng.

Trapsud, Esq., p., trapsud, Esq., p., At Lonishen, in Giamorgraphire, J. D., Newbelt, Exq., eldest son of Sir J. H. Newbolt, Clote Justice of Madras, to Branch, soungest daughter of the late J. Knight, Esq., Glauser-

DEATHS. June 12. At Calcuta, aged 51, Jas. Bablasco, Ess, M. Dr. experimendent of the European Intend Hospital at that precidency, education of the late Rev. T. Rabinson, of Letester. er. At Trichicopoly, Margaret, the wife of

Maj. W. I. Jones, Assist-Commissery, to the seasthers division of the Modern stray. Dec. ye. At his house, Downie Perk, Mentered. W. Entray, late of the Hon. E. I. Consipany's Beneal Arrittery.

20. At his house is Colthrope Street, Meckinsburgh Square, ofter giving hirth to a non, the write of J. Scord Sarry, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Conspany's service, on the Madras establishment. Al Names, sincerity regressed, Mrs. W. Crant.

Names, sincerely regressed, Mrs. W. Grant, relies of W. Grant, Esq., Registrat and Mascer to Equity or Masters.

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Lindin at Mairos.
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INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrigali.

Dec. 36 Participanth, Jun. 4 Deal, 2 Gravesend,

Brarpson, Green, from Bombay.

22 Relmenth, Jan. 5 Portsonouth, 17 Deal, 14
Giavesend, Trimusph, Street, from Bengal—
July, Cape of Sund Hope up Oct., and St. Reservate Say

by Grave-end, Katherine Stewart Forbes, Lamb, from Bornbay and the Cape of Good Hope, Fortunenth, Lan. o Beal, 8 Oraresend, Hero-ine, Garrick, from Bengal 25 June, Madder 1

Aug., Cape 27 Oct., and St. Helma p Nov. io. 34 Portsmouth, Caredoon, Roberts, from Bengal and the Cape of Good Hape.

Propartures.

Pec. 39 Purismonth, Am. 1 Terbay, Thomas Leutis, Marjorchucks, for Benebay and China. — Perromouth, Indinet, Berelay, for Belgat, — Dral, Blenden Hell, Greig, for Rombay, 31 Graviscud, Ian. 3 Deal, George Home, Telles, for Market

for Madran.

Jun. 3 Perespecath, 7 Course, Ophilia, Dawies,

Of Gravesend, 14 Deal, Castle Huntly, Drum-month, for Bengal and Chine.

Graveseen, 14 Deal, Astell, Crusswell, for Bengal and Chine.

Prince and Chine. Deal, Asta, Belleraton, for Bronday. 14 Carts, William Sedent. Presson, for Bronday. 23 Graves and Bengale.

Pasiengers and ship Norfolk, for Madras and Bengal-Rev. Bullen Coxe, Chaplain B. E. I. C. Mrs. H. Coxe, R. Lewis, Esq. H. C. Admi-rate, Mrs. Leven, and family Mrs. M. Hosset, Min Wallary, Mr. and Mrs. Langley, Mr. Dol-br. Mr. Fessing, Mr. Silver, Mr. Charret, Mr. Finghing, Mr. Curner, Mr. Baird, Mr. ah-best, and Mr. Graffishs, Jurgeon.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships Names.	Tuess	Captains	W Mere an.
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TAMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1819-20.

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GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale's February-Prompt 28 April.

Private—Prairs—Bandarmora—Bine Culticors— Bine Ciocha—Bine Saltampores — Nachterna—Musika—Showii—Shawi Handkerchied — Musika—Ciona Hundkerchiefi — China Crape Showis and Serfi—China Silk Handkerchiefi—Sowing Silk.

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Company's. -- Sultpette -- Black Pepper -- Cinnacum -- Chyer -- Mace -- Kutmeyr -- Otl of Much

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For Sale in Peternaty-Promps 5, May.

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For Sale 14 March - Prompt 0 Jane.

Company's.—Bringal, Const. and Surst Perce Goods, Nankren Clotte, Rengel Worsted Corpora, and Goods from the Cape of Good Rope.

Per Sale 20 Maerk—Prompt to July. Company's.—China and Nongal Rew Silk. Perate-Trade.—Brogal Ray Silk.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

We have nothing new to report on this authors since per list.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of December, 1819, to the 25th of January, 1820.

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E. Haran, Stock Broker, 2, Corntill, and Lumberd Street.

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

MARCH, 1820.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MEMOIR

OF A

PATRIOT KING.

THE mournful event which has called forth such a universal expression of surviving attachment, forms an era in the history of the four united nations, which we cannot pass over like a common domestic occurrence. The descent of the sceptre into new hands can scarcely happen in any country without having some influence on the hopes, the character, and the condition of the people. It is in the course of ordinary experience, taking the world at large, for one generation of subjects to live under successive reigns, and to remember striking parts in the lives of several monarchs which affected the destiny of the nation, and imprinted deep traces, and droped reproducing seeds, of deterioration or improvement: but it is one of the distinctions of the past reign to have held its characteristic tenor over two complete generations of the people.

The life of a king engages the writer who undertakes such a subject, to traverse the two concentric circles of biography and history.

Asiatie Journ .- No. 51.

We leave to more qualified pens the arduous task of delineating the objects in both departments with unity of effect; of keeping independent paths of action distinct, without losing sight of their collateral relation; and of following divergent lines to their separate results without distraction, Our limits will not permit us to aspire to this elevated walk of composition; nor even to detail a plain series of concise annals. reader has therefore only to expect in this memoir the dates of the more remarkable events in the public and domestic life of GEORGE III, which may be useful to keep alive some illustrious recollections, followed by a gleaning of anecdotes arranged under the qualities of which they are bright and refreshing examples; and a few original reflections on the temper and spirit of the memorable reign. Lastly, the following tables will be annexed.-1. The Reigning Family Register; containing the births, marriages, and deaths, which have

VOL. IX. 2E

occurred in the British branch of the House of Brunswick during the last sixty years.—2. The accessions, abdications, dethronements, and deaths of contemporary European tovereigns.—3. Obituary of the Stuart family.—4. A recapitulation of the changes of ministry, which will have been mentioned under the title of national memoranda.

We shall aim to keep the biographiana, consisting of domestic notices and traits of individual character, separate from these; and if the distinction is not always so complete but that the train of incidents may include passages which belong to both, we shall take as much only as a hasty sketch may slightly touch, and leave the rest to history. On a subject which has employed so many pens, it were idle to affect novelty in regard to the fundamental materials; events which bave been long well known cannot be faithfully revived, if the new form given to the narrative extend beyond an attempt to select the important, to arrange the misplaced, and to proportion the space assigned to the parts by the scale for the whole. Where we already find an intelligent relation of facts concise enough for our purpose, we shall not seek to change the words, lest we should materially alter the representation of the things; but in sketches of character, and reflections on systerm and policy, should we venture on any, the language will be our awn, lest we should insensibly adopt the ideas of a faction, or the wishes of a foreigner.

Part L.-BIOGRAPHIANA.

George III., the grandson of George II., and the second child of Frederick Prince of Wales, and of Augusta, originally Princess of Saxe-Gotha, was born in Norfolk House, St James's Square, the 4th June 1738. His constitution from infancy was sound and

vigorous, and supported the healthy tenor of his life to a great age, notwithstanding it is a physical fact that his birth happened after a premeture gestation of seven months. The education of a prince destined to reign, is too momentous a stage in the progress to manhood to be lightly passed over. The correct and elevated tone of manners, the responsive accordonce to the obligations of rectitude, and the vivid impressions of piety, the cultivated tulents for government, the assiduous application to its duties, the tenacious adherence to the principles of the constitution, and eminently to the fundamental laws fixed at the Revolution, which the mun and the king ever displayed in the varied relations which he had to fill; are so many striking proofs that, in all essential points, the guardians of his education had neither been negligately now partitioned active; good habits had been formed, and right principles conveyed, or he had been suffered to learn them in the history of that system of freedom which denies even to superstition itself only the power to persecute.

It appears that Dr. Ayscough (afterwards Dean of Bristol) was one of the first persons to whom the grave responsibility was committed of instructing the infinite prince. The following is an extract from a letter written by him to Dr. Doddridge, dated Gerrardstreet, Feb. 16, 1744-5:—

"Good Sir :- * * * *) om obliged to you for your kind congratulations on the honour his Royal Highers has lately done me, in trusting me with the coloration of his children. I am truty sensible of the difficulties, as well as the advantages of the station I am placed in. * * * I thank God I have one great excourancement to quirken me in my day, which is, the good disposition of the children intrested to me; as an instance of it, I must tell you, that Prince George (to his honour and my strang) had leaved several pages in jour intile bank of verses, without any directions from me; and I must say of all the children (for they are all

committed to my care! that they are as conformable, and as capable of receiving instruction, as any lever yet met with. How unparabushle, then, I should be, both to the sight of God and man, if I neglected my part towards theme all that I can say is, that no care or discuse shall be wanting in me; and I bee the prayers of you, and every honest man, for the divine blessing on my endeavours. I am, good Sit, with great trials and regard, your affectionate friend and humble servant.

"Prayers Aysonger."

Respecting the subsequent course of education, many notices are to be found in the Diary of Mr. Bubb Dodington * (after-To unwards Lord Melcombe). derstand the following abstract from this Dinry, we must recollect, that Frederick Prince of Wales is the father of Prince George, and Prince George is the excellent personage to be comme-Information from other morated sources in unison with the diary, will be occasionally interwoven in the narrative, but in terms pointing to the additional authority.

In 1749, when Mr. Dodington was made treasurer of the chambers, the Earl of Bute belonged to the household of the Prince of Wales, as did Lord North, who was thought of as governor to Prince George, but not appointed (Diary, p. 13) On the 20th of writes Mr. Do-October 1749, dington, " We all went to Ouborn lair; Prince George in our coach." On the 11th January 1750, " went to Leicester House to see Jane Grey acted by the Prince's childrea." (p. 31.)

"Prince Frederick of Wales was fond of instructing his children at a very early age to repeat mural speeches out of plays; and with this view, he desired Mrs. Devenish, whose first husband was

" The acting of plays appears to have been a favourite amusement of the royal children; for another author mentions the performance of Cato by them, when Prince George, being only 11 years old, spoke a prologue in praise of liberty. In 1750, Prince Frederick William was born on the 18th of May, and was baptised on the 17th of June; on which occasion Prince George was sponsor by command of George II. (Diary, p 77). The same month, Prince George was made a Knight of the Garter, his proxy in the procession being Lord Inchiquin (p. 79) In September following Lord Butakissed hands as Lord of the Bed Chamber to the Prince of Wales, Lord North remaining as servant to his Royal Highness." (p. 84.)

On the 30th of March 1751, Frederick Prince of Wales died; and his son, Prince George, now in his thirteenth year, succeeded to the principality. At this era, his sub-governor was the Rev. Andrew Stone, afterwards under Secretary of State and treasurer to the Queen, and subsequently to that, Primate of Ireland. (P. 117, and other depositaries of contemporary history.) But amid t the cultivating attentions of professors in elegant literature, the Prince's moral and religious character was almost wholly formed by the care and attentions of his excellent mother the Princess Downger of Wales. (Life and Anecdotes of Bishop Newton, passim.)-It was part of her character to have a taste for domestic life, which made it her pleasure to be occupied in the duties of a

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Mr. Nowe, the poet, to have a correct edition of Rowe's works printed, which that lady accordingly did. The press was corrected, and the dedication written by Mr. Newton, afterwards Bishop of Bristol, whom Mrs. Devenish, on that occasion, introduced to the Prince and Princess of Wales." Life of Bishop Newton, p. 27.

[•] Mr. Bodington was a gentleman of fortune in Bremochire, who entited a good reputation to count, but in making his way there forfeited in by flegiant tenguestations, which disquanted his former friends and parry, and drew upon him the general paranch in being a pointed in large principal foreign and internation of the many; hot gave up that place, in 1742, to intach famorif to Fredrick France of Wales, and use made transmers of the chambra to that prince.

mother. Her children passed much of their time in her company. Mr. Dodington was received most graciously by her Oct 4, 1751; at this time the young Prince of Wales, Prince Edward, and the Princess Augusta, were with their mother (p. 128). A similar circumstance is noticed, Dec. 21, 1751 (p. 130). The Prince of Wales's birth-day (24th May, Old Style) was kept at St. James's in 1752, with a great attendance of nobility (p. 145). The Prince (though by no means addicted to gaming) was fond of a sort of round game called Comet, which he played with his mother, brother, sisters, and some nobility of the household. The Princess Dowager said, "she liked that the I'rince should now and then amuse himself at small play, but that Princes should never play deep; both for the example, and because it did not become them to win great sums." (p. 160, 161). This excellent lady had great confidence in the good opinion entertained of her by the Prince, even at the early age of fourteen; but she seems to have judged his disposition and faculties without any of that vain partiality so often observable in parents.

When Dodington asked the Dowager Princess confidentially what was the Prince's real disposi, tion. "You know him," she answered, "almost as well as I do. He is very honest; but I wish him to be a little more forward and less childish at his age." He was then approximating to fifteen; her Royal Highness however seems to have been rather dissatisfied with the Prince's instructors. She said, " she really did not know what they taught him; she feared not much: thatMr.Stone told her that when he talked to the Prince on the general frame and nature of the English government and constitution, he seemed to give a proper attention, and made pertinent remarks; that Stone was a sensible man, and capable of instructing in things as well as in books; that Lord Harcourt and the Prince agreed very well, but she thought he could not learn much from his Lordship; that Mr. Scott was, in her opinion, a very proper preceptor; but as for the good Bishop (Hayter of Norwich), she supposed he was a mighty learned man, but he did not seem to her very proper to convey knowledge to children; he had not that clearness which she thought necessary: she did not very well comprehend him herself; his thoughts seemed to be too many for his words. That she did not observe the Prince to take very particularly to any body about him, but to his brother Edward; and she was very glad of it, for the young people of quality were so ill educated, and so very vicious, that they frightened her."-" That the Prince seemed to have a very tender regard for the memory of his father, and that she encouraged it as much as she could. That when they behaved wrong, or idly (as children will do), to any that belonged to the late Prince, she always asked them how they thought their father would have liked to see them behave so to any body that belonged to him, and whom he valued, and that they ought to have the more kindness for them, because they had lost their friend and protector, who was theirs also; and she said she found it made a proper impression on them." (Pp. 170 to 175).

About the end of 1752, the governor, Lord Harcourt, and the preceptor, Bishop Hayter, became highly dissatisfied with the subgovernors, Stone and Scott, alleging that they were perverting the mind of the Prince of Wales with Tory doctrines, and high prerogative notions, more suited to a despot of the Stuart family, than a successor of William III. To lodge and enforce this heavy complaint, Lord Harcourt demanded an audience of George II. in which he depicted his own views of the course of instruction through

which the heir apparent was passing; and inveighed against a plan for misleading the pupil, odious and full of mischief, had it been as represented, tendering the resignation of his office, unless the following, among other points, which he made a sine qua non of his continuing in office, were granted; these were, that Mr. Stone, who to his other unconstitutional frailties added that of being a friend of Lord Bute, with Mr. Scott, whose character was vitiated by having been recommended by a descendant of Lord Bolingbroke; and Cresset, whose unfitness was more obvious, being described as a creature of the Princess Dowager of Wales, be dismissed from the establishment. Not being able to prevail on his majesty to pronounce the bidden fiat, Lord Harcourt and the Bishop of Norwich gave in their resignations together, on the 5th of December in this year.

In the spirit of the subsequent reign of the king, where are the traces of these unconstitutional principles, where the fruits of these Tory seeds said to be planted in the mind of the Prince? Faithful to the Bill of Rights, he maintained the safeguards to civil and religious liberty which political apostates would have undermined. During his life he never interposed his prerogative but as an ægis to the citadel of freedom. " The king," said Lord North, who knew him well, " would live on bread and water to save the constitution from injury. He would at any time suffer martyrdom for the laws of England." The Whigs have a convenient resource, for which stratagem is too noble a term, it is a subterfuge, a trick, to give the name of Tury to their political opponents who happen to be in office when they are excluded, to charge with achitrary designs men who adhere to the principles of the revolution, and support the constitution which they would subvert. When a convivial party of plain-

tive Whigs toast the Revolution, it is in the temper of the maxim, upon which the man who had a coat turned twice, vindicated his consistency by saying: "One good turn deserves another." (Original Reflections on the History of Parties in England.) Shortly after those important offices were thus vacated, Lord Waldegrave was declared governor of the Prince, and the Bishop of Peterborough his preceptor. — (Diary, pp. 185, 186, 188.) - It had been insinuated that Mr. Stone and Mr. Scott were tinctured with bad political principles; but the Princess said, " she knew nothing of the jacobitism, the arbitrary principles, the dangerous notions of those who were accused, or any such attempted to be instilled into the childrenthat she could not conceive what they meant-that the Bishop (of Norwich) indeed was teaching them logic, which, as she was told, was a very odd study for children of their age-that the last time the Bishop had been with her he complained of being disregarded, and begged her protection, shewing the great necessity of a preceptor's being always respected and supported; upon which she told him, that she always inculcated in the children to show him great respect-and this, says she, not for love of you, my lord, but because it is fitting and necessary; for if they are suffered to want the respect that is due to one degree, they will proceed to want it to another; till at last it would come up to me, and I should then have taught them to disregard myself." The Princess thought, probably not altogether without reason, that there was a political object in these resignations, to drive her into supporting the cause of the sub-governors with a degree of warmth which might displease the King, and induce him to take the Prince entirely out of her hands; but she behaved with so much prudence on the occasion, that George II.

remained perfectly satisfied both with her and with the royal children. Other attempts were made to alarm the nation by anonymous letters sent to popular preachers, and also to generals in the army, expressing great concern and apprehension for the Prince's education from the character of his tutors, (p. 190 to 200). These endeavours produced little effect at the time; but they have nevertheless served as the basis of many false and frivolous insinuations against his late majesty's political principles from that period to the present. The Princess, shortly af ter the appointment of the Bishop of Peterborough, said that he gave great satisfaction; that he seemed to take great care and in a proper manner, and that the children took to him and seemed mightily pleased." As to Lord Waldegrave, she anid "she was but little acquainted with lum; but from all she saw she had a very good opinion of him; that he was very well bred, very complaisant, and attentive to his charge, and the children liked him extremely; but, says she, I look upon a governor as a sort of pageant, a man of quality for shew, &c. I stick to the learning as the chief point You know how buckward they were when we were together, and I am sure you don't think their much improved since. It may be that it is not yet too late to acquire a competence, and that is what I am most solicitous about : and if this man by his manner should hit upon the means of giving them that, I shall be mightily pleased." - (pp. 211, 212.) The Bushop here spoken of was Dr. John Thomas, formerly a canon residentiary of St. Faul's, but raised to the see of Peterborough in 1747. He was translated in 1757 to Salisbury, and in 1761 to Winchester, where he died in 1781. The charge of jacobitism being afterwards publicly thrown out against Mr. Stone, he repelled it in a spirited manner, and prosecut of his accusers for defamation.

On this occasion (March 3, 1755.) the Princess conversing again with Mr Dodington about the Prince's instructors, said, "that Stone had behaved very well to her and to the children," that he always spoke of the late Prince with great respect, and with great civility of all those whom he knew the Prince had a real value for; but that Lord Harcourt behaved very differently; that he not only behaved ill to her, but always spoke to the children of their father and his actions in so disrespectfu! a manner, as to send them to her almost ready to cry. That he did all he could to alieuate them from her, insomuch that they themselves were sensible of it; and that George had mentioned to her once since Lord Harcourt's departure, that lie was afraid he had not behaved to her sometimes so well as he ought, and wondered how he could be so misled: to which she answered no; but now and then not with quite so much complaisance as a gentleman should use to a lady. (pp. 219, 220.) The following little family scene shews the quiet domestic habits in which our late revered sovereign was brought up by his admirable mother. .. Nov. 15, 1753, the Princess sent for me to attend her between eight and nine o'clock. I went to Leicesterhouse, expecting a small company and a little music, but found nobody but her royal highness. She made me draw a stool and sit by the fireside. Shortly after came in the Prince of Wales and Prince Edward, and then the Lady Augusta, all in an undress, and took their stools and sat round the fire with We continued talking of familiar occurrences till between ten and eleven, with the ease and unreservedness and unconstraint, as if one had dropped into a sister's house that had a family, to pass the evening." (p. 255)-The object which seems to have given the Princess the greatest anxiety was to instruct the future sovereign in a knowledge of the world, without

at the same time corrupting his morals: and here she seems to have fult considerable difficulty. She said, " she was highly sensible how necessary it was that the Prince should keep company with men (he was now seventeen), she well knew that women could not inform his mind; but even if it were in her power absolutely (which, of course, it was not, on account of the king's authority) to whom could she address him? What company could she wish him to keep? what friendships desire him to contract? Such was the universal profligacy, such the character and conduct of the young people of distinction, that she was really afraid to have them near her children."-Some months after this, viz. in August 1755, it was rumoured that King George II. intended the Prince his grandson to marry one of the Princesses of Brunswick. In a private conversation on this topic, the Princess Dowager of Wales said. " she thought the match premature; the Prince ought to mix with the world: the marriage would prevent it; he was shy and backward, the match would shut him up for ever with two or three friends of his, and as many of her's. That he was much averse to it himself, and that she disliked the alliance extremely; that the young woman was said to be handsome, and had all good qualities and abundance of wit, &c., but that if she took after her mother she would never do here. That the duke, her father, was indeed a worthy man; but the duchess was the most intriguing, meddling, satirical, sarcastical person in the world. That such a character would not do at all with George; it would not only hurt him in public, but make him uneasy in his private situation. That he was not a wild dissipated boy, but yet was good-natured and cheerful, with a serious cast upon the whole," (p. 356).

In the course of the following December, Mr. Dodington, after many intrigues and negociations with different political parties, returned to his old office of treasurer of the navy, under the Duke of Newcastle, whom he had often ridiculed and vilified to the Princess. By conduct so despicable, he of course forfeited all the respect and esteem with which that illustrious lady had honoured him. "I waited upon the Princess," says he, "to acquaint her with what had passed; but her royal highness received me very coolly." (p 879). Thus ended Mr. Dodington's intimacy at Leicester House; and he had subsequently few opnortunities of observing closely the conduct and society of the Prince before he emerged from private Meanwhile, although the life. prejudices which George II. had entertained against the Princess Dowager had been partly obliterated, by acquiring a more intimate knowledge of her actions and character, yet the faint remains of adverse impressions tended to keep his grandson excluded from the splendours and allurements of a court.

On Saturday, the 25th of October 1760, King George II. died suddenly in an apopletic fit, which seized him between seven and eight in the morning, at Kensington Palace. At this era his grandson and successor had entered his twenty-third year. In the first public act of the new so-desty of his character were manifested, in the following address to the council:

"The loss that I and the nation have sustained by the death of the king, my grandfather, would have been severely felt at any time; but coming at so critical a juncture and so unexpected, it is by many circumstances augmented, and the weight now falling on me much increased. I feel my own insufficiency to support it as I wish;

but animated by the tenderest affection for my native country, and depending upon the advice, experience, and abilities of your lordships, on the support of every honest man, I enter with cheerfulness into this arduous situation, and shall make it the business of my life to promote in every thing the glory and happiness of these kingdoms, to preserve and strengthen the constitution in both Church and State; and as I mount the throne in the midst of an expensive, but just and necessary war, I shall endeavour to prosecute it in a manner the most likely to bring on an honourable and lasting peace, in concert with my Allies."

By this speech we may understand what the first Lord Chatham meant, by complaining that there was behind the throne on influence greater than the throne itself. He had an interview with his Majesty immediately on his grandfuther's death. When the secretary handed to the young king an address which he advised his Majesty to deliver at the first assembly of the Privy Council, the veterna statesman was cut short with an assurance that a proper speech for the occasion had been prepared already. The personal adviser of the King to exercise his own intelligence before he gave his sanction to a public act, which he could execute without the intervention of ministers, was then understood to be the Earl of Bute, and subsequent events confirmed the inference. The ambition shewn by every Whig administration to act when in power without control, would reduce the regal office to a non-entity, or at least make the sovereign a merë machine for offixing the sign manual to the acts of ministers. To this extreme have they pressed the maxim, that the King can do no act without responsible advisers. In urging this point, they have passed the bounds of the law and the constitution. The ministers are the organs of

the executive government to the public, not to themselves in communication with themselves. There are certain orders of government which magistrates and subjects are not bound to obey, unless they have the signature of a responsible minister; in respect to these, the alternative becoming a minister, is to have them framed under his own counsel, in conformity with his own system of policy, in perfect agreement with what he thinks right, or to resign. But let him go no farther. Where the constitution empowers the King to do any act without the intervention of a responsible minister, as in addressing the council, or the Parliament, do not let the servants whom the King may disapprove, or intend to dismiss, call upon the sovereign to declare who advised him not to take their advice. The true season for responsibility will begin when the new administration enter upon office; their signatures to public acts will shew who are the King's public advisers; and by allowing the personage, whose stake in the country, and interest in deciding rightly, is greater than theirs, to have a personal opinion and voice in conducting the affairs of the state, the due weight which the tenant of the throne ought to have in holding the balance between conflicting parties, will be preserved.

Many circumstances conspired to make the King highly popular at the commencement of his reign; particularly the remembrance that after so many natives of Holland and Germany had inherited the sceptre under the Act of Settlement, the people had now a sovereign who had been born and educated in England. In his first speech from the throne, containing many noble and patriotic passages, he touched this chord of common congratulation in a responsive key, with which we shall resume the subject in our next number.

(To be continued)

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal,

Str :- Having recently received. from India four letters on the subject of East-India postage, three signed " Veritar," the other a "Subscriber," though evidently written by "Veritar," together with the notes and remarks of the Editors of the Madras Courier and Calcutta India Gazette on the irregularity and vexatious delay in the transmission of letters to India, I take the liberty of sending them to you for republication in the Asiatic Journal, a work that is highly estimated by the friends of persons resident in the East, for the valuable information it contains on subjects connected with India, and India affairs.

PARA. 2.—In answer to the quere contained in the seventh paragraph of the letter of "Veritas," I have ascertained, on inquiry at the General Post-Office, Lombard Street, that nine hundred and seventy letters were received from Madras by the Hon. Company's ship "Rose," and five hundred and eighty-six letters from the same Presidency by the Hon. Company's Ship the "Marquis of Wel-

lington." PARA. 3.- I annex, in further illustration of the facts noticed by " Feritas," copies of the letters from the Deputy " Post-Master General" at Madras [see A.], applying to the local authority to select two of the Company & Ships as " Packet-Mails," and the other two as " Ship-Letter-Mails," together with copies of the advertisements that were published in the Madras Gazette in consequence, announcing to the public that the ships " Rose" and " Marquis of Wellington" had been selected to carry " Skip-Letter-Mails" to England.

The postage of the one thousand five hundred and fifty-six letters received by the above-named ships, at eight-pence per single letter, amounts to £51. 17s. 4d. The postage of ditto, at the rate of Ss. 6d. per single letter, amounts to £272. 6s. Admitting that every letter received by the two East Indiamen above-mentioned were only single letters, the sum of two hundred and twenty pounds sterling has been illegally levied in England on India correspondence in this instance only, and in direct violation, of a public advertisement issued from the Post-Office at Madras, with the sanction of the local government, under the signature of a public functionary: and which official notification Mr. Secretary Freeling was pleased, on a remonstrance being submitted to him of the surcharge, to designate un error, on the part of his Deputy in India.

PARA. 4.- From the annexed Extract of a Letter from Mr. Secretary Freeling, dated the 26th October 1816, and the public notice that was issued in consequence at the Madras Post-Office see B., it is to be inferred that Mr. Secretary Freeling had it in contemplation, by his prohibiting the postage of letters by " Ship-Letter-Maits" to be received in India, to charge all letters of that description that might arrive at the Post-Office in Lumbard Street from the East-Indies, invariably with the rate of postage enacted for the conveyance of letters by " Packet Mails," viz. 3s. 6d., which illegal charge was actually levied in England on all single letters that were forwarded from Madras by the Hon. Company a ships " Rose," and " Morquis of Wellington," instead of eight-pence, as enacted by clause XVI of the Act of 55 Geo. HIL cap. 158.

PARA. 5.—That "Packet Mails" (why or wherefore?) are to be encouraged in preference to "Ship-Letter-Mails," is evident from the Extract of a letter from Mr. Secretary Freeling, under date the 5th

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April 1817 [See C.]. But taking a legal ground of opposition to this, persons who have occasion to write to their relations and friends in the East-Indies will observe, that it is only necessary to write the word Ship Letter in large letters on the envelop, which makes it obligatory on the Post-Office in Lombard Street to transmit such letters by "Ship-Letter Mails," instead of Packet Mails. The post-age of a single letter by "Packet Mails" is 9s. 6d., and by "Ship-Letter-Mails" to India 1s. 2d.

PARA. 6 .- I submit, for the information of those connected with the East-Indies, an Extract from a letter from Mr. Secretary Freeling, dated 17th July 1817, [see D.] wherein he positively refused to comply with the request of his Deputy at Madres, that a stamp might be furnished for Ship Letout for " Madras Ship Letters" as well as for Packet letters, remains to be explained, and until an explanation is given, the inference in the 4th paragraph of this address rests unimpeached, and is etrongly corroborated by the facts, regarding the postage that was illegally levied in 1818, on the Madras letters that were received in England by the Hon. Company's ships " Rose" and " Marquis of Wellington."- 1 um, Sir,

Yours, &c. A. CLEHK. East-IndiaHouse, Nov. 30, 1819.

To the Secretary to the Board of Trade. Sir 2—I have the linear to request that you will have the goodness, in compilance with the orders from the Boo. the Court of Directors under date 8th May 1816, to select one of the two indiamen, monitoned in the margin,* as a King's Packet, and authorize the Commander of the other to carry a Ship-Letter Mail for England.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signost) E. R. SULLIVAN, H. M. D. P. M. G.

Madras, Gen. Post Office, 6th January 1818.

Madras Guzette, 7th January 1818.

. Marquin of Wellington. Princess Charlotte of

General Post Office.

Notice is hereby given, that a Packet Letter-Mail will be forwarded to Eugland on the Hon. Company's ship the Princess Charlotte of Wates, and that a Ship-Letter Mail will be transmitted on the Hon. Company's ship Marquis of Wellioston.

Notice will be given of the period of

the departure of those ships.

(Signed) E. R. SULLIVAN. H. M. D. P. M. G. To the Secretary to the Board of Trade.

To the Secretary to the Bones of France.

Sir:—I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness, in compliance with the orders from the Hon.

Court of Directors under date the 8th May 1816, to nelect one of the two Indianen, mentioned in the margin, as a King's packet, and authorize the Concamunder of the other to carry a "Ship-Letter Mail for England,

(Signed) E. R. SULLIVAN. H. M. D. P. M. G.

Madras, Gen. Post Office,

12th January, 1818.

Stadras Gazette, 15th January. General Post Office.

Notice is hereby given, that a "Packer-Letter-Moil" will be forwarded to England on the Hon. Company's ship " Minerva," and that a " Ship-Letter-Mail" will be transmitted on the Iton. Company's ship " Hose."

Notice will be given of the period of the departure of those ships.

(Signed) E. R. Sullivan. H. M. U. F. M. G.

H. M. U. P. M. G. (B.)

General Post Office, Madran.
Notice is hereby given, that under orders from the General Post Office, Landon dated 26th October 1816, no postage on letters sent from "India to England by private ships," "Ship-Letter-Malla," at 8d. per single letter, can be pald in India.

Such letters are flable to un rate whatever until their arrival in England. The Commanders are there bound by law to deliver them to the first Post-Office, when they are charged and delivered as the Act directs.

> (Signed) E. B. Sullivas. H. M. D. P. M. G.

Madras, April 15th 1817.

General Post-Office, London, 8th April, 1817.

Para, 5.—Respecting Ship Letters for Great Britain, you will have found, by my letter of the 26th October 1816, that you have been in error in supposing that you had the power to receive any postage upon them. The Packet-Mails are to be encouraged, and the Ship-Letter Mails sept in the intervals of

Packets, or when in fact it cannot be refused, that is, when the writers mark their letters for particular ships, not intended by you for tacket Mails.

General Post Office, July 17th 1817. My letter of the 26th October last explicitly told you, that under the new Act you had no operation to perform with Ship Letters for England, although there is up objection to your causing such as you may collect to be properly packed and addressed to this Odice; therefore there is no necessar to send you out a mamp for Madras Ship Letters.

EXTRACTS FROM THE INDIAN PRESS.

No. L. MADRAS.

To the Editor of the Mudras Courier. SIR:

1. The delay in the arrival of vessels called " Packets," and the circuitous route they generally pursue, by touching at Madeira, the Cape, Isle of France, and Ceylon, have been frequently noticed by you, and you have frequently adverted to the distinction between "India Packet Letters," and "In-

dia Ship-Letters.'

2. The Hon. Company's ship Marquis of Wellington was dispatched from Madras in the month of January 1818, and an advertisement was issued by his Majesty's Deputy Post-Master General at Madras, declaring the Marquis of Wellington to be a " Ship Letter-Mail;" and under this faith, numerous letters were dispatched from the Madras Presidency: but on the arrival in Lombard Street of the letters forwarded by the Marquis of Wellington, the Madras stamp " Ship-Letter" was annulled by a Post-office cross, and the letters stamped de novo, " India Packet-Letter," and charged with a postage of three shillings and sixpence, instead of eight-pence each.

3. I submit a copy of a letter from Mr. Secretary Freeling, in reply to a representation made to him regarding the postage of the letters per the Marquis of Wel-

lington.

The Marquis of Wellington brought a packet-mail from Madras, by which conveyance the letter alluded to by you arrived. The ship-letter stamp must have been put on the letter through some error at Madras, the Deputy Post-Master General of Calcutta having dispatched the Marquis of Wellington as a regular packet from India, pursuant to the discretion allowed him; and therefore all letters by that ship were liable to the packet-postage.

"F. FREELING, (Signed) " Secretary."

4. The letters that were forwarded from Madras in February 1818, by the Hon. Company's ship Rose, in pursuance of a post-office advertisement issued at Madras, proclaiming that ship a " Ship-Letter Mail," were disposed of inthe same extraordinary manner, on their arrival in England, as the letters per the Marquis of Welling-

ton.—See above, par. 2.

5. By Clause XVIIL of the Act of Parliament, it is lawful for the Post-Master General to establish Post Offices, and appoint Deputy Post-Masters, in the United Kingdom, or in any of the Presidencies of the said United Company, and to remove and displace them at pleasure. Such being the case, Mr. Editor, was Mr. Secretary Freeling legally authorized to onnul an act of his Deputy, who invited the Indian public, by an official advertisement, to send letters to Great Britain by a "Ship-Letter Mail, and on the arrival of those very letters in London, that were forwarded under such a guarantee, to designate the act of his Deputy an error, and to charge our friends

2 F 4

in the United Kingdom with a postage of three shillings and sixpence for each of those letters, instead of " eight-pence," as directed by the Act of Parliament.

Quere. Is not the Deputy Post-Master General at Madras allowed to exercise his discretion? Yes, and he did so, by making the Hon-Company's ships the Marquis of Wellington and the Rose " Ship-Letter Mails."

6. Was it, and is it within the competency of the Post-Master General in England, after the receipt of letters at Madras under one denomination, to alter that denomination, and call that a "Packet" in England which has been advertised at Madras a" Ship-Latter Mail."

7. Would not an action be maintainable in a court of justice, for the surcharges of two and tenpence on each of the letters alluded to, that were sent from Madrus by the Hon. Company's ships the Marquis of Wellington and the Rose ?-Quere. How many letters

were sent by those ships?

8. I take leave to send the envelop of a letter of July 1818, received by the Ajax free-trader, dubbed a packet, that you may notice the practice that obtains at the Post-Office in Lombard Street, in receiving a letter for the ship Ajax on the 1st August 1818, and stamping it " India-Ship-Letter," and marking the postage on it one shilling and two-pence, agreeably to clause 12 of the 55th Geo. 111, cap. 153; and then, on 13th August following, re-stamping the said letter with the designation of " India Packet-Letter," and converting the charge for postage from one shilling and two - pence, to three shillings and six-pence, thus making the postage just treble .-Can this be legal ?*

9. The grievances and incon-

veniences that are sustained under this Post-Office Act, are become intolerable : instead of having a free transmission of letters under a free trade, our Indian correspondence is hampered in every possible way.

Although Mr. Secretary 10. Freeling will not authorize any disbursements for advertisements for " Ship Letter Mails," * I should imagine that you would not object to insert a memorandum of the probable departure for Great Britain of all vessels not employed as packets, and for all single letters sent from India to Great Britain. by vessels not employed as packets, a postage of only eight-pence is leviable by the following clause of the Act of Parliament.

" XVI. And be it further en-" acted, that for the port and con-" veyance of all and every the " letters and packets that shall " be carried or conveyed by ves-" se's not employed as packets from " the Cape of Good Hope, the " Mauritius, and the East Indies to Great Britain, there shall be charged and payable a sea post-" age of eight-pence for each sin-" gle letter, and so on in propor-

" tion for packets."

 I have the pleasure to send. to you the Act of Parliament of the 55th Geo. III, cap. 153. The publication in your valuable paper of the seventh, twelfth, sixteenth, and forty-fifth clauses of the said Act, would be of great utility to your subscribers and the community, as the distinction between India Ship-Letter and India-Packet-Letter is therein correctly and fully defined; and the rate of postage leviable in the East-Indies and in Great Britain, on each description of letter, is also particularly specified.

The postage of a single letter from India to England by a

Tide to literally the case: numbers of the letters by the Apar are stranged and charged "Shippeletts," these convents out and "India Purket-Letter" substituted for it.—Edited of Course.

[&]quot;Three shillings and sixpence is the nom allowed for adverturements by "Packet-Maste," We will always give free notice of the probable departure of " Ship, Letter Mails," — Enter.

Packet-mail is three shillings and six-pence, payable in India, or on delivery in England.

The postage of a single letter by a Ship-letter-mail is eightpence, payable only in England.

I remain, your obedient servant, Madras, Ventras, March 15, 1819.

We have much pleasure in complying with the request of our valuable correspondent, by inserting the following clauses of the Post-Office Act.

VII. Enects, that a malt shall be made up and dispatched to India once in every mooth, as for as may be found practicable, either by the vessels to be established and hired by the Postmaster General, ender the authority of this act, or by a ship of war, or a ship in the service of the East India Company, or by a ship employed in the private trade to and from India.

XII. Enacts, that for the part and conveyance of all and every letters and packets that shall be carried or conveyed by reasels not employed as packets, raom Great Britain to the Cape of Good Hupe, the Mauritins, and the Fast Indies, there shall be charged and payable a sea postage of one chilling and two-prace a single letter, and so in propertion for packets: such postage to be paid on delivery of the letters.

XVI. Enacts, that for the port and conveyance of all and every letters and packets that shall be carried or converged by ressels not employed as packets from the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritias, and the East Indies to Great Britain, there shall be charged and payable a sea postage of eight-pence for each single letter, and so in proportion for packets.—Vide XLV.

XLV. Ennets, that the rates of postage herein before-mentioned for the conregance of letters and packets by the said
packet-boats, ships, or vessels, raom any
port in Great Britain to any port in the
East Indies, shall be received by the deputies of the Post-Master General, open
their delivery in India; and that the
parties of postage for the conveyance of
letters from any port or place in the East
Indies to Great Britain shall be received,
at the option of the parties sending the
same, by the deputies of the Postmaster
General, in India, upon forwarding the
same, or upon their delivery in Great
Britain or Irelands—Vide XVI, XII.

In our columns of correspondence we have inserted an interesting exposition of the tricks practised in the Post-Office of Louibard Street, in regard to Indian We have frecorrespondence. quently raised our feeble voice against the vexatious system adopted under the new Act of Parliament, and hitherto with no avail; but we really think the grievances pointed in the letter of " Feritas," are of such a nature, that to obtain redress they only require to be made public. We shall forward copies of this letter to the Lords the Post-Masters General, and to the Rengal and English Editors .-Mudras Courier, March 16, 1819.

No. II. CALCUTTA.

India Gazette, April 5, 1819 .--From the Madras Courier we have taken a letter signed " Veritar," complaining of some of the many inconveniences that have been experienced since the passing of the The Editor of Post-Office Act. the Courier mentions his intention to send copies of this letter to the Post-Masters General in England; but as the petitions sent from this country, respecting the mischiefs which the new system was likely to occasion, and which in practice have been abundantly verified, have not to our knowledge produced the least effect in England, we are apprehensive that the letter of Veritas will have very little weight with Mr. Freeling or his The framers of the principals. Post-Office Act must have determined on that measure without consulting any intelligent person acquainted with Indian affairs; and, certainly, without having any due regard either to the interests of the European residents in this country, or the interests of the British public : and we have been assured, by persons who have procured information on the subject from authentic sources, that the increased revenue which has been derived since the establishment of the new tax on Indian correspondence has been trifling, when compared with the vexation, inconvenience and disappointment, which the measure has occasioned. The delay that has been experienced in transmitting letters from England to this country, has, in many instances, produced most serious mischief; and the carelessness with which the duties of the Indian department of the Post-Office have been conducted in England, is almost proverbial. To this we can bear testimony, for it has happened that our own letters have been brought to Calcutta in packets directed to Madras; in consequence of which, the letters have been taken thither on the ship that brought them to Calcutta: and we have been compelled to pay the pearage over-land from Madras, in addition to the postage directed by the Act. This inconvenience, we have reason to believe, has not been confined to ourselves ; and we think that the Post-Masters General in England ought to regulate their establishment in Lomhard Street with sufficient strictness, to prevent mistakes of this description. We need scarcely observe, that if a letter containing bills of exchange should be addressed to a merchant in Calcutta, but sent in a packet directed to Madrus, the delay that would unavoidably be occasioned before such letter could be received from Medrus at Calcutta, might be productive of most ruinous consequences; for which, perhaps, the Post - Musters General might be responsible.

The facts detailed in the letter of Feritar call aloud for the interposition of authority, if the vexatious Act is not to be repealed; but we sincerely hope that the merchants of England, who are so deeply interested in the unclogged transmission of letters between India and the mother country,

will make a powerful and efficient effort to remove what must be considered an inseparable barrier to the freedom of trade. The machine of commerce should not be impeded or taxed by the caprice of Post-Masters General in England, or by the errors of their deputies in India. We recommend the letter of Feritas to the attentive perusal of our readers.

No. 111.

To the Editor of the Madrus Courier.

Sir:-A public notice was issued at the General Post-Office in London, on the 14th July 1818, stating, " that the Ship-Letter " Office would dispatch letters for " Madras under the regulations of " the Acts of Parliament, by the "Ajax free trader, to sail about the 20th July 1818" On the 7th Angust, the public notice was altered, and the said ship Ajax, " a Ship-Letter Mail," was converted into a " Packet Mail," and the letters that had been previously received and stamped " India Ship Letter," at the rate of 1s. 2d. per single letter, were re-stamped with the appellation of " India Packet " and the rate of postage Letter, altered from 1s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.

2. As the Ship-Letter Office in Lombard-street publicly announced its intention to dispatch letters for Madras by the Ajax frectrader, under the regulations of Acts of Parliament, can you, Mr. Editor, inform your subscribers under what clause or clauses of the Act of Parliament the Post-Master General in England had authority to change the denomination of the ship conveyance,* as well as the rate of postage? In my humble opinion, if the transaction be not illegal, it is a breach of

^{*} We apprehend the Postminter-Gerend of Lembard-trees had a right to take up the Ajux as a "Parket Mail," under the rid clause of the late Act of Parliament; but it was riently libgal, and a branch of faith with the public, to receive them for the Ajux as "bip Letters," and after wards restamp and new caught them. It was strong a deception upon the public.—Madray Enter.

faith in regard to the public : and where was the necessity, admitting even its legality, of converting the Ajax free-trader into a " Packet Mail," on the 7th of August, when public notice had been previously issued from the General Post-Office, London, declaring his Majesty's ship Carron an "India Packet Mail" for the month of August. Here is the notice verbatim: " His "Majesty's ship Carron for Packet " Mails to the Cape and Calcutta, " and also to Madras, to be for-" warded from Calcutta by the first " opportunity, will sail about the "latter end of August," Why could not the Ajax have proceeded to India, as originally intended, as a " Ship Letter Mail?" and was it not an infraction of the Act of Parliament making the Ajax freetrader a " Packet Mail" for the month of August, after his Majesty's ship Carron* had been advertised a " Packet Mail" for that month; for the 7th clause of the Post-Office act explicitly declares that a " Packet Mail" shall be made up once only in every month. As the ship Ajax had to convey, and did convey, letters to Madras, of what utility was it to send letters for Madras by his Majesty's ship Carron, to be forwarded from Calcutta? It is declared in the preamble to the Post-Office Act, that " it was enacted for the ex-" tension and improvement of com-" merce and correspondence, and " of his Majesty's revenue." Quere, if any of the three objects it professes to embrace be materially benefitted? At any rate, the revenue that is collected under this Act does not commensurate with the inconveniences and disappointments the commerce and correspondence with the mother country is subjected to by the circuitous route of " Packet Mails," and the

delay in the sailing of his Majesty's ships with " Packet Mails" on board. Where is the " Packet Mail" that was forwarded by his Majesty's ship Carron? Seven months have elapsed since his Mujesty's ship Carron was advertised at the General Post-Office, London, as a " Packet Mail" for India. The Thalia, Traveller, and other free traders, that sailed from England in September and October last, have reached Bombay and Calcutta.* and as the southerly wind is set in, it is not improbable that the December and January letters will reach Madras before those of August forwarded via Calcutta by his Majesty's ship Carron. So much for the boasted advantage of " Packet Mails."

A SUBCERIBER. Madrae, March 21, 1819.

> No. IV. MADRAS.

To the Editor of the Madras Convice.

Sir: - Facts are stubborn things, The ship Providence sailed from England with " Packet Mails" for Madras on the 18th of October: the ship Blenheim from Gravesend with " Packet Mails" direct for Madras on the 30th November ; and the ship " Langs" with " Ship Letter Mails" from the Downs on the 9th of December 1816.

The " Langs" arrived on Friday last, and brought upwards of 900 letters. The Blenheim packet is due, and it is reported that the packet Providence was at the Cape on the departure of the " Langs' in February, and was likely to remain there some time longer; so much for the wise and provident selection of vessels for the conveyance of " Packet Mails."

Letters have been received by the free trader, "Langs," that were put into the Post-Office in

^{*} Clearly so, It is but fair, however, to men-tion that the Carton was kept for the September walls. The forwarding the Modra-Pecket to Hengal on the Carton, displays, to my the least of it, a carelessness of public convenience highly calpuble.—Madras Zalitor.

^{*} It appears, from subsequent information that No. (a.), that the Carron doi not react. Modern the life in the James of A notice in the James to Environmental indicates that "A hyparcuber" is the name with "Veritas,"—Eall, Jointon James.

Lombard Street, as far back as

June IBIS!!

It is in the recollection of many pursons, that the Ajax free trader was taken up as a "Ship-Letter Mail" in July last, and subsequently made a "Packet Mail" in August. Some of the letters brought by the Ajax packet were received in July last at the Post-Office in Lombard Street as "Ship-Letters," and marked as such; but afterwards had the Post-Office "cross" affixed, and were re-stamped, and forwarded as "Packet-Letters."

The reason why the letters of June and July 1818, that have been received by the Langs, were detained at the Post-Office in Lombard Street, five and six months, we cannot solve. The inconsistency of forwarding some letters and detaining others, can only be explained by the Post-Office at home, which appears to regulate the transmission of Indian letters more according to its own whims and caprices, than in conformity to the act of Parliament.

VERITAS.

4th May, 1819.

The Ship Letters brought by the Langs amounted to nearly a thousand; but, thanks to our worthy Post-Master in Lombard Street, the whole of the correspondence of September and October, and part of November, has been entrusted to ships who are making a trading voyage between London and this port, touching at every intermediate place, and upon whose arrival we cannot calculate in any reasonable time. It is really shameful that such grievous imposition altould continue to be practised upon the public!!

MORE GLARING TRICKS OF THE LOMBARD-STREET POST-OFFICE.

Many of the letters received by the Langs (which sailed in December) are stamped, bearing the General Post-Office marks of the months of June and July prece-

ding; whilst, with the same care, the original duplicates and triplicates of others have been put up by the Post-Office writers in the

same bag!!

The gross ignorance and misconduct of these people cry aloud for a representation to the proper authorities. We call upon the merchants and others interested (and who is not interested?) in the subject, to convene a meeting in order to try the effect of one more petition or remonstrance, on the distressing grievances sustained by the Indian community under the new Post Office Act, or father by the abuse of the Act, for we are satisfied it never was in the contemplation of Parliament, that the worst vessels should be selected for the conveyance of Indian correspendence.

But the carelessness of sending originals and duplicates by the same ship is really unpardonable. To a commercial people, to say nothing of private convenience, it is of the first importance that correspondence should be conducted with the greatest punctuality, vigilance, and care. It is by no means supposing an extreme case, when we say, that by the neglect of the Post-Office in sending originals and duplicates of letters by the same ship from England, a mercantile house of the first respectability of extensive dealings in this country, might be ruined in a single day by the loss or capture of that ship,

The Providence, our long and anxiously expected September packet, had been some time at the Cape Town, discharging cargo there, when the Langs sailed, and was not expected to follow within less than a fortnight afterwards!! It is stated that the Providence was not to touch any where between the Cape and this port.

Surely under the Post-Office Act the captain cannot be justified in remaining at the Cupe for the disposal of his cargo, or any other purpose of his private ends? We apprehend he is answerable for any detention of a vessel carrying a mail. By taking charge of the packets the vessel becomes public property, and nothing can justify her detention at a port for one hour after the time stipulated by Act of Parliament; at any rate it is clearly the duty of the Postmuster here to investigate the matter.

No. V. CALCUTTA.

India Gazette, 17th Mag, 1819.
The Editor, after recapitulating some of the principal facts stated in No. IV, which had been assummicated by a correspondent at Madras, makes the following observations upon the particular subjects

of complaint.

We have not yet been able to ascertain whether any of the letters brought by the Langs to this Presidency were put into the General Post-Office in June; but if the statement of the Madras writer be correct, the evil calls loudly for a prompt and effectual remedy.

The Legislature, when it passed the Post-Office Act, cannot have contemplated the mischiefs that have been consequential to that measure; and although the petitions which were transmitted from this country to England have not produced any benefit, we are persuaded, that if the grievances which have been experienced since these petitions were framed shall be clearly authenticated and explainproper representation, through a regular medium, to the Court of Directors, or eventually to the Board of Controul, cannot fail to obtain an attentive consideration and substantial redress.

By the new enactment, we are compelled to transmit and receive our letters by certain channels of conveyance, and by so other; and we are made to pay a much greater rate of postage than formerly, for the transmittal of our correspondence: we are therefore surely entitled to have every practicable means adopted by the esta-

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hlishment in Lombard Street, and by its subordinate officers, to insure a constant and speedy intercourse between India and the mother country, and to have our letters delivered and forwarded with the least possible delay.

If letters put into the Post-Office in Jane were not dispatched until December; or if letters, marked for transmission by Ship Letter Mails, were afterwards forwarded in Packet Mails, for the mere purpose of coharcing the postage, we are fully persuaded, that the parties' who have been guilty of this negligence and misconduct, should a proper complaint he preferred, will not escape suittable censure and punishment.

We are not vain enough to suppose, that these remarks will produce any effect in Lombard Street; but if the parties composing the European community, who daily suffer and individually complain of these inconveniences, will but step forward collectively, and frame a firm but respectful representation of their grievances, we are certain that they will be and must be re-

dressed.

No. VI. MADRAS,

ARRIVAL OF A POST - OFFICE PACKET FROM ENGLAND, CON BENGAL AND TRINCOMALES.

To the Editor of the Madras Caurier.

SIR:

1. His Majesty's ship Carron arrived in Madras roads on the 1st of June, 1819, with Post-Office packets for the munth of August 1818111

2. The letters have been distributed, but from the manual length of time that has clapsed between the intervals of the departure of the Carron from England, and of her arrival at Madras (nearly a period of nine months), they possess little interest and less novelty.*

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We have broad from good notherity, that letters have been received in the Madria parties for the harrier for persons in Calcutta 1 2 — Marat Editor.

3. This is another of the numerous instances of the vexatious delay in the arrival of letters by " Packet Mails," and for the conveyance of which an increased rate of postage is levied on the English in the East. It never could have been contemplated by the framers of the Post-Office Act, that letters by a " l'acket" would have been upwards of nine months in reaching their destination; but it has happened, as was predicted, in a letter in the Courier of the 21st of March last (No. 111.). The letters dated in December from England reached this presidency by the " Langs," a " Ship-Letter-Mail," a month before the letters dated in August, by the packet Carron.

4. It is grievous to observe, that the advertisement | published at the Post-Office in Lombard Street was not attended to, or the packet for Madras, forwarded by his Majesty's ship Carron, might have been transhipped on the arrival of that vessel at Saugor, to his Majesty's frigate Phæton, or in fact to any other ship bound to Madras; but they were not transhipped, though the Phæton sailed from Sauger the 27th of March, and reached Madras early in April, and sailed again with a packetmail for England on the 16th of that month.

5. From this exposition of facts it is evident that the letters by the Carron might have reached Madras two months ago, if proper instructions had been issued by the Post-Master-Generals, in conformity to the London Post-Office advertisement, announcing to the public that the letters would be forwarded from Calcutta by the first opportunity: why they were not, remains to be explained.

6. It may be a question whe-

ther it is legal to exact the same rate of postage, whether the letters are four or nine months coming from England to India. In cases of such extraordinary delay, postage ought not to be levied in India, particularly as His Majesty's and the East India Company's ships convey packets free of expense to the Government: it is only to captains of Free Traders that the sum of £75 is given, and then only when these ships are constituted "Packets."

7. In former times, and prior to the enactment, levying a tax on the correspondence of our countrymen in India, the communications with England, if not more frequent, were more regular, and less vexations; and in the event of delay in the arrival of ships, we submitted patiently to the disappointment, and were not subjected. as at present, to postage irregularly imposed at the General Post-Office in London; for instance, several letters that have been received at this presidency by the packets Cerberus, Liverpool frigate, Ajax, Blenheim, Providence, Carron frigate, &c. are charged 7s. for a single-letter instead of 3s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. for a double letter instead of 7s. It is necessary to state, that the amount of postage to be levied on letters forwarded by " Packets" are invariably marked at the Post-Office in Lombard Street, and the Deputy postmasters in India are debited for the amount so marked, and possess no authority to redress grievances of surcharges, unless the letter or envelope be returned to the London Post-Office for the inspection of the Inspector.

S. If the "Ajax" free trader had been permitted to sail from England, under the original advertisement of the London Post-Office, dated the 14th July 1818, denominating that vessel a "Ship-Letter-Mail," and had not subsequently been made a "Packet-Mail" in August, the "Ship Let-

[†] Adventagment.—" His Majesty's ship Carron for " Farker Mails" to the Cape and Calcutta, and also un Madras, to be forwarded from Calcutta by the fort opportunity, will sail about the latter and of August, "

ters" that were put into the Post-Office in Lombard Street in June, July, and August 1818, might have been forwarded by the Ship " Ajax," and in that case the letters would have been received at Madras on the 19th of January The Ship Letters adverted to were ultimately forwarded by the free trader Langs, a " Ship-Letter-Mail' that sailed in December 1818 from England, and arrived in the Hoads on the 29th of April 1819, thus making a difference of nearly four months in the arrival of those letters at Madras.

9. If there are packets on His Majesty's Ship Carron for Bombay, they may possibly arrive at that Presidency within twelve months from the date of that ship's departure from England!!

VERITAS.

Madras, 4th June, 1819.

No. VII. CALCUTTA.

We have Bengal despatches

bringing down our news from that quarter to the 12th instant. [Aug.]

Every fresh arrival from Europe furnishes new proofs of the laxity and carelessness of the Post-Office writers at home, which are really distressing, both in a public and private point of view. By his Majesty's Ship Dauntless, despatched in March, packets were received at Calcutta containing English letters, bearing the London Post-Office mark for November and December!! These packets contained 5,500 letters, many of which were dated in November! Can any excuse be offered for such gross neglect when ships were daily sailing for Calcutta direct in January, February, and March.— Mudras Courier, Aug. 31.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sta :- More in conformity, perhaps, with the public taste than their own genius, our present race of popular poets seem to delight in a perpetual glitter. But whatever our critics, in their ignorance of oriental manners, and peculiar traits of character and language, have asserted to the contrary, the writers of the long classical age of true poetry in Persia despised such tinsel. Like the early Greek poets, they are perfect fatalists; and it is generally on some great man falling a seemingly untimely victim to his deatiny, and to relieve the occusional tediousness of epic narrative, that Firdosi pours forth one of those appeals to the ordinances of fate, and instability of fortune, of which I took the opportunity of concluding my last

essay with two sublime examples. Yet of them his taste makes him also sparing; and whenever one makes its appearance, it is like an Eastern bride at her nuptial, or first exhibition of herself, set forth in all her native silks and brocudes of Yizd and Hirat, and her fine linen and muslin of Tattah and Tuz

gold and gems of Nishmpur and Badakhahan; and it ought to have the same intrinsic value and brilliant aspect whenever it comes in currency, whether it be stamped with the imposing name of a European or Asiatic classic: but while occusionally thus gorgoous in apparel, the Persian poets often warn us, that female charms are best adorned when unadorned!

Firdő i is held in the same estimation in the East, as Homer is in the West; and his Shanamah is considered as much the origin of the modern Persian epic, as the Hind was of the Greek. Sir William Jones justly observes: " there " is a great resemblance between " the works of those extraordinary " men : both draw their images " from nature herself, without " catching them from reflection and " painting, in the manner of mo-" dern poets, the likeness of a " likeness; and both possessed in " an emment degree the rich and " creative invention, which is the " very soul of poetry;" and Sir William was a judge, well qualified by his peculiar oriental skill, and general learning and taste, to decide candidly on this subject; yet have his less-informed followers added: - " it were sucrilege to " draw a comparison between the " two poets." Now this is the downright cant of modern criticism, which arrogantly takes some work for its text, and, without looking into its author, rails against all science and polite literature but times of ancient and modern Europe; and, to speak the mildest of it, can originate only in its own ignorance : for in spite of the fancied inequality and disorder, for instance, of the Shanamah, the Persian scholar finds in it a continual varied and inexhaustible stream of beauties, which if he once dip into it, flows around his heart, and whirls him along from page to page, till he has read and treasured up the chief part of it in his memory.

An upic poem ought to have a moral; and, it has been asked, what is the moral of the Shanamah? Such a question could originate only in a misnoner; for it is not a single epic, but a series of epics, each of which has its moral, not coldly specified at the beginning or the end, like the country dauber, who puts upon his sign " this is the picture of a lion," but is left

by the author, like many other parts of it, to the imagination of his reader.

Pindar sublimely says, that a real poet, "like the eagle, sours "hy his natural strength, and " leaves behind him the more " ignoble birds, who seem to ani-" mate each other by their hoarse " cries;" and thus has this scholastic and exclusive admiration of the Greek and Latin classics hampered us with a code of rules, to the prejudice of all other literature; and elevated among us for their day, a Blackmore, a Glover, and other later versifiers to the rank of English epic poets. But on reading Arthur, Leonidas, and our more modern English épics, or even the Persian epic of اختا و زابتنا of Jami, and other epics of his school, we soon feel that there could never have been any such beings, or any such events, as we are called upon to feel for and witness. While I take an interest in whatever appertains to man. I must at the same time feel no interest in whatever is not human: the good and bad deities of Homer and Virgil, the devils and angels of Dante and Tasso, the witches and Satan of Shakespeare and Milton, and the demons and paris of Firdősi and Nizami, in whatever class those poets rank them, or whatever attributes they give them, I can comprehend and trouble myself about, only in a funcied connection with myself; and it is still more necessary, that Achilles and Hector, Eneus and Turnus, Macbeth and Adam, Rostain and Sohrab, whatever casual elevation they have, should think and act like human beings: and I can assure his readers, as far as respects Firdosi, neither his demons nor his heroes are ever much removed from human, probability; for although, in order to excite our interest and attention to an epic poem, the events ought to rise above the ordinary level of human life,

and the passions of the actors be more frequently and violently stirred, yet to divest its hero of fear, pain, anxiety, and all the frailties and infirmities that identify him with ourselves, would be to render the story insignificant, and in some shape inconceivable. Extraordinary strength and undannted courage, Firdósi's heroes excel in; and conformably with their primitive age, they are seldom in their passion under the control of either tenson or reflection; otherwise they

are human beings.

In like manner with respect to the ornaments of poetry, a little glitter, and a little honey, may occasionally decorate and please; for nothing sets off the female head better than a small gold ring in the ear, or gives a more grateful relish to a dish of fragrant hyson, than a portion of cream and sugar; yet a poet must not be lavish of his gems or sweets, for a hungry clown returned from his plough, would stare to see his wife with a huge brass ring in her nose, and setting before him for his dinner a sneaker of her washerwoman's slipslop, instead of his beans and bacon. Thus also in Bengal, seated on my chabatruh, or terrace, detached from my house, I have often on a clear evening during the rainy season, been enraptured with that prospect of the starry firmament, so sublimely detailed in one of Addison's Spectators, and have occasionally been vexed by having my view temporarily obstructed by a marsh-engendered meteor glaring across our grosser atmosphere, and diverting my sight from those great and lofty bodies, which seemed to pursue their twinkling and harmonious course in a serener region.

Firdosi is seldom pretty or bombastical, but in common displays as much classical taste, as highminded resolution, and as noble and independent principles, as any of our western poets. Considering the despot he had to deal with, who could have acted with more

spirit, or have shown a more contemptuous indifference for wealth than he did, on being so injuriously and shabbily treated by Sultan Mahmud? And where an opportunity offers, his heroes, while treated with honour, are obedient and respectful subjects: but dealt with dishonourably, as Kai-knous, in the episode of Rostam and Sohrab, did the former, he retorts upon his sovereign in the true spirit of chivaley, and tells him that his saddle is his throne, his casque his crown, and his battleaxe his sceptre; and that mounted on Rakhsh, his war-horse, he was independent of any country or king! Of his ready wit I gave an example in my essay of last June, when a mean conspiracy of the three court poets, Ansari, Asjadi, and Farrokhi, attempted to entrup him. As a poet, his ryhmes are exact, his versification smooth and flowing, artless and unaffected, and of course exempt from that harali form of construction, so common with Jami, and the later tribe of Persian poets, and so necessary to the Greek, Latin, and modern European languages. His style is energetic and graceful, and occusionally grand and sublime, or pathetic and tender, as his subject requires of him; for, splendid in its imagery, rich in sentiment, sparkling in original conception, and abounding with good sense, his Shanamah is as full of natural and exquisite pictures of beauty and virtue, or of suffering and crime, as any poem in existence.

Some years back, having understood that sixty copies of the Calcutta printed edition of this work had been sent home, to be distributed among the Directors and their friends, and finding it was not thea to be bought,—in the character of a Persian scholar, to whom such a present would be acceptable, and perhaps publicly useful, I had an application made to the late Mr. Davis, either to furnish me with one of his, or to get me the loan ef a correct copy from the library at the India-House, for that in noting examples for my Dictionary of the pure Persian Language. I had daily occasion to refer to it, and could by this time have completed a translation of the whole, and in so doing, have been rather assisted than retarded in my grand work; but it was then I was, to my astonishment, made aware, that a stop had been put to Dr. Lumsden's edition, and an order lately issued for no more books to be

sent from their library.

No Persian manuscripts have been more corrupted by ignorance and bold transcribers, than those of the Shahnamah. Of such as are in common to be found, I have three incomplete copies in my possession, and must trust to my own judgment in having collated and made the best of them. poem consisting of sixty thousand complets, and that your readers, Mr. Editor, may make an imme-diate reference, I can only offer a small pertion in corroboration of the above assertions. The chief difficulty amidst such a diversity of subject is to make a choice, and

رستم و سهراب to the episode of Rostom and Sohrah, I am induced to give a preference, cheiffy from three respectable Persian scholars having made the same selection. Two, however, of them, though they have anticipated me in going to the press, are in fact posterior; for my translation has lain by me upwards of twenty years, and like all my other translations, is as literal as the two languages will admit of, and in humble prose; for Cowper truly observes, " that " n just translation in ryhme of " any ancient," and he might have added, oriental " poet, is impossi-" ble;" and, though no man was more capable, he equally fuiled in attempting Homer into blank verse, as Ossian Macpherson had done before him, into measured prose, and Pope into rhyme. The last, it

has been observed, attempts to cover his fetters with flowers, for in such an attempt the happiest versifier puts himself into fetters; yet he could not conceal them occasionally he throws them off altogether, but then he ceases to be atranslator of Homer, and justly incurs the censure of the great Grecian Bentley, "that his work "was a very pretty poem, but not "Homer!"

But in order to do justice to my author, it was necessary to get a correct copy of his work. The failure of one attempt I have already stated; and any other is not so easy a task, as the Europe, Greek, and Latin scholar, with his Delphine and Valpy's editions of his classics, can believe; for civilized Asia has at different ages suffered not only by the rude invasion of an Alexander from the West, the Saracenes from the South, and of the same hordes of barbarians, and that oftener, from the North, as completed the decline and downful of the Roman Empire; but within the last fifty years by a European invasion from the oceau. which in what light soever we consider it; as extending our commerce, and furnishing the Pagans with Christian missionaries, the learned natives of those once happy and enlightened regions look upon as having been more ruinous to their arts and literature, than all preceding barbarous attacks upon them: and I much fear that the histories of revived Asia will make a like unfayourable report of us.

On first possessing ourselves of British India, we continued for a time the native Princes in their governments, and the native men of busines in the management of the revenue and commerce, and were content to look on, and pocket the profit: but as soon as we thought ourselves qualified, those princes were made cyphers of, or deposed; and every office of dignity and profit occupied by

ourselves, and the class of Bala adamees, or native gentlemen, soon became extinct; so that now, few of ourselves having a taste for the liberal and useful arts, and there being no native gentlemen to patronise and cultivate them, it astonished many individuals like myself, who during a residence of those twenty or thirty critical years that completed this wonderful revolution had philosophic coolness to look on and see how quietly every thing went to wreck, and how science and knowledge disappeared, like the light of the taper which we put an extinguisher on after getting into bed. Look at many of the Company's factories, and the old fort in Calcutta, which was finished in Queen Anne's reign, and which now they wish to remove, but are unable from their solidity to destroy them; and look at the palace Lord Wellesley built, and the new fort, which no expense or pains can keep from already falling of themselves into ruins; and look at the pattern muslins in the Board of Trade's office, which are numbered according to their fineness in the series of our alphabet; and you will find the finer qualities A. B. C. D. and E. extinct; that is, we have lost the art of fabricating them, and what was F. is now A.; and it is the same with all the other arts. Moreover it is a great mistake to believe that this palsying power is confined to Bengal; for it now extends, I had almost said equally, all over the civilized parts of Asia, from the shores of the Mediterranean to the confines of China: and like most of our late conquests, it is not the question, whether we shall or shall not make them; for, according to the Eastern belief, the fates have ordained that that populous and rich country shall soon join the rest.

The books of the East are all in manuscript; and the few English gentlemen who then devoted themselves to their study, saw that the old books would soon perish, and their place be supplied, if supplied at all, by incorrect and garbled copies: and we had copies of the works of Sadi, Hafiz, and a few others, carefully collated and printed; and in this we were encouraged by the advice of Sir W. Jones, who in 1788 also set us an example, by having a copy

of the Laili Majnun اللي مجنوب

of مولانا هاتفي thus printed, Soon after, under the management of Mr. Gladwin and Dr. Gilchrist, a sort of seminary was in 1796 established at Calcutta, for teaching the Persian and Hindustani lauguages, which in 1800-1 was extended to a college, one of the first objects of which was to supply the students with uniform copies of school oriental books; but this, like every part of that establishment, was put upon so expensive a scale, that it was reduced by orders from home. In the mean time, as I recollect from the catalogues of the day, numerous oriental works bad issued from the college press, but with so little judgment and selection, that scarcely one of any utility is now to be bought. Since that the Calcutta professors have been more prudent; and Doctors Lunsden. Hunter, Carey, and Capt. Roebuck, have in particular given us Persian, Arabic, Sauskrit, Bengali and other oriental dictionaries and grammars; but under an idea that parts of the Persian classics were improper to be put into the hands of youth, their prints of these have been only selections, without recollecting that parts of Anacreon, Horace, and other Greek and Latin classics, are on this score more objectionable; but the editors do not on that account garble them, being aware that young people consider every book they read as a task, and are too idle to discover such passages, unless more illy pointed out to them by older schulars. At all events this does not apply to Firdosi; and Dr. Lumsden had undertaken a complete copy of the Shahnamah, to consist of eight volumes, the first of which was published at Culcutta in 1811, and sells in England for three guineas: that is, the whole work, if ever completed, will cost four and twenty guineas! This volume does the Editor much credit, though still far from correct, as I shall have occasion to point out by and bye, in some small comparative extracts of it. However, defective as it is, a few unnateurs like myself would have gone to the expense of buying it; but whether the objection was this expense, or that the advisers on such occasions are not partial to the Persian classics, the continuation of it is stopt by orders, it is understood, also from home. We were told in our newspapers, that at the royal congress Lord C. laid out £200,000, chiefly in gold snuff-boxes and such trinkets as presents, which I believe is customary, and might in more unenlightened times have been all very proper; but at this day, to each of the Emperors, to the King of Saxony, and other northern potentales, how much more appropriate and acceptable would such a copy of Firdosi Shahnamah have proved, which is equally the mother tongue, or immediately connected, with the Russian, Saxon, English and all the Teutonic languages. At the colleges of Haileybury and Addiscombe, the oriental languages, which ought to be the chief, are scarcely a secondary object; and till lately the single professor of Persian, Arabic and Hindustani, had enough a do to attend to his numerous pupils; but a distinct professor is this year appointed to each department; and it is to be hoped they will find more leisure, and soon avail themselves of it, for who else can do it so well, to select and collate their respective classics, and be able to publish a

small volume annually; part of the expense of which should be defrayed either by Government or the East India Company, that the printer's price of such books may come within the bounds of the scholar's purse. For in my own case it costs me between £30 and £40 yearly for printed Persian books; as for instance, I have among others paid this year £8. 8s. for the small 4to. volume of the Burhan Cattac; £5. 5s. for the Surah or an Archic Dictionary, and £1. 11s. 6d. for the Dasatir, in the form of two pamphlets; and all of them in such coarse vile paper and bloaty print, as any two-penny radical pamphlet printer would be ashamed of!

Of four Episodes I had selected for translation into English from the Shahnamah, that of 33,4 Barzú the son of Sohrab, and of course the grandson of Rostain, and with whom he also holds many a tough battle, I would prefer, as offering greater variety of character and incidents: or that of Sayawork the son of the uxorious Kui-kaous; and of his step-mother 42 Sawdahah falling in love with him; and on his rejecting her suit, her accusing him of an attempt on her chastity, and his undergoing the ordeal of fire to prove his innocence, a subject which the Greeks, like most of their other fables, stole without acknowledgment from the Persians, and Euripides, Senecu, Racine, and Smith with ourselves, in his Phaedra and Hippolytus, have made the subject of tragedies in their respective languages; or that of Zal and Recedebah, the father and mother of Rostum, and in the description of whose persons I mean to offer an example of Firdési's appropriate and forcible language as a mannerut: but I prefer that of Rodan and Sohrab, as having been referred to by

1st. Our father of rational Persian studies, Sir W. Jones, who from an abstract at the end of Lord Teignmouth's life of him, had intended it for the subject of a tragedy; but it does not appear whether this abstract be the composition of Sir W. himself, or of his noble biographer; for though there stated as being a story in the original, it is in fact taken from Shamshir-khan's prose and verse epitome of the Shahnamah, and differs from Firdúsi in that most es-

sential point of making Tahiminah impose upon Rostam, by informing him, that she had been delivered, not of a son but of a daughter. Why the author of the Montakhab-shahnamah chose to differ from his original is unother point; but, as Scot Waring has given this turn also to the story, it behoves me to quote Firdôsi himself, who says:

* بر مادر او بدست کسي * بسي بر نيايد که کردد بلند * نه مرد مصافحت و لشکر شکن

فرستان،ش زر و کوهر بسي چنين پاسم آورد کان ارجند هنوز آن نياز دل و جان س

Géo, another Persian chief had been deputed by the king to invite Rostam to come and oppose Sohrab, who had invaded Persia with a Turkish army, and was carrying every thing before him. Rostom says, " I cannot figure to " myself where providence in his " wisdom could have given origin " to this Turkish and fortunate " warrior: I have one son by a " daughter of the Prince of Sam-" angán, a Turkish chieftain, yet " he is but a boy;" and he afterward specifies his age to be only fourteen. He now adds " I sent " by a messenger to his mother, "money and jewels for him in abon-" dance, and he brought back for " answer, that the wonderful boy " was forward for his age, but that " the joy of my heart and life was " not yet equal to the duties of field " service and the fatigues of war," and he afterward enlarges upon the wonders, they are to expect from him, when he shall arrive at manhood. But this is not the sole proof of Sir W. having never read this episode in the original; for in his treatise on oriental poetry, appending to his life of Nadir Shah, he gives a still more romantic and discreditable turn to it. What was better, in his Comment. Asiat. he suys, " sed de hoc poemate (i. e. " Shahnamah) separatim acque alio Amoric Journ .- No. 51.

"volumine, si tempus acque otium "supetit, copiose disseram; ac "fortasse etiam totum opus in "lucem proferam;" and if any such translation as that of the whole Shahnamah was left among his papera, it might have done more credit to his voluminous works, and stood a better chance of enduring, than half of what occupies them; for though we can detect in his translations occasional mistakes, they are chiefly done with much and superior elegance and fidelity.

2d. The next English translator of the Shahnamah is Joseph Champion, whom I recollect in 1785-6 civil chief of Gowindgunge, a small district afterwards appending to Dinagepore, where I resided myself for eleven years. This gentleman's chief amusement, and almost occupation, then was to

listen to a خنیا خنیا خاصه khoniyá-gar, or itinerant minstrel; the dreg of a class of literati, much encouraged under the pative government, but now also extinct: who could recite from memory the works of Firdosi and Nizámi, and particularly any part of the Shahnamah his audience desired of him; and that together with the نص کتار Raks-konda,

or public singers and dancers,
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many of whom had the correct action of a Siddons or Kean, with the skilful execution of a Catalani and Braham, used to afford a fascinating and rational treat to such as in those days could understand and enjoy a ghazal of Hafiz or Sadi, in its genuine text and accent. Mr. C. made, I fancy, his translations from those recitations, for he seldom looked into a book; and though occasionally more spirited than some contemporary bald attempts in prose, they are chiefly too diffuse and irrelevant to be trusted. A quarto volume of his translation, published at Calcutta 1785, now lies before me, begin-

ning with گيرمرث Gayumars, the first king of Persia, and continued down to Manuchahr; which it was then his intention to complete, hut which a mental derangement afterwards put a stop to; and it does not include the Episode of Rostam

and Sohrab.

3. Scot Waring, in his tour to Shiraz, undertaken in 1802, and published in 1807, gives a rapid, and to the many an interesting sketch of the whole Shahnamah; and having been first a student, and latterly an assistant professor at the Calcutta college, and having as an assistant accompanied General Malcolm in his embassy to the king of Persia, he had the best opportunities of qualifying himself for this task; but, as also a good Greek and Latin scholar, having lent too willing an ear to the prejudices of the sheer English scholar, he is uncertain in his decisions, and far from satisfactory. As far as it bears him out, he is satisfied with quoting Champion's loose translation; and when that fails him, he gives his own prose version, which is neither happy nor correct; and concludes with a sweeping critic of his author being " tedious, uninteresting and ridi-" culously minute;" and supports this opinion by a single example, in which he takes a Persian nume-

ral in its literal, instead of its idiomatic sense; like most of our late travellers in Persia, who translate

the جبل منار Chil-minar the palace of the definite number of forty pillars, instead of an indefinite number, or numerous pillars, being that colossean monument of the antient kings of Persia, which Alexander, to gratify the jealousy of his master Aristotle, attempted to destroy, but which, in its frowning sublimity and superior solidity, is as a ruin likely to out-last all those elegant temples to their gods those Greeks had the taste of building in imitation of it, and which we continue absurdly and servilely in our shivering climate to copy. Mr. Waring, in his notice of the Episode of Rostam and Sohráb, gives a prose translation of one of their three rencontres, which I shall take an opportunity of quoting, when I give my own; and as both are in prose, they may thus offer a fair occasion for comparison. He concludes with finding fault with Firdosi's general management of his story; but as he curiously enough draws his knowledge of that Episode, not from the original, but from Shamshir-khan's abridgment of it, for he likewise specifies that Rostam is ignorant of having a son; and, as he is likely to have referred to the same document for his knowledge of the other parts, we can give him no credit, when he comes to decide so magisterially on the whole poem.

4. James Atkinson, in his poem of Sohrab, published at Cal-cutta, 1814, professes it to be a free translation, and, what is really valuable to the Persian scholar, gives a pretty correct copy of the original; but whatever this gentleman's opinion of him may be, so far from being flowery and prolix, Firdósi is really so hard, pithy, and nervous a writer, not in his narratives, where he is necessarily diffuse, but where he comes to any point, that it would be scarcely possible to compress his full sense in double the number of such couplets as this versifier has used, concise, vigorous and comprehensive as he may fancy his English to be; and as the original consists of upwards of 1650 couplets, or 3,300 lines, and his translation of 716, or 1,432 lines, we may readily conceive how often he must fall short of his text, if indeed he in any instance can be said to reach it; for even on his happiest occasions, he is so diffuse in transfusing Firdosi's imagery and idiom, that it is difficult to trace him to his original. Occasionally, when I

can fix him to his text, I am sorry to remark how widely he mistakes it: numerous instances of which I shall have occasion to note, as we proceed together, which this author fortunately enables me to do throughout the whole poem; but I shall be for the present content with quoting two contiguous examples: when Sohrab has overthrown Rostam, and is going to cut off his head, the latter tells him, as an experienced warrior, that it is: not customary on the first overthrow to exact this penalty; and Sohrab, with the generous spirit of youth, instantly jumps up and releases him; and

بداد و نبود آن صخن جاي گير
 سيوم از جوان مرديش بيكمان
 بدشتي كه پيش وي آهو كرشت
 از آن كس كه با وي نبرد ازمود
 بيامد به پرسيد از و از نبرد

دلیر و جوان سر بکفتار پیر یکی از دلیری دوم از زمان رها کرد از دست و آمر بدشت همی گرد نجیمیر و یادش نبود همی دیر شد تا که هومان چو کرد «ho lad taught him she art of war:

"Young and brave as he was, Solitaber gave ear to his senior's advice, without recollecting those three nuxture, of being as a youth distributed of, I prowess, 2 fortune, and 3 generosity; he removed his hold of Hostam, and boundered across the plate, taking such a range as to let the antelope escape him; this did he sport with fortune, careless of the good connect of that person (Hòmàn)

"tesult of his combat."

In the beginning of this rencontre, Sohrab assaults Rostam with the strength of an elephant and the roar of a lion. It continues:—

" he was returning slowly, when Homan

" followed and overtook him like the dust,

" and came up and asked him after the

* زند دست و کور انرر آیر بسر

"With the prowess of a lion grasp"ing with a male onager or elk, he
"stretched forth his arms, and
"brought his game under him:"—
here the game is called a gour
or onager, and in the former lines
it is called an if the former lines
it is called an if the former lines
it is called an instances means Rostam; and where the antelope;
but in both instances means Rostam; and where the antelope is
introduced, it is after the hard but
simple manner in which Firdósi
uses his similies and metaphors, so
unlike the stiff manner of Homer
and Virgil, and which all our Europe poets have copied since them,

بكردار شيركه بركورنر

who first minutely describe their hero's feat, and with a thus very formerly repeat it in a simile. But let us see what Mr. Atkinson says:—

" Grim as a lion, providing through the

" wood,

" Springs on his fallow deer, and pasts " for blood;

" His lifted award had lost the gary head, " But Rostam, quick with crafty arder,

" One moment hold! what, are our

" A chief may fight till be is twice o'er-

2 H 2

as The second fidl his recreant blood it in apile,

" These are our laws, avoid the menac'd " * jouilt."

" Proud of his strength, and easily de-" Dely'd.

"The wondering youth the artful tale is bellev'd.

" He left the place, and wild as wind " pad ware

" (Forgetting all the prudence of the " brave),

" Plung'd to the dark embowering forest ed BICHT,

" And chased till creating dim the " mountain-deer.

" Homan, continuated at the stripling's " stuy,

" There wandering heard the fortune " of the day."

But from whom did he hear it? From Sohrab himself, after taking a frolicksome bound across the plain; and Homan seeing him thus playful, now dares to advance towards the field of combat; and having sluckened his pace in returning, is able, like the dust of Sohrab's heels, to overtake him; for though not out of sight from

either army, it would be at the peril of his life for any man to approach, till one of the two heroes had secured the victory, either by slaying his antagonist, or going aside as Sohrab did, and allowing him to sneak off. Skilfully, however, as this is managed by Firdósi, Mr. A. gives it the translation I have quoted above, and finishes a note on the two last lines, by railing " at the want of taste and judgment in the Persian poet I" But both his notes here, as well as his text, are nothing but a tissue of misconceptions and errors. However numerous the episodes of the Shahnamah are, and however much each episode may run into detail, there is a unity and connection flows through the whole, and overy portion of the whole; and the signification of one part is often to be explained only by a reference to another ; but this must be done, not as some of these gentlemen have attempted, by consulting Shamshirkhan's epitome, but by studying the original. The story proceeds in telling us:

* چنان كم شدد باز بيند روان * نیایش همی کرد بر چاره ساز * بعد آکه از بخشش هور و ماد

" When Rostam found himself de-

جو رستم ز چنک وي آزاد کشت * بدان یکي تیخ پران کشت خرامان بعد سوي آب روان بخورد آب و انکه سر و نن بشست * به پیش چهان افرین شد تخست بإمزمه بنالد بر بي نيا هميخواست يبروري ودستكاد

" livered from the clutches of Sobrab, · be brightened up like a polished sobre: " he walked cheerfully along towards a stream of water, and felt like a man, when his spirit revisits bim, after in falling into a trance. He drunk the wa-** ter, and then bathed his head and body, et and the first thing be did was to stand " op before his Maker. He repeated the " zamenta, or proper of blessing, with " epreent supplication, and set forth his wants in the presence of Providence :
the petitioned for victory and succour, " and craved the intercression of the aun " and moon."

How simple is this mode of wor-

ship, and how similar is the ceremonial of it to that I have often, while sailing up the Ganges, observed of a Brahmin of the present day, who at sun-rise, stands ready in the stream of that sacred river, which he sips and uses for ablution, and then puts forth his prayer to the Deity; and indeed from what Firdósi says-not of a Guabre, for the Persians were not properly Moghs or Guabres, till after Zartasht's reformation of their reli-

gion-but of a المالك Nagoshak:

پرستنده باشم بآتشکده " نازم خورش جز زشير و بده

"I must become a devotee at the "fire temple, and eat no other "food but rice and milk." In fact, the religious observances and ceremonials of the ancient Parsés and Brahmans were much alike, if not identically one. The word

nifies the blessing before and after eating, bathing, prayer or other ceremonial, and is peculiar to that sect, and never omitted by a Parsi or ancient Persian. Now let us see what Mr. Atkinson makes of it:

Rostom withdrew, in wild despoiring mood

He sought the coolness of the marmara flood;

"There hathed his Blade, and trembling "wept and proped,

" And called on heaven to yield its strengthening aid.

" His pious prayer indulgrut heaven approved, &c."

And he adds, in note on this last line, " Firdősí, like a good Musul-" man, takes the liberty of making " Rostam a pure theist, when he was doubtless a fire-worshipper " in common with all the Persians " of those days!" His translation of what in two beautiful similes offered to a young poet such opportunities of amplification and embellishment, is deficient and bald as the dullest prose; and his note is out of place, and proves, if any thing, that he did not understand his text. Indeed it appears to me, that in many places he, like many other translators from the Persian classics, translates only such lines as he finds easy; and, with the ready plea of using a latitude in expressing the idiom and imagery of the original, skips over whatever he finds difficult, and that often, as in this example, its chief ornament, beauty and spirit, his own merits as an English versifier, your readers, Mr. Editor, are many of them better judges than I am. His verses seem to me to be

smooth and spirited; his notes are occasionally curious and valuable; and his analogous passages prove his taste and erudition in European, as well as oriental poetry. Moreover, he has the credit of seemingly being the first English translator that has made his versions entirely from the original. With them and his notes, I shall make free when I have occasion for them. But on introducing these gentlemen into your Journal, it behoves me to apologize and explain myself. In my esteem, as fellow Persian amateurs, they all stand high, as they must with the public; but as the public has not in common the same means of judging of them, it is chiefly to prevent that public being led astray by their high characters otherwise, that I make so free with them and other oriental writers. To the two last I am a personal stranger; and of Mr. C. I have stated all I knew; but to Sir W. Jones I had the good fortune of being introduced immediately upon his arrival in Calcutta, by one that knew him well, and was then held in mutual esteem; and I had to regret that my professional duties in remote parts up the country, prevented me from following up that introduction, unless during two short and casual visits at the presidency, when I found a cover at his social table whenever I was otherwise disengaged; and an interval of upwards of thirty years has not crased the impression of that sunvity of manners, and fund of instruction and entertainment, I, among his other guests, met there: and in his character as the first scholar of his age, whether in Asiatic or European languages, my humble acquiescence is all the homage I can offer, and peace be to his shade! But having again exceeded my allotted space, I must, like Sohrab, bound off, and am, &c.

Gul-chis.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sin:-When we reflect on the numerous buildings in London, erected at such enormous expense, and with almost superfluous care and attention to the comfort and accommodation of the many clerks and servants of the different households and establishments belonging to the respective courts, companies, and corporations in this metropolis: is it not a matter of astonishment, that the East-India House in Leadenhall Street should be the only one of those prodigious establishments totally deficient in a most obtrusive and material point of architectural provision, or rather of neglect, in not having appropriated any room or apartment whatever to which the numerous officers of their civil and military establishments in India can retire while in waiting, and remain in readiness cither for attendance when summoned on the honourable Court of Directors, or on the public offices and various departments connected with that very extensive, respectable, and wonderful establishment. That such is the case is daily evident, and particularly painful to those civil, military, and marine servants, who are obliged to attend to comply with official forms, or receive instructions; and it is consequently felt as a point of very harassing and unmerited neglect, by the officers of the civil and military services, on their return to England, from the oppressive and pernicious climate of India, especially if suffering under disorders incidental to that country so exhausting to the constitution! It is inferred, from the wellknown liberality of the honourable Court of Directors and Proprietors, that this glaring instance of inattention to their foreign servants will no longer exist, now the point, so often the topic of animadversion and regret in private circles, is pointed out for their information and notice; and that in future some small share of respect and attention will be exhibited, to exempt from inconvenience a most deserving and creditable proportion of officers attached to their Indian establishments, instead of obliging those servants to walk the chilling passages of the East India House, at the risk of their health, and with many positive sacrifices of personal comfort; men who have invariably been known, on every required occasion in India, to stand forward and serve their honourable employers, both with their fortunes and with their lives! AN OLD INDIAN!!!

London, 10th Feb. 1820.

RACE OF CHINESE IN BORNEO.

(From the Oriental Star.)

Ir has been remarked, that there are few descriptions of people with whom we are less acquainted than the inhabitants of some of the Islands forming the Eastern Archipelago. We have consequently much pleasure in submitting to our readers the narrative of an intelligent correspondent, which presents a partial history of an independent race of Chinese, inhabiting a portion of the large island of Borneo; together with notes of a journey inland over part of the territory which they had actified.

On the west coast of Borneo, between Mompava and Sambas, is a tract of land, exclusively belonging to some Chinese settlers. A river, called Soongy Ryab, about 7 miles to the northward of Mompava point, is apparently the southern limit, and Sillaca, 10 miles to the southward of Sambas, is the northern. The distance between these two places is about 70 miles. It is bounded to the castward by a range of lofty stupendous mountains, 80 miles loland, called Traddock, almost immediately under which is the principal town, Montraddock. Within these boundaries no Malays are suffered to possess

any landed property. They may trade at any of the ports, but must live on board their prace. The account which the Chiuese captain (the principal man) gave me of their first settling at this place is, that about two centuries back some junks were blown off from the coast of China. Part of them were never heard of, and others, after being three months at sea, discovered the north end of Horneo, near to Borneo Proper: where falling in with some praos, they were conducted by them into the river, where they were made slaves of. Numbers of them escaped to Sambas, with which place Borneo Proper was then at war, and in consequence of their offering, and saying that they came for that purpose, to assist the Sambas people, they escaped slavery.

At this time the religion of the natives of this place was the Hindoo, and it was not till some intelligent Arabians found their way to the country, that Mahomed-aulsm was embraced. The Chinese captain further said, that to this day, in the interior of the country behind the mountains, there are many sects still pro-fessing the Hindoo religion, and that his people often met with images, &c. be-longing to them. Some of these Chinese, in the course of time, not liking the indolent customs of the natives, travelled into the interior and settled, every one taking a native woman for his wife. In this way they lived, and increased their families for many years; and as each Chinese dropped off, his family story was given to his children, so that if any of his descendants ever reached China, he might be able to find out his family. In the mean time the riches of the country were discovered, and these settlers became gradually a flourishing and prosperous people. length, from curlosity, some of the second generation determined to seek the country of their forefathers. They embarked in a prao, and after having been many days at sea, were picked up by a vessel bound Upon hearing their story, to China. many hundreds of their countrymen volunteered to go to Borneo. Three Junks were accordingly fitted out, and loaded with articles, which it was understood would be acceptable; and a man from the vessel, that had picked up the adventurers, being engaged to navigate the ship, she arrived in safety at Sambas. Here the Sultan levied a duty upon their landing, and enacted, that If they left the country, he was to have one third of what they intended to carry with them. After this period, junks came annually, and in the course of time, by working the mines, many made property enough to enable them to return to their own country, which they now annually do, but it is only in the proportion of about one-third of those who arrive. The population must

consequently have rapidly increased, and in the course of time they became so strong, that they expelled the Malays from their villages and bazars, and subsequently refused paying the duty upon passengers to the Sultan, which he had not the power to enforce. This is now paid to the Chinese captain, for the public service, and the junks instead of going to Sambas, go to Sillaca.

They work the mines much in the same manner as in South America, by damming the streams at particular distances. The men work the first, the women the second, the elder children the next, and finally the younger picks out what may have escaped the search of the others. They pay one-fourth of the profits of their industry to the government officers, which is applied to the necessary expenses of keeping up a kind of army, building and keeping in repair stockades, and furnishing each individual, when he first arrives, with implements for working the mines. Their laws are very simple. The Chinese captain and two others form the executive government, and are the expounders of the laws. The offender is arraigned before them, and upon the oaths of witnesses, as in England, he is comfemned or acquitted. The punishment is adapted to the offence, but death is never adjudged, except in cases of murder. For minor offences they are excluded from working at the mines, and for greater ones are sent to work, for a stated time, at the government mine. If the crime is very heinous, the offender is handshed from the country. The product of the government mine is applied to the relief of famillies distressed by their husbands being taken from them, in consequence of being condemned to work in the public mine, or from being banlahed, or by casualties.

Every Chinese who arrives, is not immediately permitted to work a mine. He must first serve as a soldier for a certain period, after which he is free to keep a shop or work at some trade, from which he is drawn in regular turn to work a mine, at which he may (If part of his time is not forfeited to the government mine for any offence) make sufficient in two years to go to China, unless he has been unfortunate in gambling, to which they are very much addicted. It often happens that some will work for years; and others will make their fortunes almost entirely by gambling, who have scarcely been admitted as a miner. A miner is prohibited from gambling with any but miners; the polley of which in to preclude those who have not been admitted to work, or who have been expelled from working the mines, from benefiting by the profit of them. A newly arrived Chinese, who is a miner, whiling to retire to his own country, must, if he has a

wife and maily, to we enough for the anpin tof the furmer for life, and for that of the children tall they are citht years of age, at which time the latter are employed by the government. If he is not a miner. but has made his fortune otherwise, and wishes to return to China, he must prevanily work three months at the government mine, or give a sum miequate to the value of bla labour. He must also leave sufficient to support his wife and children; but a Chinese, burn in the country, cassaot, if he has a family, leave it. If a Chinese, who has been a miner, leaves the country, and returns, and wishes again to work the mines, he must go through the gradations, unless he has done may thing very heneficial for the government, which in that case will, as a reward, enter him at ouce for a miner.

These people are now very strong, and promise in the course of time to be the possessors of the larger part. If not the wrade, of the Island of Borneo.

Between Sonngy Ryah and Sillaca are several amali ports for trade, of which two or three only have been at all visited by Europeans, From each of these ports there is a road to Montroddock, and at the entrance of the hurbours there is gemerally a village, governed by three headmen, under the Moutendilock government, cal ed Cong ces, to whom it is necessary, is all matters of commerce, to apply. If the foreign merclant has but a small cargo to dispose of, the Congress will frequently purchase it; but if the cargo is large, they will apprize the government and merchants of Montraddock of the arrival of the vessel, with the articles on board for sale, and the merchants will arrive on the cont in about seven days with gold dust, to exchange for his goods. If the mer-Montraddock with samples of his cargo, the Congress will procure him a guide, and famish him with every requisite on In jurney, which must be performed on funt.

As my ship lay in one of the most secure trarbours (Soungy Ryah) on the coast, and understanding that one or two liuroproperty had visited the capital, I determ ned to adopt the latter method, and was amply repaid, by passing through a country the most romantic and picturesque that the imagination can conceive. The whole of the road passed through tracts of richly cultivated hands, interspersed with country seats of the audient Chinese, built and decorated in a similar manner to the houses in China. The face of the country presented continued changes of h !! and dale ; the former (where the most difficult mountain passes were, and at about half gun-shot from each other) crowned

with small forts of about five or six guns. The roads and bridges, passing over abects of clear and transparent water, were kept la excellent order. The inhabitants are friendly and hospitable, and vie with each other to furnish the traveller with every thing he might require. The journey from the coast to Montraddock may be performed in two days, but four are usually taken. On the road are four stockades equi-distant from each other, which are considered a day's journey. These stockades are erected for the purpose of the miners depositing the gold dust which they have collected during the day, and which is done every evening; for which purpose there are offices crected round the stockade, to receive and weigh the gold. These stockades are creeted in different parts of the country.

The town of Montraddock is beautifully situated in a plain under the range of hills before mentioned; and the houses are built in the Chinese style. It is about three miles long, and nearly half a mile broad, and is divided into bazars or quarters, each trade lubabiting its own division. On my arrival at this place I was conducted to the bouse of the Chinese captain, who was a venerable and intelligent old man, unetythree years of age. Indeed a tolerably correct judgment may be formed of the salabrity of the place by the longevity of the inhabitants, among whom I saw many of nearly similar age, and, at the same time, in perfect health. The captain himself walked with me a distance of five or six utiles, up one of the hills and back, The thermometer in general ranges from 63° in the morning to about 72°.

The anusements of these people are almost the same as in China, gambling and plays forming their principal practime. Europeans may visit them with the utmost confidence. I remained with them in the city between three and four days, and transacted my business to perfect security; during which time I was treated with much attention and haspitality. Robbert is here searcely known, and forms one of the crimes for which the punishment of irrevocable banishment is adjudged. When it does take place, it is in general practised by a new comer from China.

The port of Soongy Ryah, where, as I before stated, my ship lay, is one of the best harbours on the coast, surrounded by islands which hreak off the wind and sea from all quartery, in consequence of which there is no surf on the bar of the river, from which a thip may lie only half a mile, in five fathous, very soft ground. The largest hoats may enter the river at any time of tide.

SINENSIANA.

(From the Indo-Chinese Gleaner, No. 1'1.)

INTERCOURSE WITH COREA.

1818 .- In Manchow Tartary, a native of Corea has been selzed, and, after examination, sent back to Corea. His uncle was an officer of rank in Corea, who, some years ago, having offended the king, was put to death with all his family and immediate kindred, to the number of thirty-seven persons. This took place in 1809. The ucphew, now taken, was enabled to make his escape over to Manchow Tartary, where he gave a Curea pearl that he carried with him to a man to shave his head and admit him amougst a company of beggars. No one, however, would adult him into his house; and, after begging in the day-time, he lodged at night in the forests of Tartary. He was by the Chinese subjected to torture, but adhered to this declaration.

He has been sent back under a military escort. The officer was commanded to say to the principal officer on the Corea side, in the name of the Emperor of

China :-

"His Majesty Issues this order to you. As your country has beretofore expressed its respectful obedience to China, we now send back a criminal of your's, who had made his escape to our territory. His case has been reported at court, and an order given to send him back. We will not harbour him. Should any criminal from this conntry escape, and take refuge within your limits, it is incumient on you to make secret and strict inquiry to detect him, and in case of your doing so, to send him back to the celestral empire, then doubtless the most grachen favour and commendation will be bestowed upon you.—Respect this,"

It does not appear that the Corean officer who received the miserable man, involved by his nucle's crimes, or misfortunes, gave any answer to the Tartur who

gave him up.

Traits of the Public Administration in China.

Peking, 1818, Sept. 14.—A vacancy having occurred in the Presidency of the Board of Controul placed over the western Tartar dominions, Duke Ho (brother to the empress, and the principal negociator with the late British ambassador), is appointed to fill it. His Majesty is further pleased to confer upon the duke the privilege of wearing a garment of imperial yellow.

A new appointment has taken place at Poo-to-la, the residence of the Lama.

The Foo yeen (or vice-governor of the province of Fokkeen) has been dismissed; but no farther inquiry into his con-

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duct is to take place. When he receive this communication, he wrote to his Majesty, that he was going immediately. Peking, "to put his head in the more the side of the road, as his Majesty passe by, to render thanks for his divine goodness." However, his majesty has comanded the governors of the interveniprovinces to take no notice of him, and has forbidden him to proceed on his in tended pilgrimage. "Go home," says the emperor.

Bibliography.

The following analysis of a book in general circulation is from the same pen as the article in vol. VIII. p. 450, and forms a second specimen of this branch of Chinese literature, drawn with minute exactness.

See fang kung ken, l. e. "Public proofs from the west;" intimating that the work contains the common evidences of the re-

ligion of Fah, or Buddah.

It was compiled by Shin-tsing-chin and Chow-ynen-chin, who were believers in the doctrines of Füh. The preface was written by Sha-hung, a priest of Füh. He says, "I when the compilers had finished the work, and had it ready for the blocks, they asked me to write a preface; and I have written on the three grand means of attaining happiness, viz. belief, conduct, and desire, in order to lead on, and advise the reader."

It was published in the 13th year of Keen-lung, ahout A. D. 1748, and reprinted at the Hae-chang-sze temple, Canton, in the 30th year of the same em-

perur.

The work is a compilation of miscellaneous essays, illustrated by thirty plates. There are in all fourteen essays or papers, some of them supposed to be very old. It is wholly of a religious nature, describes minutely the happiness which the seek looks for in the life to come, points out the way to it, and contains animated exhortations to the worship of idols, &c.

The whole tract forms one small volume octavo, containing 33 pages. It costs in China about the value of two shillings English money, but is most generally given away grutis; a practice not uncommon in China, with books which are supposed to have a useful tendency. There is subjoined to it a list of subscribers, consisting of twenty-five names, twentytwo priests, and three disciples, who each contributed a small sum to pay the expense of printing. They subscribe, in all the different proportions, from seven shillings and sixpence to about oinepence.

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To give a better view of the contents, the subjects, though not unabered in the original, are arranged by the English commentator in the following order, for the sake of making a few extracts from them, and of describing the embellishments.

1. A preface.

2. Seventeen plates, representing the peach garden of Paradise; O-mao, a disciple of Fab, forming a groupe of pernone and teaching them; the world, twenty stories high, widening to wards the top, like an inverted pyramid, and resting on a lotter flower, beneath which is the sea of fragrant waters, over whose surface the winds of the metempsychosis blow; the universe divided into four islands, in the midst of which is the lofty mountain Sec-ne, rising up above the height of the sun and moon; the most felicitous part of Paradise; the seven palisado fences; the seven canoples of net-work; the seven rows of trees; the turrets; the seven pearl and lottes pools; the floors of the palace, paved with square tiles of gold; the birds of Paradise, perchlag on the trees, and singing stanzas from the sacred books; Ne-to Füh delivering laws; an assembly or group of the more emineutly virtuous; the air and manner of those who are travelling in good earnest to life in the west; the people of the six quarters (vix. north, south, east, west, above, and below), praising Fab, in the language of a book which lies in the midst of them; and the manner in which the followers of Fah perform worship; these, with a variety of other things, all belonging to the other world, are represented.

3. An introduction to the following pa-

pers.

4. A general exhortation to cultivate whruse.

5. Fan delivers the O-ne-to cason. This piece is said to have been translated from some western language, by Kew-mo-lo atth. It treats of Fifth, and of paradise.

6. A prayer, or clarm, for the retword of all evil. It is wholly unintelligible to the Chinese, being the lore sounds of Indian words expressed in Chinese characters, without any explanation.

7. The ten repetitions. To continue repeating the words, "O-ne-to Fah," as long as a person can, without pausing to draw breath, is called a Neen, i. c. repeti-

E. A hymn of praise to Fab.

9. Nine plates, representing various forms of Fuh; together with the forms of the superior, middle, and lower classes of persons, produced to Paradius from the lotus flower. Those persons all sit cross-togged on the lotus, and are encircled with air lines of small does, rising from the lotus at the bottom, and which, 'after forming owney the shape of a pear, terminate in a point at the top.

10. The priest Sze sin's address to the young and the uged, to these that have not, to the rich and the poor, exhorting them to seek life in the west.

11. On the constancy and persercrance

in repeating the name of Fab.

12. The ten advantages which arise from repeating the name of Foh.

13. Footsteps or traces of those who have already gone to life in the west.

 Paradise, and the way to obtain it.
 A discourse dehorting from the dread of death.

16. The teacher, Lech-ming-ken's two things that ought to be done, and three things that ought not to be done.

 Yun-lee deborts from taking away animal life, and exhorts to rescue it when

others attempt to take it away.

18. Yan-lee on the monthly and annual fasts. In every month of the year there are six fasts, viz. on the 8th, 14th, 15th, 23th, 29th, and 30th days. Besides these there are three full months of fasts in every year, viz. the 1st, 5th, and 9th months, so that this sect has one hundred and eiety-two facts every year? Both to the monthly and annual fasts are affixed six small circular plates, with thirty data in each, and the word "Fah" placed in the centre. These are for the purpose of faing the lowest number of repetitions in one fast.

 List of subscribers to the second edition.

The style is what the Chinese call Chang-tung-che-wan, i. c. middle class composition; neither above the comprebension of the unlettered reader, nor offensive to the eye and car of the learned, Nevertheless, the great number of technical phrases poculiar to the sect of Fülia. and of foreign words left untranslated, renders the book in some parts hard to be understood. In other respects the style is simple and animated, and a very good model for tracts and discourses on practical subjects, where it is an object to touch the feelings and reach the beart. The Christian missionary should not be anacquainted with the book; those noble and divine subjects which it is his business to teach, if expressed in such clear and animated language, would fall with great force on the heart; and would be read and heard with a degree of pleasure even when their inducace may not be felt. The far greater part of the books of Füh are exceedingly obscure, from such causes as those above mentioned; glossaries are sometimes attached to the end of them, but these are also frequently so obscure as to leave the reader without satisfaction. A person skilled in the Pall and Sungskrit languages, reading the looks of Füh in Chinese, would possess great advantages for understanding them. Constant references to the metempajchosis occur throughout their books, which also tend to reader them, difficult at first, A dictionary of the technical and foreign words employed by this sect would be a useful help to the Chinese student.

Extracts. - In making these, the writer has followed the arrangement of the subjects according to the previous numbered titles. The first is from the prefuce, and a reference to the corresponding numbers will make the others more intelliglble.

1. " I have examined all the books and canous, and find that the true laws, viz. bollef, conduct, and desire, are the enin and food [used on the way to] the pure land; like the feet of the tripod, one cannot be wanted,"

2, lo plate 3d, which represents the world like an inverted pyramhl, it is said, "there are infinite and lunusuerable worlds such as this: this is but a single specimen selected out of myriads of myrimise"-" each single seeds of the world,

produces twenty worlds."

3. " Mr. Kon-tilt said, When other sects seek to learn the true way, it resembles the ceaseling of auts up a steep and lofty mountain: [but with the disciple of Fuh] travelling to obtain life in the pore land, resembles solding on smooth water, with a fair wind and full canvasa."

4. " Alas I this body is notally vold of any thing that is good; yet who is there that is not deceived by it! Its bones, which exceed not seven feet in length, must be bound together by tendons. Its fleshy parts unst be covered over with skin. Its also apertures are constabily pouring out that which is impure. Its six senses are blindly indulged. Its hair pad nails, and teeth collect beaps of dust! Its mucus, tears, and spittle resemble the filth of a house of office. Worms are assembled in crowds within, and its outside often becomes food for flies, who cat into the flesh. A single disease puts an end to its life !"

5. " If there are any virtuous men and virtuous women, who, hearing of O-neto Füh, shall hold fast the mark of his name; If for one day, if for two days, if for three days, if for four days, if for five days, if for six days, if for seven days,they should hold it fast with one mind; then when the end of their life arrives, U-ne-to Full, with the whole multitude of the sacred ones, will appear before them."

6. The render is referred to the Asiatic Journal, rol. VIII. p. 471, where an extract is given of the jargue in which this charm is involved.

7. " Every morning, after dressing,

turn your face to the west; stand upright; clasp your hands; and with a continued sound, say, "O-be-to Füh." To exhaust one breath is called "a repetition." Ten such are called the ten repetitions. But these must be according to the length or shortness of one's breathing; and ramost be all fixed at one length or one distance. When a breath is quite out that is the limit. The sound should neither be high nor low, neither slow nor quick; but mo-

8. " O-ne-to Füh! thy body is the co-

dulated to the due medium." long of gold !

"Thy countemmed is lovely, bright, and without compare!

"Thy snow-white locks, wave around the Wo-see-me hill!

"A glance of thy searlet eyes, rendeta transparent the four seas,"

9. " [He who] knows that all laws and rules form but a perfect vacuum, will be without fear and trouble."

10. "You, poor people; it is good for you to repeat the name of Foh. At present your cluthes and fond are deficient : you are poor and vite; always hungry and cold; thuse all are the consequences of your not cultivating virtue to a former state of existence. Your retribution is manifest. If you do not reform the past and do well for the future, the moment you die, you will be like the weight which falls from the scales into the well: when will it again be taken out?"

11. " Haring rowed to repeat the mune of Füli, you must urdently pray, vigourously act, confidently hope, and be rincere in all: cherish not other thoughts. the serious as if you were going to execution; as if Cering from a mortal enemy; as If Sames or Boods beset you around. With your whole heart seek to be deltvered from the bitter palms of the transinigration, that you be no more subject to mornal hirths."

12. The ten advantages which the pma who repeats the name of Fah enjoys, are here piridged.] -" 1. All the powerful gods of heaven will secretly and always, protect him. 2. All the demi-gods will constantly follow and keep him. 3. All the Fülls will day and night protect and think of him. O-ne-to Fall will canstantly keep him within the circle of his resplendent light. 4. No devil can harm him; neither serpents, dengous, nor polson can touch him. 6, He shall neither he burt by fire nor water, by thieves nor swords, by acrows nor prisons, by an antimely death, nor by a suffering life. 6. All his former crimes shall unit away; and he shall be delivered even from the guilt of morster, 7. His dreams will be all right and picasant, 2. His heart will be always glad; his countenance althoug; and his strength abundant. 9. He will ha always respected by the people of the 219

^{*} This figure would lead one to suppose, that they believe that woulds propagate worlds, as reeds do their kind [

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world, who will liberally give to him, and worship him as they worship Fah. 10. When he comes to die, his heart will be without fear 4 his thoughts will be regular. He will see O-ne-to Fah with all the sacred ones, who will lutroduce him to the pure land."

13. "In the dynasty Sung, in the district of Tan, Mr. Hwang, a blacksmith, at every moving of the tongs and every atroke of the hatmure, used with his full force to repeat the mame of Fah. One day, while in good bealth, he called a neighbour to write the fullowing verse for him:—

" Ting ting tang lang,"

"The Iron of refined, becomes

" Pence is near !

"I am bound to the west."

"Having uttered these words, he was instantly transformed (i. e. died); this verse spread far, and many people of Hoonau province became followers of Füh."

14. [This extract is detached, because it is on a larger scale thus the others, and

forms a complete article.)

15. "When one's rickness becomes rerious, and he is about to die, let not relatives weep, sigh, and make a noise, and than disturb his spirit; but let them with one voice repeat the name of Fift, and assist the man in his progress to life [in the west]. A long time after the breath is gone, it will be soon chough to mourn."

16. "[Two things that ought to be done.] I. To seek to live in the pure hard. 2. To practise all kinds of good deeds. [Three things that ought not to be done.] I. Do, not enter late corrupt sees." [It is remarkable that the Temoria Kanoe, or Roman Catholic religion, is here specified as one of those which ought to be avoided. It existed in China before this book was written.] 2. Do not reckon that [your repetitions of the name of Fib] will be turned lore money [in the life to count]. 3. Do not take away animal life."

17. "All men love life. Every creature covets existence. Why, then, kill the bedies of other living beings, in order to fell our own mouths? I advise you to beware of killing animals. Families who do not take animal life, good demons protect them; their calamities melt away; the thread of their life is drawn out in length; their posterity are virtuous and filint; and countless good fortunes attend them."

18. [On fasts.] "The cannon say, six days in every mouth four celestial kines walk about in the world, examining the actions of men. [for four of these days they send deputies;] on the 13th and

15th they go round in person, and examine who among men are filled to parents; who faithful to princes; who just in their sections; who compassionate; who account with the Son-paon, (i. e. three precious ones; duties of the sect), and who cultivate virtue.

I shall only further observe, that this book is also called Ne-to-king-tov. It was published under this name in the same year with the one of which I have given the analysis. I have collated them, and find the only difference is, that the latter wants the preface.

THE PARADISE OF FUH.

(From the See lang kung ken of a Chinese Author, above analyzed.)

AN EXHORTATION TO WORBHIP FUH, AND SEEK TO LIVE IN THE LAND OF JOY, AUTUATED IN THE WEST.

Good friends! In the world there are a thousand, yea, ten thousand roads. Why do we then exhort men to fix the thoughts on Fah only? Because the heariest consequences are connected with the thoughts of men. That which drags the soul, leads the apirit, renders fate favourable, and life seenre, all proceeds from this source. If the thoughts are good, you ascend to braven; if bad, you descend to hell. One straight thought will [after death] make you a man; one cross thought will couse you to become a beast. Why are there [in hades] hungry ghosts? Solely bedevil, and you will become a devil. Think of Fah, and you will become a Full, Would you prevent the six ways fof the transmigration]? there is no other method but to think of Fah. If you will not think of Fah, you will lose a human body, and for ten thomsand future ages not again be able to obtain the same. Therefore, Shih-ken, and Ya-lae, the two sacred upra, advised men to think of Füb. The master of doctrines, Yuen-kung, also advised men to think of Fah, To think of Fah, and yet not be delivered from alternate births and deaths? [There is no such thing | For would Fon deceive men? If men pray to Füh, and yet not become Fulu, the error is not in Füh. It is becouse the mouth prays, and not the mind. Though one prays thus, it is as if he prayed not. Though he repeat it a whole life, it is not equal to one single sound [from one who worships with the mind]. The word Neen, i. c. to recite, is derived from Sin the heart, and not from K'one the month. But when the heart is alive, the mouth naturally afters a voice, just as the suckling naturally eries when it re-members its mother. We must have Füh in the mind, and Fish in the mouthurliber of these can be dispensed with.

^{*} Teng that, &c. There much have no meaning, her basely express the round of the hammer on the least

But [it may be said] seeing there are thousands and myriads of Fühs, why call upon men to recite the name of O-ne-to FtA only? [Answer,] because, among the forty-eight vows which he made, and swore to save the living multitude of all quarters, one runs thus:—" In all the ten quarters of the world, in the midst of the living multitude, if but one of those who repeat my name, shall fail to attain life in my kingdom, then I swear that I

shall no longer be a god."

The land of this kingdom is yellow gold. Its gardens, groves, houses, and palaces are all elegantly adorned with seven orders of gems. It is encircled with seven rows of trees, seven boniers of elegant network, and seven fences of pallisades. In the midst there are the seven turrets and towers of gems, the seven flights of pearl stairs, the seven bridges of pearl, the seven pools of pearl, the eight kinds of virtue-producing waters, and the pine classes of the lotus. There are also lovely doves, peacocks, parrots, birds of sparkling plumage, and of exquisite notes. The great and unmeasured god O-lo-hun, the famous disciples of Fair, the relatives of the demi-gods, the goddess Kiran-gin, the most powerful deliverer, the most pure gods of the vast ocean, the unnumbered renovating Fahs, the unnumbered deliverers, all the demi-gods of past, present, and future ages, and all the sages, whether produced in heaven, or among men; all will be assembled on the sacred spot. But in that kingdom, there are no women; the women who will live in that country, are first changed into men. The inhabitants have the lotus for their father and mother, from whom their persons are produced. [There are three general classes, each of which is subdivided into three.] There are born of the superlur, middle, and lower orders of the first class; of the superior, middle, and lower orders of the accoud class; and of the superior, middle, and lower orders of the third class : these differences among the multitude of animated belogs, are the consequences of the various degrees of depth or shallowness, diligence or slugglahoess, in the desires and active energies. The bodies of the persons produced by the lotus, are pure and fragrant; their countenances fair and well-formed, their hearts full of wisdom and without rexation. They dress not, and yet are not cold; they dress, and yet are not made hot. They eat not, and yet are not hungry; they eat, and yet are not filled. They are without pain, without itching, without sickness, and they become not old. Enloying themselves at case, they follow Fah, gaily frisk about,

But when we enter the Paradise of the west, we shall obtain an unlimited age and the means of obtaining it are most simple, depending solely on the one sentence, "Ne-ta." Yet the world will not be at the trouble to seek this good, so easily obtained; but on the contrary, put on their iron boots, and go asking for the

road.

"I advise you speedily to awear and yow, to this effect: "If I do not both now and henceforth repeat the name of Füh, and seek to live in that western world of juy; then let me become an evil demon, fall down for ever to the northern part of hades, to the metropola

of hell. Alas! alas!"

Give up the three traings and all books for others to fag at, and the fourteen thousand roads for others to walk in 18ryould the one sentrace, " O-ne-to-Fuh," you need not use a single word. Let each seek a retired room and aweep it clean; place therein an lurage of Fah; every day hurn a pot of pure incense; place a cup of clear water; and when evening comes, light a lamp [before the Image]. ther printed on paper, or carred in wood, the figure is just the same as the true Fuh; [let us] love it as [our] father and mo-ther; venerate it as [our] prince and ruler." Morning and evening, let us worship It with sincerity and reverence; fall prostrate [before it], like the tumbling down of a mountain, and rise up with dignity like the ascent of the clouds.

and are without trouble. After every meal, they walk about with the demigods, as their companions, on the stairs and walks of that palace. Their noses inhale the most delightful fragrance, their ears are filled with the most harmonlous music; the birds of Paradise singing all around. They behold the lotus flowers, and trees of gems, delightfully waving. like the motion of a vast sheet of em broidered silk. On looking upwards, they see the firmament full of the To-lo flowers, falling in beautiful confusion, like the be justly called superlative, and the age Its inhabitants is without measure. This is the place called the Paradise (or joyful world) of the west. Alas! the riches and honours of men, after an hundred years, all revert to emptiness. The elegance and glory of heaven itself, after a thousand years, will cease.

Eight kinds of water: 1, parifying: 2, cooling: 3, sweet to the taste; 4, antening: 5, moistening: 6, conferring real: 7, removing hanger and thirst; 9, nourishing the root of virtue.

[•] This is as literal as possible. It will be difficult for those who essintain, that the beathers do not worship histo as gods, but roly the ent that is supposed to reside in them, to put a fair and inflored messing on libic passage and there are hondreds of similar passage and there are hondreds of similar passage and there who opinion. The writer of the paper does not acens to have been an incount main. The style of the crimal shows him to have been acquainted with letters, so that to worship the work of incoown lands as a God, is not confined to the a-gar only.

On going out, let w inform it; returning, let us report the same : whether we travel to the distance of five or ten Le (miles) let us not as in the presence of our Fuh, Eating or drinking, let us first offer it up for [Full's] nourishment. Raising the eye, or moving the lips, all is [from] Füh. Let not our resary ever leave our hands, or the sentence " Ne-to " depart from our mouth. Let us repeat it with a loud voice, and with a low roice; repeat it in lines of six words, and of four words; repeat it quickly and slowly; repeat it audibly and silently; repeat it with chaped hands, and with a low voice on our bended knees; repent it before Fuh, and with our faces towards the west; repeat it, and strike the wooden tablet, and bear the wooden ash ;* repeat it, while angering the beads of the rosary, and while walking in the road; repeat it when worshipping, and when alone; repeat it also in the midst of a crowd; let us repeat it in our own houses, and when abroad; repeat it when at leisure, and when in a bustle; repeat it while travelling, and while dwelling at home; repeat it sitting and lying, and let as repeat it even in our dreams; this is the true way of repeating. Thus to repeat, will make our hearts

sour," and our tears to drop; thus to repeat, will cause the firer to extloguish, and the habes to become cold; thus to repeat, will inspire the celestial gods with awe, and the terrestrial demons with reverence; thus to repeat, will make heaven to rejoice, and the gods be glad! At the tound of Ybh's name, the palace of the king of devils moves and shakes t At the some of Fab's name, the wood of swords and the mountain of knives, will be beaten small as dost! At the sound of Fah's name, a hundred miseries, multiplying into thomsands, will all melt away! At the sound of Fuh's name, the road to pay the debt of gratitude to prioces, parents, superiors, and the benevolent, and to obtain the three desirable things, + will instantly be opened. Thus, the man who would squeeze out the oil, must cause the sound of the pressing bodies to gried the more fercibly. Thus also the mariner, when his barge meets the swelling of the wave, must ply the car more rigorously. Having belyind us the boiling caulifron, and before us the letus pools," were thousands and myriada of men to prevent our repeating, yet all their efforts would be vaiu,

Perlups happiness, office, and ago,

MANNERS

OF THE

PERSIAN AMBASSADOR,

DRAWN IN ENGLAND.

Some materials for a memoir of this distinguished personage have been given in vol. viii. p. 28. Those chiefly relate to paraages to his domestic biography: to incidents which occurred to him as the member of a noble Persian family. The fullowing is an outline of manners and character eketched slace his second residence among us, by the pen of a British Admiral and Peer, who has the honour and pleasure of being an intimate friend of the Ambussador. It was originally addressed to a lady of rank in the shape of a letter; and, after circulating among a few private friends of Lord Radstock, bas been published in a respectable morning paper (The New Times). We extract nearly the whole of it, qualiting a few parsages in which the poble writer is certainly mistaken; for example, when he says that the Mirra's knowledge of our langrage " extends not beyond a few familiar of phrases, which he learnt on his pas-

" sage to England;" for his Excellency's acquaintance with the English language is of long standing, and his proficiency la it not slight. For the rest, the opportunities enjoyed by Lord Radstock, both for conversation and observation, confer on the anecdotes which he relates the highest authority.

" To the Counters of -

" Madam :- Your ladyship appears to be so auxlous to obtain from me every information in my power concerning my friend the Persian, that I have just thrown together such matters as, I trust, will in fome measure satisfy your curiosity,
" I lament that it is not in my power

to do more ; but such as it is, it is much at your tadyship's service, to dispose of as jon may think fit.- I have the honour to be, your ladyship's very devoted, humble servaur, RADSTOCK."

Pertland-place, Jan 10, 1820."

A SLIGHT SKETCH, &c. &c. " About Hassan is in person above the common statute, and this is in

[·] functioners used in morelyly in the temples.

^{*} Pursue used to denote the moving of the

no small degree increased by a high cap, covered with a shawl, and heels a full inch and a hulf high. He is about thirty-five years of age. His features are perfectly regular; his eyes have a peculiar softness in them, though sometimes animated to the highest degree; his nose aquiline, his teem the most regular and beautiful imaginable, and his profile as fine as the pencil could trace. His countenance is open and full of colour, and when in its material state is no less mild than dignified. When converying and highly pleased, it has a awentness that nothing can exceed; and when animated by argument, it bespeaks a soul replete with energy, and a depth of understanding rurely to be mut with. His manners are truly captivating, graceful, and as engaging as can be conceived; whilst, at the same time, they are such as ever to continued respect, and remind even his very intimates, that he is the representative of a great monarch. I have visited the Ambassador every day since his arrival, excepting one, when in the evening he told Mr. James Morier that his heart was sick, as he had not seen his friend Lord Radstock during the whole day.' I sometimes call upon him twice a-day, and I have dired with him five times. A few days ago he gave us a grand dinner, at which were present Lord Winchilsea, Lord Teignmouth, General Grenville, Sir Gore Ouseley, Mr. Vaughan, and four or five others. Sir Gure Ouseley sat at the bead of the table, and the Mirza on his left, it being the slife near the fire. thing could surpass the grace and case with which he did the honours of the entertalument; I do not mean as to attending to his guests' eating and drinking, but to the general tenour of his conduct and behaviour, and oncessing complacency towards them. He drank but one glass of wine at dioner, and some after, although he acknowledged that he liked wine, and we kept our seats little short of three hours. This act of his forbearance, and abstaining from religious motives, might have served as a lesson to his Christian guests; but here candour bids me own they seemed by no means inclined to follow so excellent an example, aithough certainly nothing like excess was committed: I merely mention the circumstance as comparative, and offering a sort of contrast. When the conversation was serious, the Mirza's attention, questions, and replies, alike bespoke a refined and superior understanding; and when jocose, he displayed his perfect knowledge of repartee, and was all life and merriment. The company were highly pleased, as you will beileve; and it was really no easy matter to say in which of the above opposite characters this aminble Asiatic shane most complenemy,

Itis mind appears to be as polished as are his manners; and though he is, as might be expected, atterly ignorant of European literature, Sir Gore Oussley says, that he has a perfect knowledge of that of his own country, as he often quotes historical facts relative to Persia, and occasionally cites Hafiz, Sadi, and peliers of their most celebrated paets. I accompaided his Excellency the other night to the Opera for the second time, and I will throw together promisenously, as they may occur, his observations and remarks, so far as they came within my knowledge; for, not understanding the language, you may readily suppose how much of what he says escapes me. The Ambassador was received at the King's door, and with the same ceremony as if he had been of the blood royal. This marked attention pleased him much, and he expressed his kratitude with much seeming warmth-He appeared to be but little struck with the beauty or grandeur of the theatre, and to my surprise held the dancing very cheap. He laughed heartily at the folly of bringing forward Peter the Great and his Empress as dancing to divert the throng, What! exclaimed be, 'is it possi-ble that a mighty monarch and bia queen should expose themselves than? how absurd! how out of nature! how perfectly ridiculous? Were I to translate the look which followed these words, it would be thus; 'Surely a nation that can suffer so childish and preposterous an exhibition, and be pleased with it, can have but little pretensions either to taste or judgment. Soon after, he jokingly said, When I get back to my own country, and the King shall ask mc, 'What did the English do to divert you ?' I will answer, Sir, they brought before me your Majesty's great racmies, the Emperor and Empress of Russia, and made them dauce for my amusement. This be repeated with the highest glee, as if conscious of saving a witty thing. He possesses much feeling, As a proof of this, he was so offeeted with a pathetic seeme, representing a king and queen with their children la chalus and in a dungrou (in which, by the bye, there is the finest acting I almost ever beheld), that the tears ran down his cheeks during the whole of the performance.on this display of his feelings, he instantly replied, ' Who could have done otherwise on beholding a king and queen and their children in such a complicated scene of misery and distress?' At the end of the comic opera, at which he often languest heartily, I asked him which he liked bear, the serious or the comic opera? Wishout a moment's heritation, he replied, The serious, when I am inclined to cry; and the comic, when I am in a humour to laugh."

"I forgot to mention a laughable observation he made the other night during the grand ballet. He asked Sir G. Ouseley what the empress was going to do with the great chest and the casket which her slaves were carrying? Sir G. Ouseley repiled, that she was going to endeavour to bribe the pasha to sign a truce and withdraw his troops. "Is that it?" cries the Mirza, " then I'll answer for her success; for those fellows, the Turks, would even sell their father, could they gain a plastre by it.' He appears to despise and detest the Turks as much as possible. He told the Turkish Ambassador the other morning, when I was present, that he would carry him to the Opera, where he should first see the grand vizir dance, and then sell his country. The Turk bowed, like a courtler. I will now give you a proof of the Mirza's readiness at reply. This I ought to have told you before, but you must take things just as chance brings them to my recollection. When at the private audience with his Persian Majesty, the King said, 'Sir G Ouseley, you seem to speak Persian quite fluently.' Before Before the barones had time to reply, the Mirza answered, beiter than I, Sir.' This I had from the Ambassador blinself, and it afterwards was confirmed to me by Sir G. O. This man's mind seems to be ever on the stretch, and filled with interesting and important objects only. man on is, consequently, the primary one; the next is, the attainment of aseful knowledge. His questions and answers are endless, when fond for an luquintire and reflecting mind presents itself; but they are ever to the purpose, scarcely any thing frivolous escapes him, though at times, particularly at table, no one seems to enjuy pleasantry more, even to playfuluess. He knows not only how to time a joke, but he can take one with the same good breeding, never saying or doing that which ca distress others, or even appearing confounded or abashed, by the lively little salles which he seems even to court, to promote convivial mirth. I was told the other day, that when he dined at Lord Wellenley's, a rallying scree passed between them that would have done credit to our mint refined with.

"The objects which hitherto seem to have made the strongest impressions on the Mirra's mind, are Greenwich as d Chel ca Hospitals, the Bank, St. Pmul's, Westminster Abbey, and Westminster Bridge. He desired to have the exact d mensions of the latter. He was highly delighted with his reception, both at the latter of the latter of the latter of the was highly delighted with his reception, both at the latter of the latter. He was highly delighted with his reception, both at the latter of th

visited the several rooms, and saw and had explained to him the mode of carrying on the business. On observing the ingenuity and facility of striking off the one-pound notes, he asked—'Is this man paid by the day, or for the number which he produces?' 'By the day.' 'But I sappose he is compelled to strike a certain number?' 'Yes; but on emergencies, when more are required, they work longer, and are paid extra wages.'—'Those are very wise regulations, for they encourage industry, whilst they are a check upon idleness."

" Lust Sunday evening the Mirza sent a message to Mrs. Morier, requesting that she would permit him to pay her a visit. This being accepted, he shortly after made his appearance, and remained with her and her family and myself nearly two hours. On enquiring what were the books he saw on the table, he was informed that they were the Bible, and some books of sermons. He then desired to have explained to him the nature of the latter, and seemed to approve much the study of such books on days set apart for devotion. The Miss Muriers then sang an hymn to him, without relling him what was the nature of the music. When they had ended, he thanked them, adding, 'I am sure that must be sacred music, it affected me so very much. He said that among the many of our customs which he approved, he admired none more than that of not suffering the servants to remain in the room when they were not wanted. He added, that he was endeavouring to introduce this excellent custom into his own house, and for that purpose he was for ever driving his servants out of the room; but they returned like flies, in spite of all he could do. I never beheld him in such high spirits and so merry as he was during that whole evening.

"Every thing seemed to conspire to please him; the smallness and neatness of the house gave him an idea of comfort he had never experienced before. He repeated more than once, " What could any person in the world wish for more than you have bere?' Mrs. Morier shewed him a miniature of one of her daughters when'a child. This delighted him so much that Mrs. M. begard he would accept it. He was so pleased with this present, that he would not part with it for a moment during the rest of the evening; but kept stroking it with his hands, as if it had been a favourite little animal. He is uncommonly fond of children, and the younger they are the more be likes them. 'The first time he saw my youngest daughter, who is eleven years of age, he seemed quite enchanted with her, and made her sit by him the whole evening, when she was not dancing. He afterwards saw a little girl of Str. Elliot's, who is not yet

six years of age, and he seemed still more delighted with ber, if possible, than be was with my daughter. I asked him at what age girls were married in Persia? he said, ' about sixteen.' I remarked, that in India they married at a much younger age; he replied, 'it was true, but in Persin they liked children as children, but women as wives.' He has but one wife, which he says is enough for any man, adding, " that there can be no good or use in having more.' The first time be heard my daughters sing a trio, he was much struck with it, saying, ' this music quite delights me, but at the same time it puzzles me beyond measure; for though I can plainly discover that all of them are singing in different tones, jet it seems to produce but one sound; all is in unison, as if their very souls understood each other.

25 I find I have been throwing all these little sayings and doings together in a most irregular way, and without the alightest adherence to form or order; but the fact is, I write merely from me-

mory, and just as the thoughts occur. As to the simple facts themselves, you may rely on them; and as to the rest, if I have given you a tolerable idea of the man I have been endeavouring to sketch, It is of little consequence whether I begin with his head or his heels.

" A circumstance has just come luto my recollection, which certainly ought not to be omitted. On the third or fourth day of the Ambassador's arrival, the Turkish Ambassador paid him a visit. What are you about? cries the Turk. 1 am writing English !'- Weiting English! why you have scareely been here three days, whilst I have been in England seven years, and I know not a syllable of the language, or how to form a single

"Thanks to Mr. J. Morier's kind attention and instruction, the Mirza writes daily copies that would do credit to any boy of twelve or fourteen. So much for the Persian Ambassador. Whatever more I can collect concerning him that is worth notice, you shall have .- Adieu!"

BRIEF HISTORY

OP

THE SYRIANS OF MALABAR.

WE give an insertion to this article in our Journal with the express view of exploring more perfectly the antiquity of Christlanity in India. Our readers who take an interest in this subject will be gratified to learn, that independent of the accounts that have been collected and published by Catholic and Protestant writers, the natives of Malayala have also their histories, corroborative of the general facts, in their native language. The most Important points in which these several histories agree, are, that Christianity was first planted in Iudia by St. Thomas the Apostle; that the Indian churches have ever since had a succession of spiritual guides, and retained communion with the church at Autlock. A recent publication on Indian church history contains much information on this subject, and to which we refer our readers.

Abstract of a Brief History of the Syrians in Maluhar, preserved among themselves, as their Genuine History .-[From the nineternth Report of the Church Missionary Society.]

Tag Syrians have this history among themselves as their genuine history. Mr. Balley, a missionary, has translated it

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· Vide Nute to page 350, Vol. Vill.

from the original Malayalim. It begins with a declaration that St. Thomas preached the gospel to the Parthians, Medes, and Indians; and then enters into details, which are manifestly legendary, however they may be founded on actual occurrences.

The facts as stated, stripped of apparent fable, are as follows:-

St. Thomas arrived in the year 52. His success was great, in various quarters,-In Malabar there was then no rajah or king, but the country was governed by thirty-two chief brahmins. To those, and to the natives at large, St. Thomas preached the gospel. Alany believing, were haptized. Two were ordained priests. After living thirty years in Malabar, he went to Mailapore, and was there murdered by a heathen priest. After his ceath, the two priests had charge of the Christians in Malabar. On their decease there were no other priests for many years, the elders among the christians performing the services of baptism and marriage; many relapsed, in consequence, into idulatry. In the year 345, a timbor, with some priests and others, arrival from Sy-The then rajah of Malaber received them, and granted them many privil gen, and a portion of ground; and issued a decree that no one should persecut or despise them. The influence of the decree was felt for a long co e of year,

The narrative then proceeds, and speaks

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thus of the settling of these Syrian chris-

Malabar :-

In a course of time, the Nazarites, who came from Jerusalem, began to inter-change marriages with the christians in Malabar, according to their mations in life. The most respectable had 400 houses, on the north side of the village Cranganere, and the inferior had 72 on the south side of the village. These two castes are at present called Walakanpayer, or North Party; and Tekonpayer, or South Party. This was done for a perpetual distinction between them.

After this, having made inquiry after the descendants of the two priests ordalized by St. Thomas the Apostle to watch over all the christians in Malabar, Jerusalem Thomas, with the bishops and teachers, appointed one of them to the office of architector; and others, edited persons, to how after the concerns of all the christians in Malabar, and to penish and protect them according to justice. From that time, hishops came regularly from and chief persons were appointed from the christians in Malabar; but the architecton the christians in Malabar.

In A.D. 825, a merchant, named Sahareso, and two Syrian bishops, Mar Chuboor and Mar Apprott, came to Malabar,

and dwelt at Quilou.

At that time, the Jews and Araba in this country were at war. We and the Jews were alties. The Araba commenced the war—destroyed a city—slew the two rajahs. Vilyanvatude, and borbt their bodies.

Until 1545, we walked according to the law of the Syrians. On the arrival of the Portuguese in Cochin, the coming of the fathers was prohibited. In the above year Mar Abraham, Nestorian bishop, by the direction of St. Alea, came to Cochin .-He brought a great quantity of books with him. Not having a bishop, we applied to him for ordination; and said that if his belief was the same as ours, we would acknowledge blim as our bishop. Portuguese understanding this, made the rajah of Cochle thris friend; and, having sent for the hishop, they threatened to persecute him and put him in prison. In consequence of this, he was greatly afraid, and embraced the Homan tenets. mediately embarked from Cockin; and went to Rome, to acknowledge the suncemacy of the Pope. He afterwards returned to Malabar, with decrees from the pape. Having heard this, and also what was his belief, ore refused to acknowledge blm. Geregese, the archdescon, was at that time the head of our church in Ma-

lo 1099, Alexia, a Portoguese bishop, arrived. He bribed the rajuh of Cochin, with 30,000 pieces of money, to annual in

compelling the orchdeacon and christians to embrace the Boman tenets. The power of the archdeacon was diminished for the

space of one year.

In 1599, the Portuguese and the Cockin rajah assembled all the christians in Malahar, at Uttriamporour. They brought an age to split the doors of the church lot that place; and, having entered the church, they beld a synud, when it was decreed that all the Syrians should lay aside their own relicion, and embrace the Boman Catholic religion. The archicacon and christians, however, not being wiffing to comply, were severely persecuted, and their churches much apoiled.

In 1653, Mar Ignatius, a patriarch, came from Antioch, and landed at Mailapore. Two students, having gone thither from Malabar to worship, saw the patriarch, and told him all that the Portuguese had done. The Patriarch sent a person, and called the students privately. He then gave them letters patent to architecton Thomas, to authorize him to assume the title of Metrao, and sent them to Malabar. They immediately departed, and on their arrival in Malabar, gave the

letter to architescon Thomas.

The archdeacon addressed letters to all the Syrian churches; and, when he had assembled all the priests, students, and christians, they heard that the Portuguese had brought Mar Ignatius, the patriarch. to Cochin. They all immediately more, and went to the Cochin rajab, declared to him their grievances, and entreated him to deliver their patriarch out of the hands of the Portuguese. The rajah replied that he would certainly deliver him to them, the following morning. He immediately sent for the Portuguese governor of Cochin fort; and said to him, " You bare taken and confined the patriorch of our christinus; and nothing will eatisfy me but your delivering him up to them without any delay." The Portuguese, however, gave the rajah a great sum of money, by the consideration of which he allowed them to retain their prisomer. The same night, they fied a great stone to the patriarch's neck, and threw bim into the sea. In the hour that this was done, the rajob died.

After this, all the Syriana assembled in the church at Muttoncherry, and thus resolved....." These Portuguese having mardered Mar Ignatius, we will no longer join them. We renounce them, and do not want either their love or their favour. The present Francia, Rishop, shall not be our governor. We are not his children or followers. We will not again acknowledge Portuguese bishops." They all wrote an agreement, and not an eath to this effect.

On Friday, the 3d of Jun. 1654, having departed from thence, they all assembled in Alengate whereh; and, according to the request of our father, Mar Ignation, architecton Thomas was epipointed blahop, and called Mar Thomas. Some others were appointed to assist blue, viz. Cadavil Alexandrius. Catanuar of Cadonastia; Abraham Thomas, Catanuar of Cadonastia; Vengoor George, Catanuar of Angamalice; and Pallaretic Alexandrius, Catanuar of Korawallogate. These four Catanuar were in office for three years; and afterwards four others were chosen in their stend.

In 1660, by command of the Pope, Joseph, a Carmelite bishop, came to Malabar; but the Dutch Company would not permit him to land. Contrary, however, to the oath taken in Muttoneherry church, Cadavil Alexandrius Catanar, and the Syrians of Cadamatta large church, went to Wada Kum Kuttee Rajah, and promised to give him a large sum of money, if he would interfere in the behalf of the above hishop. The rajali sent some persons to the Cochin fort, and prevailed on the Conpany to soffer the Roman history to land, The Roman bishup went to reside in Cadamasta large church, but we did not urknowledge bim.

The Portuguese then inquired after the relations of Mar Thomas; and laving privately called one of them, Panankary Alexandrius, Caismar, they offered to give him money if he would join them. He compiled with their request. In 1663, Hishop, Joseph consecrated this Alexandrius to the office of bishop; and by farmars and bribes, codesvoured to persuade all Mar Thomas's relations to acknowledge Alexandrius as their hishop, telling them that he was properly ordained, but Mar Thomas was not, and was also of their family.

At that time (we parties were formed : one acknowledged the Hishop Alexandrius, and are called old Christians (Roman Catholics); and the other, who separated from the Portuguese, are called New Christians (Syriams).

Blatop Alexandrius, however, did not live long. After his death, all who acknowledged him Joined the Portuguese; because the Portuguese shewed them many favours, and persecuted the Syrians.

After these things came another Carnelite hishop, sent by the Pope, who had a long beard. On his arrival, he said that he was not of the Roman Cathories, and wished to join blusself to on. He used much flattering language, and offered bribes, and endeavened to deceive us. This bishop was afterwards called the Bishop of Verapoly. He gwerned the fellowers of Bishop Alexandrim; and, from that time, the Pope has regularly and hishops to Verapoly.

After the death of Mar Thomas the Great, our hishops have been regularly appointed from his descendents. In 1665, by the direction of St. Ignatius of Authorit, Mur Gregorius, the fifth Patriureb of Jerusalem, arrived in Malabur. By the laying on of his hands, Mur Thomas the Great was fawfully consecrated; having been only nominated before, and not consecrated. At that time we used unleavened brend in the Sacrament, which was not for some time laid aride.

In 1678, Mar Basilius, patriarch, and Mar Evantes, bishop, arrived; Mar Basilius died la thicteru days after his arrival, and was haried in Cothumolgulum church. Mar Evanlus afterwards governed our church. He consecrated a bishop, re-established our former church services, and taucht that Cirist has one mature and that the Holy Ghost is equal with the Father and the Son. Thus he hild actued us to walk seconding to the church of Autioch. He died at Molandmatto and was buried in the church of that place.

In 1708, by the direction of Mar Alea, Gabriel, a Nestorian Bishop, arrived. He taught the people that the Messiah has two natures and two substances, on which account much dispute arose. Some Syriams and also Roman Catholics joined him. He used both leavened and unleavened bread in the Sacrament, and kept the Syriau fasts. After he died, no such bishop came into Mainhar. Those who joined him returned to their former parties after his death.

In 1751, Mar Basilius, Patriarch of the city of Bercea, in the country of Aleppo, Mar Gregorius, Metropolitan of Jerusatem, and Mar Evanius, bishop, and with them some catamers and atudents, acrived. For the space of ninetees years after their arrival there were disputes about different things between them and the Syrious. Letters patent were sent by Mar Ignatius of Antioch, for Mar Thomas, who was consecrated metropolitan by one of the above hishops, and called Mar Dionysius. From Antioch were slav sent, for Mar Dionysius, a staff, hood, a cross, unction, and all things necessary for the office of high priest.

All the blahops sent to Malabar by the direction of the Patriarch of Antinch, are regularly appointed bishops from the family of Pagalamatum. From the time Marignalius arrived at Mailapore to the present, bishops have not been appointed from any other family. From the time that Bishop Joseph came, to A.D. 345, archdeacons began to be appointed, and continued to be appointed until Marignatius arrived in 1653. At that time Archdeacon Thomas was appointed bishop, and the office of bishop has been conflued in his descendents in the present time. Five bishops have been appointed from that familie.

A.D. 1770. Mar Dionysius is now our metropolitan.

2 K 2

ACCOUNT OF THE KOONKEES,

A RUDE NATION EAST OF BENGAL.

(From the Friend of India.)

In September, 1818, a Munipore Koonkee, named Muh-koi, was procured from among the followers of Choujeet, the Raja of Munipore, who, being dethroned by his brother, had been obtheed a few years agn to take refuge under the British flag, and has for some time resided at Silhet. In October following, a gentleman residing in Silhet, sent to Senampore one of the Tippera Koonkees, who are a distinct tribe. Of this savage nation, a few particulars communicated by a gentleman for for some time resident among them may not be wholly uninteresting.

The Konnkees are a race of people origlually from the north, who, almost from time Immemorial, have sought refuge from their enemies, in those maccessible mountains which lie between Bengal, Ava, and China. They assume certain of the hahits of the caste to which that chief bolongs under whose protection they may be; but they themselves have no caste, nur any peculiar characteristic which appears derived from one. They are divided, however, into tribes, which are distinet from each other. All of these tribes occupy a tract of country not less than five degrees in extent from north to south, and nearly two degrees from cast to west; or, in other words, extending from north lat. 21° to 26°; and from East long. 92° to 94°. This large tract of country is completely mountainous, and contains forests of timber which are almost impervious, Three divide the British and the Burman territories, and form a complete barrier by nature against mutual invasion. To the north and the north-east, therefore, these tribes border on the Munipore, Phung, and Assam countries; to the west on the kingdom of Kachar, on the independant part of Tripoura or Tipperah, and on the dominions of the Honourable Company; but to the south and the east on the Burman dominions.

The Koonkees are divided into various tribes. The most northerly are the Nagas; who, however, are a race completely distinct from the others. To these follow the Tripoora Koonkees, including the Rangchar, and Thun-gaum, the Koo-tchong, and the Pitoo Knonkees; and to these anceed the Lan-khal, the Khin, the Mroung, and several other tribes.

This interesting race of men, as aiready observed, have no caste, except what some of them assume when in the service of the petty Hindoo chiefs around them. They are indeed nearly in a state of nature; but some of them are far less savage than others. The idea of their eating

human flesh, however, is quite unfounded. Unless lu cases of extreme famine, or as expressive of deadly hatred, there is reason to think that nothing of the kind exists among them. Their more powerful neighbours are constantly attempting to seize them and sell them for slaves; in which they so often succeed, as to make it a regular traffic: yet their neighbours, both to the cast and west of them, agree in affirming, that when they become attached to any person they make the most faithful and active domestics. They are characterized by all who have deallage with them for their detestation of frand and decelt; but if once deceived by anyone, they are sure to seek revence. This their neighbours often find true to their cost. About three years ago a Bengalee sirear who had been employed to transact business with those near Schet, having carried on for some time a system of deception with them relative to certain articles of trade, they one day assembled in considerable numbers, seized him, and cut off his head, and afterwards dispersed with all quietness.

With the exception of those who are subject to the Hindoo Rajas near them, the Koonkees never worship any of the Hindoo deitles. They are, however, exceedingly nfraid of certain genil or evil spirits, whom they suppose to exist, and yield to them a certain degree of religious worship. But of a Supreme Being, wise and good, they have scarcely the most distant idea. They constantly burn their dead; and so strong is their feeling on this head, that if they are disposed of, in any way, they esteem it a dishonour to

the family.

The Koonkees have no written language or character among them; and their mode of speaking differs so much, that the northern Koonkees are scarcely intelligible to those in the south; and the dialect of the Nagas appears wholly distinct from that of all the rest. In this, however, all their dialects agree, that they are monoxyllable. They all contain, also, in a greater or less degree, a mixture of Tartar, Chinese, and Burman words.

Of dress, some of these tribes are completely ignorant. Those termed the Nengta-Koonkees go perfectly in a state of nature, and live in the hollow trunks of trees, never erecting houses. If cloth be at any time offered them, they throw it away with disdain; and regard with a degree of astonishment any stranger who may appear among them clothed. Among the Nagas, however, a certain degree of

covering is seen, particularly among the women; but the men wear nothing begond a slight cincture round their loins, which scarcely answers any purpose as a covering. One tribe is said to form a kind of covering by four small pieces of wood slung on a string round the waint, which makes a clattering sound when they attemnt to run or walk fast. The dress of such of them to the west as wear any clothing, has a distant affinity with that of the natives of Bengal; and that of those on the cast with that of the Burmans. That of the men compiets generally of one long cloth, of which one end is ried round the waist, and the other thrown loo ely over the shoulder. of the women consists of two pieces; one of which forms a kind of perticons, and after encircling the body, is tucked up so high, as to cover the bosom; and a larger, which extends from the shoulders somewhat below the kneen.

In their persons, both men and women are strong and robust, and hear a considerable resemblance to the Tartars; their faces are rather broad, and their noses have much of a characteristic flatness. The complexion, both of the women and the men, is much fairer than that of the natives of Bengal. In their carriage and manners they have little of the shyness of the Hindoo; they have much more of the frankness of the Europeans.

The Khin tribe have a custom of tattooing the faces of their daughters in such a manner as completely to disfigure them; this is done before they arrive at the age of maturity, and is said to have been introduced to keep their chiefs from depriving them of their daughters. The Burmans, however, as the female children are very fair, contrive to seize them exceedingly young, and rear them as domestics. In case they get them after their faces have been tattooed, they still retain them as slaver; but employ them in the most menial offices. The men never

tattoo their faces; this practice is wholly confined to the fair sex.

Through the immense forests which these mountains, these tribes, though not wholly unacquainted with agriculture, cultivate but little grain, and never a quantity equal to their own consumption. To surply the deficiency, they bring annually down to the plains the produce of these bills; such as ivory, timber, wax, cotton, a kind of raw-silk called moor, and a variety of odoriferous gums. This they with the utmost aimplicity and faithfulness barter for rice, beetle-nut, dried fish, and other articles of food, which latercourse is highly to the advantage of their neighbours. They raise great quantities of cotton. From the term zoon, algulfying in their language a cotton field, they are sometimes termed Zoons; and this has given rise to an idea that there is a distinct nation among them known by this name; but this idea is quite erruneous. It may not be improper to add here, that in the Assam language the word Koon-kee signifies a basket, which the women, among the mountaineers, fix on their heads by a piece of atring across their foreheads, while the koon-kee or basket, rests on their backs. This contrivance, as it brings forward the weight of what they may carry in this koon-k c, renders it easy for them to mount the hills therewith. It is possible that this term may have given rise to the general name by which they are known.

The object in procuring these Koonkees, now at Serampore, was to make them, if possible, acquainted with letters, and to obtain vocabularies of their own language, in the hope of being able to introduce among them, at some future time, the arts of reading and writing, the elements of useful knowledge, and above all, the knowledge of the true God, and the Saviour of men. For this purpose the Benzalee alphabet seems best suited; as their intercourse westward lies immediately with

those who read that character.

THE PASS OF PUCHMARRY, WITH ITS DEPENDENT VILLAGE:

CAVE OF DEO PAHAR.

(From the Calcutta Guardian.)

A terree, dated from the Pochmarry Pass, 19th February, 1219, contains the following description of this station and the vicinity.

The hills surrounding this pass are very formidable, and the ghant leading to it particularly so, much worse than experienced in the approach to Nepaul, one place excepted, where the army ascended to turn the Cheraghatty range.

The elephants brought the guns the whole way with the greatest case; they formed part of the advanced guard, and always got up to the halting ground long before the line. They are not injured in the least by the carriage of the guns. At exercise with the prolonge, they move with the guns in strady full stride, as fast as a man can run. The prolonge is much long enough to pass round the axietrer; a good method, by which the trail will no

to raised by jorks, as is the case in the

way u . l y practised.

Puel narry is a small but neat village, on a dalo interspersed with numerous erious haped rocks and rising ground. It is surrounded on all aldes by stupend as mountains, and is every where difficult to approach.

About eix hundred yards from the villare there is a high rocky mound, on the sides of which two or three caves have been cut out of the solid rock. They are square rooms, about twelve feet broad, and have about six inches of water in tuens, which oozes out of the rock. This mound is better worth seeing than the fan ous Deo Pahar, which is three miles from our camp at l'uci marry, and it requires a laborious journey to get there. went with some Lascure, who desired to pay their desotion to Mana Deo. Half the way the road was good, but the last sail and haif was a scramble up high hills, and over rugged rocks. When we reached the desired spot, nothing was seen from here except another his hemountain, renil-red famous by being a spot from whence religious devotees precipitate themselves, and which custom takes place annually at this time of the year, and will now be

celebrated three days hence, or on the 22d February.

On our return, we descended into a gloomy dell, between the two mountains, and taking a direction to the right, we were stopped by the junction of the two hills. At this point we saw two fakins sitting in a large crevice in the rock, from which issued a stream of water that has gradually forund this low irregular cave of forty-four feet in length. In this cave is about two feet of water, in which pilgrims bathe, calling upon Mai a Deo. Bevanie, his wife, occupies a crevice in the rock, just opposite to her husband.

I was greatly disappointed in not finding something more striking to mark a place so celebrated among the religious itindoos. No temples or sculpture, so conspicuous in many parts of India, were to be found here, and I left the spot fully inclined to acknowledge, that what I had seen was not worth the labour of visiting it.

The sepoys evinced great devotion in their bathing in these sanctified caves. Each made his contribution to the high priest or servant of the deity, according to his circumstances, and received in ruturn some of the sacred ashes, to cat, or besident his body with.

GHAZEEPORE HORSES.

The following observations on country houses are made by a correspondent of the same intelligent paper.

" Having lately passed through the Ghazeepore district, throughout which t government stallions are permitted to serve the mares of the Zemindars, I was aduced to make some observations regaining the produce that is likely to be derived from the system now adopted for the la revenuent of the breed of borses. i was highly pleased at having paid a visit to the depot at Ghazeepore, at which place early four hundred horses for the Cavalry and Horse Artillery are during this month to be presented to a committee f r ind ion into the service; the tho-Courta, for side, attracted my particular stent in, they are a fine specimen of what kind of horses may be bred on this the of India, paresing size and subtane f r any purpo e, combined with witch fashion and elegance in their ap-

The hours intended for the army are tree useful costs, as if not too a verely wheel nutl they are in full power, or a tax yer old, they will be found to be in the procured for even that a more procured for even the tax years to be procured for even the tax years to be procured for even the tax weed by the

government. It may not be amiss to remark, that the stud bred horses are longer in coming to their full sire and strength than either Arab or country horses. I have even seen very many instances of colts at the age of three or four years old being pronounced by good junges to be weak and washey horses, which, at the age of six or seven, displayed a fine rigorous appearance, and were well failed out; I will therefore venture to advise all those who have any thing to do with young stud horses, not to be too severe with them until they have done growing; if they are so, they will find them wanting in that the round form, which at the age of six years they will otherwise possess.

The condition of the horses at the depot is highly creditable to the officers of that department, and the manner in which they are broken in has given them a very superior carriage, without making their mouths at all hard, or in the elightest degree affectige their disposition. Generally speaking, they are quiet and tract-In passing through the Ghazeepore district, I was induced to take a look at the foals which have not yet been brought up by the stud officers; I was gratified to see the circle mares and stallions in good order, and their foals at the age of eleven or twelve months looking remarkably clean and healthy, and, generally speaking, they had attained the height of about thirteen hands, without the alightest appearance of sores or diseases of any kind.

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The Zemindars' maren not being so good as the circle mares, it can hardly be expected their foals should be so large as the others; though somewhat smaller, they appear remarkably well and very promising. The stul officers, I believe, have now as thorsty to buy up all colts and fillies that are likely to attain any tolerable size; 'ti ere can be no do not that those which may not be considered elegible for the service will (if properly broken in for burgies and saildle horses) sell for much more than they can have cost the envernment. The plan that is now adopted, of allowing columnt the same age to run loose in paddocks, is productive of the most beneficial consequences, they soon become accu tomed to each other and when grown up, show no disposition to fight, as the country horses generally do, which arises from their being kept separate from each other; it has another and still greater advantage, it prevents their becoming thick in the shoulders and over chested, which the country horses commonly are, and which defects are caused by the manner in which they are picketted, and their being obliged to eat off the ground, without ever (while in the stable) having an opportunity of elevating the head to its natural height.

I was excessively pleased to observe the fine condition of the horses at Capt. Hunter's depôt; I attribute it to their being ted on dry food. The oats and oat straw is a most excellent food for horses, infinitely superior to wet grain and grasscutters grass, which, generally speaking, has the effect of a mild laxature, whereas the former food acts quite the contrary. It appears to me, that the cultivation of outs might be adopted very cenerally with great success, more particularly where alluvial land can be obtained, on which they flourish surprizingly. From what I have seen, I can safely assert, that three

and a half seers of outs and fire seem of ont straw per day will keep a hor e in finer condition, and enable it is to through harder work, than five seers of gram and seven or eight scera of grasscutters grass will do.

During the hot weather I would advise molet grass being substituted for the oat straw; it would be a remarkably good alternative, and tend much to keen horses in good health. I have for a long time fed my borses on parched barley Instead of grain, and find it a far better food, and whenever I could I have avoided giving erren grass. I tried the experiment during the late war upon two borses which at the commencement of the campaign were in equally good condition, and I found at the conclusion, that the horse which was fed on parched barley, with any kind of dry jungle grass, or the dry stalks of the burnah and soan, was in very good order, whereas the horse that was fed on moist gram and grasscutters grass was a skeleton, like most of the horses in the division to which I was attached; as to the geldings, for such work, they appeared unable to stand the cold, or rather the great change which in this country takes place in the twenty-for hours. I have one which in the lot wather is always in very fine condition, and ls I know as good a lorse as is generally to be met with, but during the cold weather he is always disreputable to e seen upon, and unable to perform a hard day's

Should these observations an et the evaof any person who can account for geldings, where hard worked, below in such miscrable condition as ninety-nine out of a hundred are, in the cold weather, I shall feel much obliged by the secret is ag communicated through the medium of your valuable journal. The stud bred horses, I am convinced, for general purposes, are the best borses in India, and I linge are long to see a sufficient number of them to supersede the necessity of importing any but the finest Arabe."

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

FETRACT, No. VII.

(Continued from p. 134.)

On the 10th June our track was to the left of several small islands. Next morning we saw Cape St. George, the south-eastern extremity of New Ireland; we kept the coast on our right, at the distance of three or four miles : every part appeared to be covered with trees, of several species, some of which were tall and stately, particularly on the ridges of hills seated inland. The shore, on many polits, was een to be rocky. No n tives were of red here.-About moon we describe Orford, the castern extremity of No. 1 ctals. From this to Cape St. G or -, the dille e was apposed to about firt, miles, both bring seen at the same time, the reing the entrance to St. George's Channel, up which we proceeded, having the hard

on both sides of us, giving to the entrance of the strait the appearance of a large river. The weather was fine; we had a delightful view of both thores, with their fertile valleys, and gracefully sloping uplands, where, possibly, in after ages, when the tenants of this wild shall become cirllized, the plough may prepare yellow truphies for the sickle, and bleating flocks and lowing herds diversify the loudscape with symbols of cultivation and wealth, as in the beautiful hills and dales of Old Britain and Ireland. As we approached the coast of New Britain, we saw several boats, but some approached near the while until the evening, when a canoc, having as out-rigger, and eleven people on bount, came within about a cable's length of us, where they lay gazing at the ship for some time; handkerchleit were held up to draw them alongside, of which they took no notice. One of the men who stood up in the cance, appeared tall, well made, and of a dark complexion. We for some time thought that they had red and white turbans on their beads ; but at length discovered that their bair, which was woully and friezied, was covered with a sort of red provider like believ on one side, and with a kind of lime or chalk on the other; other individuals were seen with the hair all red, and others with it all white. Nothing could entire them alongside. The canoe could paddle very fast; we did not suppose that any of our boats could overtake it if a trial had been made. As it drew near dark, they puddled round the ship very briskly, until coming to their first station, between the ship and the land, they stopped and blew something like smake or dust from their hand lifted to the month, and let by some arrows at the ship (which did not reach us) and quickly retired towards the shore. The audacity of these New Britons could easily have been checked, by firing a shot over them; but the captalu did not wish to intimidate them from ugain approachlag a ship; and preferred a course of lenity to resentment for acts indicating their dispusition to be hostile. We made little progress in the night, having light winds; meanwhile we descried several free in New Relation, but none in New brefund, and concluded that the litter was but thinly inhabited. Next morning we saw the Duke of York's Island, lying nearly la the middle of the channel, which we thought should have been called the New fale of Man, in correspondence with his relative aircution. On the land of New Britain we maked three remarkable hills, which have the shape of augur foures; one of which was much foliar than the other two; they had hence been called the Mather and her Dunghters, by Captain Carteset. They look as if they had been thrown up by a volcano, and we had no

doubt but it had been to, for a little farther luland we observed smoke continually issuing from a hill which nearly resembles the cones just mentioned; several patches appeared like land under cultivation. As we proceeded, a number of causes was observed coming from the Dake of York's Island. They came holdly on to the ship, slugling, and playing upon an instrument of hollow reeds in the form of the pandean piper. They held out bunches of plantains and cocoa nurs. Many arricles were exhibited to them for barter, but nothing pleased them so much as red and white cloth. The captain cautioned our people to barter fairly, and to take unthing without making a return. There were us our time apwards of 30 cances about the ship. The seamen having gut a plentiful supply of plantains and encos ours, had finished bartering, when the captain showed some narrow red and white buntin, with some of my old ribbons, at sight of which, all the natives in the different causes appeared most auxious to possess these treasures, politting to the shore, and by signs intimating a wish for as to stop until they returned with a fresh supply of fruit and other native produce. Their boats glided to the land, and to anxious were the companies of natives to possess the pieces of buntin, that they were quarrelling as to which of them threw lends, yams, &c. first Into the ports. However, all got some of our rags in exchange for a plentiful supply of jams, &c. They were satisfied, and on were we. They took old knives and pieces of iron hoops. in exchange, but did not ser any value upon them. Glaring colours of red and white cloth attracted them most, there were from five to twelve men in the dliferent alzed busts; they had spears, bows, and arrows with them, but appeared to have such confidence in m, that we conreived they were placed in their bouts more in readlness to repel an attack from their bostile neighbours, than from any apprehension from us.

As there was a fine commonding brevie, the ship drifted slowly between the outellite inte of New Man and the Island of New Biltain. Perhaps the Phoeniclans, when they first discovered Britaln, and had intercourse with our rudely painted forefathers, unight think of the latter while raingled commiscration, contempt, and dawning hope, he we did of these pain savage people. The captain wishing to get clear of the channel before dack, made sail from the lessening coast of these fair dealing men. In passing the opposite territory of New Britain, we saw Port Hunter, where the Washermbeyd had watered. Several openings led us to suppose, that where New Britain is placed there were more islands than one, particularly as some canoes went in at one

opening and came out at another. We observed a number of people on a projecting point of hand, holding ap hunches of plantains, economicat, and yours, but we, having a sufficiency, did not brine to; at the same time a number of canons were fullowing the ship from different parts. As we proceeded we still perceived patches in the ravines that appeared under cultivation.

VALIOU. Just as we cleared the Duke of York's Island, we were surprised to see a alily intlowing us. We were nearly becalined, but she having a fine breeze came near conugh before dark for us to discover that it was the Walker south semman, which sailed from Fort Jackson about three weeks before us. They could not see our colours, the ship's bead being towords them, As it was quickly duck, it was thought we abould have no communication until morning; however, about eight in the evening, see heard the boars" oars towing their stop towards us, and presently toices of Individuals in their crews conversing, the night being still .-At length the captain of the Walker hailed us, saying " What ship is that pray?" by which we know that they did not know us. " L'.-Imitié," was annwered. " Frogawhenercame you?" was the next questloss, Hollander Amora was replied. " Who commands that ohlp," was then demanded? " Capitaine Le Rouge." We then plainly overheard them, conversing together, say we were cities French or Dutch. However, put to keep them longer in suspease, our captain called aloud to English. " How do you do, Capt. Nicholt?" Their commander returned, "Who is that?" Bon't you know the Friendship, Reid?" was rejulated. Mutual cirilities were then exchanged, and the captain of the Walker came on hours us to supper, but quite sitered in his looks since we saw him at Sydney. He was hardly able to come up the ship's side from weakness, in consequence of a severe wound which he had received in the breast about there weeks before, lo to encounter with the savages of Entront taland, where he lost three of his people, and reo mare who had been wounded were tout expected to live. It appeared that after he lett Port Jackson he intended to go in the northward, by the way of the Philippine Isles, and stretch over to the coast of America to look for sperm wholes, but scurry beginning to shew freelf among his seamen, he was induced to call at Egmant Island, in order to peneure as muny coens-sinis, as porwible; they could find no anchorage at the place where they touched, but seeing pleuty of encus-out trees on shore, and also a number of natives, they manued and armed one of their boats, the captain, areamprazied by the chief mate, went la her, tearing the ship in charge of Ariatic Journ .- No. 51.

the doctor and a juntor mate. As they come near the shore numbers of the natives beekoned to them to land. Sector the Islanders appear friendly and unargued, the captain and a party were induced to land, leaving the boat in charge of three mun, desiring them to be very civil to the natives. The party on above had but a few yards to walk to the coron-but trees, but without advancing, pointed to them, skewing several trides by way of barter : the natives then gave their visitors some unte, but instead of offering to go up the fires for more, pointed to them, as much as to say, if you want them you muy take them. On this apparent invitation, two of the seamen ascended the trees, and some cut down all the nuls on them. At this stage of the Intercourse much muttering and signs of anger broke amonest the natives; several, after betraying the most savage looks, suddenly disappeared. At this crish the people were ordered down from the trees, and the whole party desired to keep close together for mutual support. Many of the inhabitants now showed then refers, armed with spears and bases and armove, and it was their manifest intention to cut the strangers off from the boat. The three men stationed in the bunt had the greatest difficulty in keeping her from being pulled whore by the savages, who had taken out several things by force, and were endrasouring to seize the muskets. The coucourse of natives increased in an alarming degree. At last the party joined the host, but a number of the natives got hold of the palater, and would have hauled her ashore had not the man to the bow. ent it. At this moment a flight of arrows was discharged amongst them, which wounded two men; the party now found. themselves compelled to fire upon the saraiges; one man they saw sloop, and others. appeared to be wounded. Regardless of this, a number of the untiverrashed into the water after the boat, charging with their spears, one of which wounded the caprain, while, from distant assallants. arrows were dying so fost and thick as towound every man in the boat (the more excepted). Notwithstanding this dismaying chatacle to their recreat, the party providentially effected it. As all were enenged in getting the boat as fast as paseible from the shore, but few abots were fired; the horrist yells of some hundreds. of these savages when they commenced homilities were most appulling. There were now only three men able to hautle an our, fortunately they were not followed by camera, or they must all have been immolated, an ciminished was their power of resistance. To arrange their connerention they heard a one from the ship, which was hid from their eight by a point or land. They at first concluded the had VOL. IX.

on aground, or had been overtaken by some other great disaster. However, on doubling the point, they were relieved from these apprehensions by sering the ship some distance from the land, but at the same time observed a number of caones paddling very fast from her towards the shore. As soon as the captain, with his wounded companions, got alongside, and could be taken into the ship, they were informed, that shortly after they had left her to go on shore, a number of canoes approached her from the island. Portions of the crews published there, after some perspusion, came alongside, and subsequently on board, to the pumber of 18 or 20 individuals; so apprehensions were entertained respecting their lutention, until a goat was seized by a native and thrown overboard, when presently, as if a concerted signal had been given, they brean throwing overboard every thing they found loose about the decks, which the others, in the cannes, as readily picked up. As the surgeon told the tale, the few Europeans on board were quite taken aback, for having seen the natives come alongshite unarmed, they relied that their intentions were friendly, while they had no other disposition themselves than to cultivate an amicable correspondence in the absence of the captain. But now, in the midst of this return for courtray, forbearance on our parts was out of the question; commencing reluctant war, the teamen themped the trespassers wish

broomsticks and any thing they could get hold of, but nothing proved to effectual as the cook's scalding water, which he dealt out on their naked aking with such good effect, as made them jump directly overboard. They appeared quite at home in the water, and soon reached their boats; they were most auxious after the stock; the few fowls and ducks within the coops had stood a poor chance, if the plunderers had known how to get them out readily. The surgeon observed that the most formidable quadruped which the savages had encountered on board, was a large Tomcat, which was titting quietly as usual near the main hatch; when Tom found himself seized by one of the natives in such a rough manner, he applied his weapone of defence so well, that the blood sarcamed from the arms of his assailer, who quitted his hold, glast to let his in-tended prize escape. Those in the ship then fired a gum, as well to intimidate the natives in the canoes, as to give a signal to the captain on shore. It was thought that the arrows were poisoned, as the three poor fellows who died nuffered great agonles. The foregoing is founded on the reports of Capt. Nichall and his surgeon of this dispressing offair,

The Walker was thus rendered short of hands; two of ours volunteered to join her erew which they were permitted to do, as we had more men on board than

our complement.

(To be continued.)

VARIETIES.

Indian Cure for the Ear-ache.—Take a piece of the lean of mutton, about the time of a large waltur, put it into the fire and burn it for some time till it becomes reduced almost to a ciuder; then put it into a piece of clean ray and squeeze it until some moisture is expressed, which must be dropped into the ear as hot as the patient can bear it. This has been tried in a family at Madras, in more than one instance, and gave homestiate relief, after kudanum and other medicines had been ineffectually applied.

Amount of the Russian Army.—The following has been published as an official statement of the military forces of the Russian empire. Their distribution is not given; but when the great surface of territory is considered, the measureless line of frontier to be guarded, the interior forcesses to be garrisoned, the isolated capitals where provincial governors must

be supported by an armed retione, the total ought not to excite alarm in the territorial neighbours of this gigantic power, who are ablu to keep a commensurate army for local service, in proportion to the contiguous frontier.

Abstract from a return of the Russian arong, stating its amount during the year 1819.—One hundred and eighty-nine regiments of infantry of the line, 613,722 men; 76 regiments of caratry, 121,141; 30 battallons of artillery, each of five companies, and 60 pieces of canson, 47,088; corps of irregular infantry, 27,632; 210 regiments of irregular catalry, 195,534; troops forming a cordon on the froquiers 77,000; in sil, 476 regiments, consisting of 389,117 men. To these are to be added the guards, consisting of 28 battallons, 61 squadrons; two brigades of artiflery and two supernumerary battalions, consisting together of 48,883 men, which unkes the grand total of the whole army 1,038,000 men.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, PUBLIC DISPUTATION.

dag. 19 .- This day being appointed by his Excellency the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, for the Public Disputations in the Oriental languages, the president and members of the College Council, the officers, professors and students of the College, met at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government House, where the hon, the Chief Justice, the rt.hon, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the hon, G. Dowdeswell, the hon, James Stuart, and the hon. John Adam, members of the supreme council, and the hon. Sir Francis. Macanghten, judge of the supreme court, with Maj.gen. Wood, and many of the civil and military officers at the presi-dency, and others of the principal European lubabitants of Calcutta, as well as some respectable natives, were also assembled. The Marchimess of Hastings, Lady Macnaghten, Lady D'Oyly, Mrs. Middicton, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Udny, and several other ladies of the settlement, likewise honored the meeting with their presence.

Soon after ten o'clock the most noble the Visitor entered the room; and when he had taken his near, the disputations commenced in the following order.

PERSIAN.

"An eminent superiority of the literary compositions of the western autenta, over those of Asiatic writers,
will be found in the purity and elegance
of the former, when contrasted with
the glare of figurative exaggeration of

" the latter."

Respondent,.....Mr. C. Lindsny.
1st Opponent,....Mr. B. H. Hodgson.
2d Opponent,....Mr. W. Page.
Moderator,.....Leut. D. Bryce.
HINDOSTAKEE.

"A translation of the popular works of Europe into the collectual languages of Hindoestan would tend to expand the minds of the natives, and facilitate the extension of civilization and sci-

" ence."

Bespondent,....Mr. W. Page,
1st Opponent,....Mr. E. Bury.

2d Opponent, ..., Mr. J. C. Brown. Moderator, ..., Maj. J. W. Taylor.

BENGALEE.

"The Bengulee harguage merits assiduous cultivation, out only from its utility in business, but from its couclesuess of expression and elegance of

" style, which renders it highly applica-" ble to literary composition."

Respondent, Mr. W. R. Clarke, 1st Opponent, Mr. B. H. Hodgson, 2d Opponent, Mr. J. Hanter, Moderator, Liev. Dr. W. Carey,

SUNSKATT.

"The Sunskrit language, though at "present shut up in the libraries of the "Brahmins, and appropriated solely to "the records of religion and literature,

" was probably once current over most of

" the Oriental world."

Respondent,..... Mr. A. Grote, 1st, Opponent, ... Mr. W. R. Clarke, Moderator, Rev. Dr. W. Carey.

When the disputations where concluded, the President of the College Council presented to the most noble the Visitor the several students of the college which were entitled to receive degrees of honor, medals of merit, or other honorary rewards, adjudged to them at the public examination held in June, and read the certificates granted by the council of the college to each student about to leave the college.

The Visitor presented to each student entitled to receive a degree of honor the usual diploma, inscribed on relition, and at the same time expressed satisfaction at conferring it.

The prizes and medals awarded to the successful students were also distributed to them respectively, after which the Vision delivered the following discourse.

"Gentlemen of the College of Fort William:—It is with gratification, though not altogether unqualified, that I user you on the present occasion. The deductions from my satisfaction are not indeed weighty, still they are such as I feel bound to express.

"The returns of the late examination do not exhibit the extraordinary display of acquirements which has done-honor to the college of Fort William at many

of our former anniversaries.

The honorary rewards distributed on the present occasion are fewer in number than those of even the last year, which I was forced to complain of us inferior to any preceding year in its product of emi-

ment learning.

"I turn from this unsatisfactory view of the result of the examination, to remark, on the other hand, with great plantaure, that of twenty-six civil students who have been examined, no less than eighteen have been found qualified to discharge the duties of the public service, by a competent profedency in two of the languages taught in the college.

Takes Clarke, one student, Mr. Wm. Raikes Clarke, has qualified himself in less than five months; three, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Hodgson, and Mr. Simson, in nine; and two, Mr. Page and Mr. Bar-

low, in ten. 2 L 2

" In this view of the subject, the aggregate proportion of qualification for the pu lic service yielded by the college this y ne and inferior only to the produce of 1816, which in this respect appears to here be a singularly distinguished beyond other years.

" I am happy to have it in my power to remark, that the attendance of the students at the lectures has been more regular during the past term than it had been during many former terrus, and to this amendment must, in great measure, be attributed a success in the present year extensive, if not sto kingly brilliant.

* I have also much gratification in noticing those instances of individual unrit which the reports of the college have

brought under my inspection.

" Among the students reported qualified for the public service, Mr. Hodgson, by his peneral proficiency, stands first. After having been attached to the Institution for the short period of aine months, he has no tained a degree of hopor for high profe cocy in the Bengalee, and a medal of mealt for rapid and considerable progrees in Perslau. He holds the rank of and scholar in Persian, and second in le ec. It does not take from Mr. Hodesup's merit to observe, that on his almusion into the college his acquirements la Bengalee and Persian were alrely considerable.

" Mr. Page is the second student in the order of general proficiency. Two medals of merit have been awarded to him for dil gent application and rapid progress in the Persian and Hindbostance innruaces, in the latter of which he stands first, and he the former on a level with Mr. Hodeson. His knowledge of these la man appears to have been acquired al not entirely at the cullege of Fort William since August last, at which pe-

red be entered the institution.

" Mr. Lindsay is rapked the third in the list of general proficiency, and stands at the head of the Persian class. He was almitted into the college solsequently to Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Page, and after lari g been attached to it little more than two months, obtained a medal of nerit for progress in the Persian lan-guage. To the honor of Halleybury college be it mentioned, that when Mc, Lindsay Joi rit the college of Fort Willlam, he was superior to any Persian scholar in the latter. It is doubly praisewarthy in Mr. Lindsay that he brought so much knowledge with him, and that he has been able to keep his place with comthe of more than common talent. He la al abtained a redal of merit for rarit per real in the His locatance lanr . in which we is the fourth scholar.

" Mr. Cark, who hads the fourth plants the general lest, stands first of the students of Bengalee, and has attained a degree of honour in that language. He has also acquired considerable proficiency lu Sumkrit, and is the second scholar lu that tongue. Mr. Clarke's progress in the short period, little more than four months, during which he has been attached to the college of Fort William, has been rapid and honorable, and it is alike creditable to him and to the aister lastlstuntion of Halleybury, that he brought with him from England a considerable portion of his knowledge of the Bengalce language.

" Mr. Simson, the fifth on the general list, has distinguished himself by raphi and considerable progress in Persian and Hindoustance, and has obtained medala

of merit in both languages.

" Mr. Grote, who was admitted only In January last, and is not yet reported qualified for the public service, has gained great credit by distinguished progress in Bengalee, In which language he-has ohtalued a medal of merit, and by great profelency in Sunskrit, in which he is the first scholar.

" Two medals of merit have been assigned to Mr. Thus. Temple Blackburn, for superior specimens of penmanship in Persian and Nugree characters, and a medal of merit to Mr. Garrett, and one to Lieut. Fulcher, the only military student at the college, for a similar distinction In penmanship in the Persian character.

"I am sorry to find It Incumbent on me to mentlon, that two students, Mr. Malony and Mr. Staniforth, have this year suffered the illegrace of removal from ollege; and that Mr. Walter Blackburn and Mr. Hen. Smith are reported as having exposed themselves to a similar pe-

maity.

"There is another student whose couduct has not been creditable, but whom I forbear indicating more distinctly, in the hope that his future amendment may Jus-

tify tids mark of leulty.
The only degrees of honor conferred this year are two; both for proficiency in the Benealee language. The number last year was four, all in the Bengalee language; so that in two successive years no degree of honor has been conferred either in Persian or Hindonstance, or in any other language than Bengalec.

" I am at a loss to account for this undue preference to the provincial language of Bengal, at the sacrifice of those more extensively useful languages, the Persian

and Hirdocatance.

" I am apprehensive that the name of the language must mish ad the students at the preparatory college of Haileybury destined for the Bengal presidency, under an erroncous supposition, that because they are nominated to Bengal the language of that province is the one which

they should take the greatest palms to ac-

quire.

"A short experience in this country, neutlemen, will shew you that they have done wrong who have neglected the study of the Persian and Hindonstance languages, in order to devote their principal attention to the Bengalee,

"I trust that you will not misunderstand me, nor suppose that I undervalue a knowledge of the Bengalee language.

44 To those who serve in the province of Bengai it is Indispensable as a qualification, but Persian and Hindonstance are not less necessary even in Bengal.

"Such, therefore, as wish to obtain employment in Bengal, but without relinquishing the honourable eminence of healing qualified for employment in every partiagenerally of the territories under this presidency, should endeavour to obtain a competent knowledge of Persian, His-

doostance, and Bengalee.

"They, again, who wish preferably to be employed in the provinces beyond Bengal Proper, should understand, that, if they confine themselves to the study of two languages, the Persian and Hindoostance are those which they will find most generally useful, the Hindoostance for colloquial purposes, the Persian for correspondence and business conducted in writing.

" While on this subject, I must say a word respecting the study of the Arabic and Sunskrit languages. These hold the highest rank in erudition; and those students who propose to profit by this institution, in order to obtain great acquirementa in Oriental literature, or with a view to arrive at a more radical knowledge of Persian, Hludoostance, and Bengalee, and the other languages of India, will do well to apply themselves to Arabic and Sanskell. Those, on the other hand, whose object is to qualify themselves as speedily as possible for the ordinary duties of the public service, and to quit the college as soon as they be reported quallfiest, will accomplish their object in the best manner by directing their principal attention to Persian, Hinduostance, and Bengalee, reserving the venerable but less immediately needed languages of Arabic and Sunskilt for future study.

rewards of this year, so many have been adjudged for the art of penmanship, to gentlemen who do not appear in other respects to have obtained any distinguished entinence in the knowledge of the languages. The art of reading writing, when combined with a knowledge of the languages, is invaluable; and even in these days, when a knowledge of the languages is extensively diffused, will confer marked distinction on its possessor; will always prove of the greatest advantage and com-

fort to himself, and may be productive, in particular emergencies, or in trial bracks to the state. But I would wish you, or tremen of the college of fort William, to remember, that mere penman he, that is the drawing or painting of elegant letters, without an adequate knowledge of the language, is not alone a worstly object of attainment; and that when he normly rewards were instituted tor this art, it was with a view to encourage, not the mere dextrity of the pen, but an accurate knowledge of the language for useful purposes, which cannot be said to be attained without the talent of ready writing be connected with that of compassing.

"I cannot conclude this review of the proceedings of the post year without offering to the gentlemen of the college, cannot, and the officers of the college, my warmest thanks for their realous and

homerable exertime.

"I much fear that we are about to lose the services of Dr. Lunnden, the distinguished professor in the Arabo and Persian languages, and one of the chief or naments and supports of the college from its foundation. He has quitted more twen absence, and probably will not resume the professor's chair, lets be ith being much impaired by his valuable let is in the institution; but, in the hope of his possible return, I will not now intripate the period of his final departure.

"In the course of this year a value donation of books on Scandinarian intrature has been received limit the collect library from the aniversity of C pt this experient for a collection of the alworks, presented by this government in the name of the homeable Company. The managers of the Danish university, and the commissioners for its library, have expressed themselves in the writtens of acknowledgment for the present we sent them, and have signified a strong desire to promote an intercourse between the two institutions, for which there is a corresponding inclination on our part.

" I am most happy to have it la my power to animunce that a Sunskrif and English Dictionary by that il thrui hed scholar Mr. Wilson, is romphited, and will be from the press in the course of a few weeks. This work, which is the translation of an extensive compulation prepared by learned natives for the me of the college, comp when a the whole budy of words to be found in the original detionaries yet extant, to which particular reference is in the number of the term extracted from them. It was tains the tal. cals of the Sunscrit language, with are uniformly usuitt if in the original works, as being the entject of rue collec-tions, and it comes als may of er additions that we law out prove highly

n cful to the Sunskrit student, by whom it want of such elementary aid has long been sen liby felt. The appearance of it is dictionary forms an Important event in the cultivation of a very ancient and interesting language, and solds another national claim to the thanks of the lineary world, to whom the successful inhours of the Company's servants in India is re made that language accessible and known. To Mr. Wilson we are under the greatest obtaintous for giving to us so important and valuable a work.

"Mr. Sutherland, of the civil service, a grathemon distinguished in the annals of our college, is about to publish English translations from the original Sanskrit of the Dattaka Meemanaa and the Duttaka Chandrika, two estimated treatises on the flindso law of adoption; to which the translator has added numerous notes, illustrative and explanatory, and a brief synopsis of the law. Mr. Sutherland has pursued the study of Sanskrit since he quitted the institution, and Is an example, gentlemen, worthy of iniliation.

"Capt. Roebuck is a lifting to our stock of Humbostance knowledge, by preparing our publication a third chiling of his English and Hindoostonee Naval Dictionary and Gramour, greatly sugmented and im rused since its first appearance in 1911, expecially by the addition of a Hindoostone

stauce and English dictionary.

" In address lug to you, gentlemen, who are about to enter the public service, a few winds of advice and exhortation, I indalar a feeling which might not mishecome paternal interest. I hosk to your carrer with earnest solicitude, though a the mifortable angary. The first situations you will occupy will be of a subordinate character; but the lowest offices in the service to which you belong are of import over, and are attended by dutles of er uslderable responsibility. It may, however, fall to the lot of any of you to be employed at an early period in stations of el vated description. In no other part of the world du duties of such high trust dea large population looking up to you for ju tee and protection. You will have the rights and interests of your government, and the prosperity and happiness of its subjects, committed to your charge. With anch duties before you, you will readily guares is not the only qualification required of you. You will have to exercise temper, judgment, and perfect impartality, together with zeal and devotion to public business. You are called on to love and cherish the people under you,to enter late their feelings, pay attention to the resolution, and view with gruto charity the. prejunices and weak-ALEPHON,

"The eyes of government will be upon your yet I depend on your apontaneous honorable impulses, much more than on any effect of our superintendence.

"Every well-undered mind must be conscious, that where Providence has bestowed sway it has attached deep and separable conditions to the book. The separable conditions to the boon. sacred duty of promoting the welfare of those over whom rule is exercised will be acknowledged by all; but there may be peculiarity of circumstances which will give that duty a more than ordinary claim. Such circumstances do distinguish our position in this country. Our domination is altogether unprecedented in its nature. History records nothing parallel to it. Britain holds here an immense empire, not by national force, but by the confidence which the anot energetic and intelligent portion of the patire population reposes in us. We have arrained this height of power, not through plan, not through forecast, but from the result of various unprovoked and unexpected contests; the Issue of every one of which was rendered favorable to us, by the fidelity of natives In our employ, and the advantageous prepossession which the inhabitants in general entertained respecting us. While we bless the bounty of Heaven for these mecesses, our gratitude ought to be sincere towards a people whose reliance on our justice made them, in spite of habitual prejudices, connect their own comfort with the advancement of our dominion. Superadded to the generally recognised demands of attention to the happiness of the governed, we have the special hond of justifying that opinion which so decisively facilitated the extension and stability of our interests; and since the extraordi-nary elevation of this fabric of power must attract the wondering gaze of the world, we have to remember that we are thence only the more under observation as to the tone in which we not for our country. It is not the character of as perty Individuals that is at stake; It is Ilrimin that stands responsible to mankind for the mode in which this upexampled preponderance shall be used: and we have the proud, but awful sensation. that our country's renown is so far commilited to us. There is no one of you, young neu, who will not have, even at your outset, an active part in the discharge of this vast obligation. Fashion your spirits to the situation. You ought to go forth with parental dispositions towards the natives. Contemplate the superfority of your own acquirements as only prescribing the allowances which should be made for those destitute of si-milar advantages. You will have to deal with a community unhappily demoralized and debased in a considerable degree. If you will reflect that this is the comequenes of their having been degraded by victous and tyraunical governments, it will strike you that the remedy is to habituate them to a different influence. You will be sonsible that jutience, kludness of manner, and lendy of procedure, will operate towards reclaiming them still protectors, the consolers, the cheerers of those around you. There has been a Cleveland; imitate him.

"Of you, gentlemen, who have done your utmost in the college to qualify your-selves for the public service, it may be fairly presumed, that the applause of your own conscience has already taught you the happiness arising from a faithful discharge of duty, and that there is no danger of any deviation from the merisorious path you have hitherto pursued—Proceed and prosper. An approving government will not overhook your tolls, or neglect to reward your services; and I trust that success will crown your endeavours, and that your manes will be enrolled in the nomber of those who do hanor to the service

to which they belong. " Each of you will have more or less the means of promoting the measure most important towards the general improvement of the natives; I mean, the dis-semination of instruction among them by the establishment and vocustragement of schools. I therefore recommend this object carnestly to your active attention. Cantion must be used, in the prosecution of it, not to revolt the prejudices of the marives by continueralal organicuta against their notions. Justil the universat principles of morality, open the minds of the rising generation, enable them to exert their reason, and obnoxious customs will silently die away before the light diffused, By this slmple produce you will avoid exciting any jealousies which would obstruct your beneficent purpose. It is a high satisfaction to me to inform you that the persons whom I sent[in establish schools in Rajpootana have met the most cordial countenance. When they had explained to the principal men the anture and extent of their object, chowing that it did not, in any degree, interfere with the habits and persuasions of the people, the project was received with ferror; and it was professed that there was no other mode in which the British coverament could have so strongly testified its anxiety for the welfare of those liberated countries.

"Those goutlemen who must be senable that they have neglected to avail themselves of the salvatages of the college, may yet indulge in the consolution that the door is open for improvement. Let them make amends for past idlesers by application to the duties of their respective offices. It is in their power to retrieve the past, and still to distinguish themselves as as to gain honor as public servants.

" You, gentlemen, who remain attached to the college, have before you, at no distant period I hope, the same prospects that I have been poluting out to your companions now quitting us, and you cannot think ten much of the importance of the duties which await you in the emplay of the state. In the mean time, your principal attention should be devoted to the means now in your reach of qualifying yourselves by an adequate knowledge of the languages. The character of the college is at present confided to your bands; and I trust that you are determined to make the enging year brilliant and distinguished in our anuals, as well as honorable to yourselves."

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION.
Holden to Jone, 1219.

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DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Is order to preserve the uniformity of the Debates, that, on the Erection of a Statue to WARREN HASTINGS, which was given, out of its order, at pages 198 et asy of the last number, and in mere steletor, is subjudged at large, usque ab

Fact-India Harre, Jan. 12, 1220. A control court of proprietors of East Ind a stock was this day held by adjournment, it be Company's house in Leadure hard street, for the purpose of considering a proposition for the errection of a most of the late Right Hun. Warren Harton.

To a littles of the court having been

The Cha eman Campbell Marpirthacks, Eq.) statel, that the grant of 75,000 s carupees to Mr. James Wakinson had trained it approbation of the board of count is more for managing the blairs of fade.

The C from n.—I have now to acquaint the court that it is met by adjournment, it is been been for executing a state to the memory of the late R let Han. Warren Hastings in this room, a really in a real drop of the court of diece of Harting July har, which shall it is

Mr. H before the regular hand of the day was brought forward, to a second of the last of t

to know whether such an opinion had been taken; and, if so, what that opinion was?

The Chairman said, he was not aware of the circumstance alluded to by the bon, proprietor. He knew of no promise made by any gentlemen behind the bar, to call for the opinion of counsel. The understanding was, that, if the court of proprietors desired the opinion of counsel, they might call for it, and that call would at once be compiled with.

Mr. Hume, "Then I am to understand that the court of directors will not take any opinion on the subject?

The Chairman.—The court of directors have no doubt about it. If the hon, proporter entertain a doubt, his remedy will be to call for a lessit opinion through the medium of the court of proprietors.

Here the conversation terminated.

The clerk then read the following re-

" At a court of directors, held on Wednesday, the 7th of July, 1819:

"It was resulved, that as the last testimony of approbation of the lone, realons, and successful services of the late Right Hon. Warren Hastings, in maintaining, without diminution, the British possessions in India, against the combined efforts of Hindeo, Mahometer, and Mahcatia encudes, it be recommend to the court of proprietors to place the statue of that distinguished Individual amongst those of the statemen and heroes who have contributed in their several stations to the security of the British territories in India!"

The Chairman then tose, and introduced the a bject to the court. He said, before be put the question, he

felt bluself desirous of offering a few words on so interesting a subject. The fame and character of a most eminent and faithful servant of the East-India Company were now before the court; he had no hestration he confiding them to the justice of the proprietors. Of this he was quite certain, that it would not be necessary for him to enter into any extended detail on the merits of Mr. Hustings' exemplary conduct lu those high and arduous situations he was selected to fill. The extreme notoriety of his great reputation and invaluable services relleved him from that duty. His actions are recorded among the aignal expluits of the most eminent men; they are well known to the British, they are well known to the Indian public; and to none are they better known than to the proprictors of East-India stock, who are perfiretly capable of appreciating merits at once so variable and so estimable .- (Hear, Acur !) The proprietors had always treated Mr. Hastings with respect, affection, and confidence, and he (the Chairman) was assured that they would not, at this time, deviate from that strong current of opinion which had at all other times run in favour of this exalted individual .-

(Beur, hear !)

Having stated this, he should have been imfused to have left the question on this ground to the good and generous feelings of the court; but be was unwilling to pass over, without some notice, the great length of Mr. Hastings services. About serenty years ago he entered as a servant of the Company, and travelled, with the greatest exertion and high principled honour, through the whole circle of duties; from the lowest civil appointment to the very highest and most distinguished .-(Hear, hear!) Through the whole of the period he conducted all his transactions on the soundest and weest policy, seizing all the changes and occurrences around bint, and rendering them subservient to the best interests of the Company, until, by the dint and influence of merit alone, he use to the exalted altuation of Go-vernor-general of Bengal. India was at that time in different circumstances, very different Indeed from those in which the is now placed, and more particularly so towards the latter part of his administration. Europe was itself placed in very different chrimmtancer. During the long period of his minimistration, he had not only to contend with the native enemies of the British power in India, but he had likewise to combat with European enemiles, who had established a footing in India, and were in actual possession of frontier stations. In addition to which, large frets were apposed to fleets of greater force and number that were fitted out by hustile powers. In many instances the Asialic Journ - No. 51.

strength and skill of the naval coultauta were so equally poised, that the triuniph on either side was doubtful, and even where the British claimed a victory, the results were indecisive, and by mo means effectually checked the progress of

the enemy.

All these circumstances combined, teml. ed to render the situation of the governorgeneral a post of the greatest difficulty; but the hosts who opposed, and the dangers which threatened the Company's possessious on every side, dld not dismay bin; they merely served to draw forth the resources of his mud, to call talents into action which have become the theme of general admiration, and will be recorded in the just ami faithful pages of history. The difficulties he subdued, the virtues he displayed, and the pomessions he secured, can never be forgotten by the Company, and must render his memory ever dear to the recollection of the court. (Hear, hear !)

After Mr. Hastings had established the empire of the Company; after he had performed the most bestimable services, by his enterprise and his genius; after he had enjoyed a full and uninterrupted confidence for a long series of years, how was he treated on his return to this coontry? What mark of honour ilid he receive? How were his great achievements rewarded? He was not even allowed to repose in dignified and numoticed retirement; he was dragged forward to contend with public accusations; he was rewarded with twenty-two articles of impeachment on high crimes and misslemea-

Hours.

It was not his (the Chairman's) with or Intention to enter into any examinathou of the conduct of parliament, on that occasion; he ment not to impure its wisdom in instituting the proceedings which distressed and harassed the feelings of that great man; they were at an end; the feelings which excited them and that great man himself were now so more; but this he thought himself allo ved to say, that those proceeding were contrary to the practice and pirit of the laws of this happy nation. Of this he was quite satisfied, that the sometal of Mr. Hastings, on that extraordi ary occasinu, was the acquittal of the Fan-India Company .- (Hear, hear!) Of this he was equally well satisfied, that the condemnation of Mr. Hastin ., on a y one point, would have been can identif as the condemnation of the Last-luda

Company.—(Hear, Actr I)
There was still one circumtion to wards which he would to riw the utention of the projector; it is it be all their recollers on, that the last nonthe Fat-link to a property beautiful the British and a name by and the

VOL. IX. 2 M

fore the face of the British nation and called for a renewal of their churter, the court of directors thought it was their duty to bring forward the most eminent and intelligent men, connected with their service, to give evidence before the great national councils, to afford information to the nation at large, lu what state the affairs of India stood, at that moment, whether moral, political, or commercial; and this was done not from any marrow views of partial policy, but from considerations of paramount importance. Among those who were examined upon that occasion, was that distinguished character Warren Hastings!-(Hear, hear!)

He appeared before the bar of the House of Commons, and at an advanced period of life gave an evidence so able, so persplections, so lucid and so conclusive, that, as he ratired, the general impulse and feeling of the House, excited by the talents he had displayed, were manifestral by loud and repeated cheers.—(Hear,

hear !)

Here he should rest the case; he had no doubt but that the proposition of the court of directors for erecting a statue of Warren Hastings would that day necessite ardent support of the proprietors. Indeed it was his most sincere wish, for the honour of the East-Inola Company and the credit of the general court, that the proposition would meet with an onanimous tote—(Hear, hear!)

He was sure, if he could call up the departed to his aid; if he could command the presence of those heroes and statesmen, whose statues adorned the court, they would give their strengers support to a proposition, which had for its object the conferring an appropriate and well merited honour on the memory of a faithful and long tried servant.—(Hear,

hour /)

The hon. Chairman concluded by morine, that this court do agree with the re-

solution.

The Deputy Chairman (G. A. Robinson, E.q.,) said, in cl-lng to second the motion, he should think it quite unneceseary to add any thing to the address the proprietors had just heard, at the present moment. He however felt himseif dispred to offer some few observations to the court, arising out of this particular circumstance, that part of his life was spent in India at a period when the government was placed in the hands of that able and Intelligent man, Warren Hastines .- Hear, hear !; He had enterrained a firm real oce that the proposition them before the court would have received the unan mo a cut of to propeletors. He had reman, however, muce be came into the ort, to all c, that something in to the end and two is anded to be posed on this occurrent. Under

these circumstances be would take the liberty of reserving himself for some future stage of the debair, when he would make such observations on any objections that might be neged against the proposition, as they seemed to demand.—(Hear, hear!) He wished it, however, to be most clearly understood, that he never seconded a motion in that court, in the propriety of which his mind and disposition more entirely coincided.—[Hear, hear!]

Mr. S. Diron rose and said, he hoped, as they had before them the best grounds for bearing testlineny to the various merits of Mr. Hasilugs, that the motion would be carried unanimously. At the same time, he trusted that he should not be boked upon as a 45 word-catcher, he called for the unission or the extension of one word contained in the resolution. He meant the word " last," which occur-red at the commencement. If the ex-Juression "last testimony" were suffered to remain, it might be mintakenly supposed that many testimonles of approbathus had been voted by that court to Mr. Hastings. He well remembered the prosecution against that confleman; indeed, he might use a harsher term with propriety, and denominate it a persecution. It took place at that period of his life which was the more valuable to him, hecause, after a long and eventful career, he wished to spend the remainder of his days peaceably in his native country; but that hope was defeated, and for several years lils mind was filled with trouble and anxiety. His fortune suffered greatly in the contest, but the Company behaved to him with puble liberality. They voted him a large sum of money and a handsome pension .- (lear, hear! -He (Mr. D.) was desirous either that the word " last" should be left out, or that it should be extended, by adding the syllable " ing" to it, and making it a " leating testimony of approbation."

Mr. Hume said he rose, before they proceeded with the debate, to enter his protest against the course they were pursuing, because they had not complied with the letter and spirit of an important bylaw, The court of directors had not, in conformity with that by-law, laid before the proprietors the ground on which they rame to this resolution. It would be but n matter of justice, if they submitted to the court the various resolutions respecting the conduct of Mr. Hastings, that had been passed, both by the court of directors and the court of proprietors. would renture to say, if this had been done, that the words of the present resolation would have been found improper. His conduct, it would appear, did not meet with the unanimous a probation of the court of directors. On the contrary, the

resolutions would show that it was condemand in many instances by the court of directors, while the proprietors had, an different occusions, applanded it in the highest degree. He did not instead to offer may modern on the subject, but he would enter his protest sgainst a proceeding which was contrary to the hy-law.

the which was contrary to the hy-law. The Chairman stated, that as the hon-proprietor did not subusit any motion, it was perfectly unnecessary for him to offer any observations to the court on what had falled from the hon-gentleman.

Mr. R. Jackson called on the court to set with that wisdom, justice, and like-raility which had been recommended to them, and which were whelly at rapiance with burry and precipitation. In order that they might proceed with due delilaration, he would request three or four minutes to be read (extracts from their own records), which would afford considerable information to the proprietors on the subject now before them. The following documents were then read:

Resultation of a court of directors, held on the 8th of May, 1776. "The court having, according to the minutes of the 2d inst., proceeded to take into consideration the several papers their read, relative to charges against Warren Hastings, Esq. governor-general of Bengal, and Richard

Barwell, Esq.,

"Resolved, that this court baving taken into consideration the state of the Company's affairs in Hengal, are of opinion, that Warren Hasting, Esq. spoetner-general, and Richard Barwell, Esq. should be removed, and that an humble address be presented to his Majosty for that pur-

hose."

Resolution of a court of directors, held on Wednesday, the 29th of May, 1782. "The following resolution, which passed the bon, the house of commons yesterday, was laid before the court :- " Itesolved. that Warren Hastings, Esq. governor-ge-neral of Bengal, and Wiltiam Hornley, Esq. president of the council of Bombay, having, he sundry insunces, acted in a member repreguent to the bosons and policy of this nation, and thereby brought great colmuities on ladia, and recommons expenses on the East-India Company, it is the duty of the directors to pursue all legal measures to remove them from their-respective offices." The court of directors agreed to a resolution corresponding with that of the house of commons, which was afterwards oversuled by a general court.

Proceedings of a court of directors, held on the 22d of Oct. 1782. "The court, in conformity with the order of adjournment of the 17th lost, now proceeded to take into consideration the conduct of their several officers in India. A motion, of which notice had been given on the 17th lost, was agreed to; namely, "that the

orders sent out to the Campuny's officers in India to abstalu from schemes of conquest, had to goutine their views to a cystem of self-defence; also forbidding uny unnecessary interference with the puting powers, or the forming of pew connections with them, and recommending, at the same time, the preservation of peace, by a stendy adherence to existing treaties, were founded in wisdom and policy, and were perfectly consistent with the interests of the notion." A second antion was made and carried in the aftirmative, namely, " that a contrary avatem had been pursued by the Company's servants in India, in direct opposition to the orders of their superiors, by which they had got into contradictory agardations with the native powers, had plunged the Company form wars, attended with menns, turnished the national character." It was then moved, and carried in the affirmative, " that it is proper for this court to give the most decided effect to the orders sent out to India, to put an huntediate stop to a system of policy so enhances In its consequences to the Company and the public." It was finally resolved, " that a steady perseverance to that line of conduct so strongly recommended by the court of directors, cannot be expected from those servants who appeared deairons to embark in schemes of conquest; and, therefore, it is expedient to remove Warren Hastings, Esq. from the office of governor-general of Bengal."

Minutes of a general court of proprietors, held on Wednesday the 25th of May 1814. The following resolution of the court of directors, which was hid before this court on the 4th last, being read, viz.

" At a court of directors, held on Wednesday, the 6th of April, 1814 :-Resolved muentmonedy, that this court, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case of Warren Hastings, Esq., formerly Covernor-general, and the important services rendered by him to the Company, is of opinion, that the annuity granted the said Warren Hastings, for the term of 28 years and a half, from the 21th of June 1785, of 4000%, which expired on the 25th of December 1813, be continued to him from that period during the term of his natural lite, to issue out of the territorial revenues of India, and he payable in England,"

Also " a letter from A. E. Impay and E. Baber, Rapes, stating their luterion of proposing to the general court this day, a resolution granting an anarolty of 50007, to Warren Hastings, Esq. to commerce from the 25th December 1813, and to continue during the arm of his gatant life; also granting his the arm of 19,0001, being the difference for 19 years between the annuity of 50007, originally varied to

3 M 3

him by the court of proprietors he the year 1795, and that of 4,000L consented to by the commissioners for the affairs of

Ind a lu 1796.

"It was moved, that this Court approve and confirm the above resolution of the Court of Directors. It was thereupon proposed to amend the above motion, by leaving out all the words after the word " that," for the purpose of introducing

the following words, viz.

" lu consideration of the important services of the Hight Hon. Warren Hast-Ings, formerly Governor-General of Bengal, on annuity of 5,000% shall be granted to the said Warren Hastings, to commence on the 25th day of December 1813, and to continue during the term of his natural life; and that the further sum of 12,0001, be granted to the said Warren Hustlings, being the difference for 19 years, between the annuity of 5,000%. originally voted to lain by the court of propeletors in 1795, and that of 4,000%. consented to by the commissioners for the affairs of India, in 1796; the said annuity and grant to Issue out of the territarlal revenues of India, and to be payable in England.

"That a marble statue of the said Warren Hastings be crected in this court, as a perpetual memorial of his great services to the East-India Company, and of

their gratitude."

And it being moved, "That the origianl words stand part of the question,"
the same passed in the affirmative. The main question for continuing the penston of 4,000t, per annum was then put, and agreed to manimonsiy.

These documents having been gone

through,

Mr. Jackson proceeded. The hon. direty had, he observed, anticipated cormedy, when he stated that he understood an amendment would be offered, firm some part of the court, to the preant untline. He (Mr. Jackson) was the and v dual who meant to propose that credit would be given to blin when he stated, that during the whole perind of his public life, he never felt himself lu n sit tion which was productive of so med personal pain. He would rather have avoided the question altegether, if, due so. Indeed, he had balanced with huneif whether he should stay away from the court entirely, or, if he did attod, whether he would abstain from title on the stilling list, feeling that it he ted be it would be a contradiction, in a large of, to the uniform tewill a treat the proprie-And, be thereine there's it hecessary mi en e in 1 - thais Prucoldens bed desped in the last time;

but while Providence vouchsafed to grant lilin the power, he would state his sentiments in that court, bonestly, impartially, and to the best of his judgment. He should be aslumed to offer to the proprietors a crude judgment, or to lay before them any proposition that was not founded on grave and serious consideration. He had endeavoured to come the a just conclusion, as far as a painful and laborious investigation could accomplish it, If he might be allowed to make an observation personal to himself, it was this, that, from the moment it was determined tu hold this great and solemn luquest on, the ashes of the dead, he had devoted many linure during the night (for only in the night could be find time for such purposes) to renew his early reading, by looking is to the whole of the administration of Mr. Hastings; - by travelling through the labours and the resolutions of the House of Commons, and by doing that, which was equally important to their proceedings on this day, examining anxionsly their own acts and proceedings on former occasions, respecting Mr. Hasta ings, before he could bring himself to that conclusion which he had ultimately done. And, though he trusted he should assign such reasons for not agreeing with the precise motion before the court, as must be satisfactory to every unbiassed auditor, still he would not leave it in any man's power to say, that he was Insensible to the exalted aprils of Mr. Hastings on many points. For reasons, however, which he strongly felt, this did not appear to him to be the way In which a respect for those merits ought to be shewn. Indeed he thought, and had stated that sentiment to his friends, that the whole proceeding was conducted with too little ceremony for the merits of the eminent person to whom it related. He had suther expected, that an cularged view of Mr. Hastings' administration would have fallen from lips as eloquent us those of his learned friend (Mr. Impey), with the warmth of whose feelings, on this and other subjects, he was well acquainted. For though, in a review of that administration, much light would be found, it was, on the other hand, distinguished by a great many shadows. He did not mean to say, that on an ordinary question of pecuniary compensation—on a q e-tion at all approachlug to pernoual liber dity and generositythe light should not overbalance the shade In the history of an individual's actions; but it became a very different matter, when they were about to perform one of the most solemn gets that could be entrusted to the wisdom of a great delaberative body; when they were about to pay to, the memory of an individual, an singular and so explied a mark of respect,

as that of placing his statue in the hall of their debates, which, if it meant any thing, was intended to hold out an example worthy of facination to future governors; which, if it meant my thing, was to point out the government of the man thus honoured, as displaying an exulted career of undeviating rectitude. It was declaring to the world, that he possessed great zeal and extraordinary talent, and that his real and all his talents were unlformly applied to honest and profeserorthy purposes. Considering this peculiar mode of doing homage to the memory of the departed, it was only just, when, in the language of the motion, it was conferred on heroes of authentished reputation, or on statesmen of underlasting integrity. However this great honour might have been percented by had men, in the course of wicked or revolutionary proceedings, amongst the good and virtuous it led always been considered the highest compliment that could be paid; and by them it was paid only to those who had manifested anstaken rectitude, in order that their characters might be hamled down to posterity, not merely as objects of admiration, but of example. He who consented to confer this distinction with any other view, was deeply responsible to his country, and to the great cause of morals, for his conduct. On the ground, therefore, of the justice of this measure, in breef, he would offer some observatious " to the court; and he would also submit other observations on a different ground, namely, the indiscretion of the proceed-What he took the liberty of calling indiscretion was, the adoption of a course which wore the appearance of great racitlation in their own proceedings, and of great contradiction between the conduct of those how, gentlemen who had now seats behind the bar, and that of their predecessors: he might add, indeed, that the former were utterly inconsistent with themselves. At one period they would find a resolution directly opposed to the present, and at another they were called on to agree to a resolution exactly the reverse, although the eleconstances were not at all obeyed. He conceived that inconsistency of resolutions in the court of directors, on measures of Importance, ought to be sedulonaly avoided a resolution like that now proposed ought to be starrowly scrutinized. Looking to their former proceedings, it must be considered as paying but a sorry compliment to that House of Commons, on whose good-will they continued so mainly to depend. Were they wholly without example of what might be the consequence of coming to a rote in that place, in direct contradiction to the rates of the House of Commons ? Many gentlemen who were then in court would recollect, that those very resolu-

those of recall, which had just been read, were by an assembly far more multilitidiams than that which he addressed this day, over-ruled. That act was done by men whom, he admitted, were influenced by the most generous of feetings-feelings which did them homor, for it certainly might be decemed honorable to support such a man : but It was not prodest in those individuals to give way to a title of sealous and enthusiastic feelings, and in that court to over-rule, as they had done, the court of directors and controlled totally and point blank the resolution of the House of Commons, When this court thought proper so to proceed, the displeaourse they have to his Malesty's government was expressed by no official commupication, then on their records, which informed the Company that his Stajesty's ministers did not deem it advisable to let the resolution go out to India: that they could not, enusistently with what they owed to the country, and the respect which was due to the House of Commons, suffer a resolution to go abroad which would be injurious to the public welfare, and disparaging to one branch of the legislature. This was in the year The secretary of state added, using 1780. his Majesty's name, " that in consequence of the resolution which had been come to by the general coart, he should command that all the papers relating to their proceedings should in the next resslon be brought under the emisideration of parliament," They were accordingly brought before par-Hament, and in 1784, in consequence of the conduct pursued by the general court, the proudest privilege the Company ever possessed -the proudest and grandest pririlege that was perlups ever possessed by a corporate community, namely, the haring a voice in the numination of governorgeneral of an empire, the having a right to declare who should go out to India, who should stay there, or who should be recalled, was struck out of the list of the Company's immunities. From that hour to the present it had not been competent, or legal, for the court of proprietors to contravene, or contradict, any one resolution, respecting the politics of India, agreed to by the court of directors, and confirmed by his Majesty's ministers. Whatever resolution the court of directors might chose to come to, with respect to the revenue, politics. peace, or war of India, the propeletors had not the power to alter one single tyllable of it : they might express their regret, they might approve or condema the measures of the directors by subsequent resultitions, but that high authority which they had possessed, from the commencement of their history, up to the period to which he had adversed, they had lost fue erer, in consequence of that resolution which put down the court of directors

and Insulant the House of Communa, With this example before them, he surely did ent u-k ton much when he dentanded an attritive car to his observations, while he depresented the propaion of any line of conduct that could expose the Company to sindler danger. Let it not be supposed that he was inscusible to the merits of the coninent personage then before the quart. He was an extraordinary man, and, in many server of the word, certainly a great que. When he naid " in many senses of the word," he wished to observe, that he was one of those, who inseparably conwested moral, with political excellence, as necessary to the formation of a great character, will speaking, us he wished always to be understood, of the morals of public life. They had heard of mouy men who were great he another sense of the word, For Instance, there was Alexander the Great, to whom, in the fervor of culogirin, Mr. Hastlers had been compared in the House of Lords. They had had Charles V., Louis XIV., and lastly, Bonaperty,— These were all great men, par doubt, in a military and political point of riew, and the last out the least; but he could not consent, in a free mate like ours, to consecrete, as far as it could be drue, the memory of a man, as having exhibited one unsterlating course of political recticade, and been an example for all future governors of India, who, however politically great, could not be considered great in the other dense of the word. While he was spenking of the mients of Mr. Hastings, he wished to introduce an extract from a work, la which those talents were deerrived in language so much better than be could supply, that he doubted not lint it would be heard with pleasure. The work was entitled, " An Account of Transneturns in tudin, from 1756 to 1783," the a racity of which was confirmed by ropto approvable the statements had public recomb. He read the passage chiefly to shew, that neither the writer of the week. from which he had drawn much information, nor the person who now addressed the court, could entertain one feeling persimally hearite to Mr. Hastings. Speaking of the state of things in 1771, he and, " such was the embarrasement of the Company's affairs turneds the end of 1771, when from extraordinary dishersements, both at home and abroad, the Campany was more than 2,000,0001. in debt. Mr. Cartier, then president of the council, down bitle on the Company, for which he was severely censured, and, with several members of the board, abruptly dismissed. Sir, Hastings was unidediately called from the presidency of Madras to the government of Bombay. His reputation for taleast and integrity entitled him to this di tincture, and the resider can have no objectem to be much intelligence as has

yet transpired of an individual, who for many years had been the principal actor in seemes which have deeply arrested the attention of all markind; whose character and comfact have occasioned the profound est speculations, in the general maxims of whose politics numerous factions have originated, and whose enrunes and abettors, with an endragour and ability heatly equal, have so frequently armigued and defended him. His purentage, through and to be descended from one of the education which he received at Westminster school, from the attention of an able turor (Dr. Nicholis), and chiefly bla own capacity and application, was eminently classical and polite. His facultier were manify and cultivated at the nee of eighteen, when he was appointed a writer In the Company's service at Bengal. His first object, as soon as he arrived in ladin, was to make himself master of the Persinn and Indostate languages, and he was the first Englishman who accomplished this difficult andertaking with any degree of accuracy. It facilitated his success in every subsequent pursuit, promited him the confidence of the unives, and sensibly lacreased his agerles in their certanagina, Every office to which he was advanced, every character he sustained, and every trust for which he became reaponsible, were pulformly discharged with right and exemplary fidelity : the establishment of a factory in the interior parts of the conntry was committed to his care; the project was abortive, but he acquitted himself with honour. Among all the British youth who followed the fortunes of Lord Clirc. In grasping at the sovereighty of Bengal, he was the only person qualified for supporting the dignity of resident miwister at the court of Muer Jaffier. The smallest impropriety in managing the delicate and important business of this interesting station, was never fald to his charge; nor though he enjoyed a place for years, which to some of his successors has been decined equal at least to 150,0001; annually, and at a time when Lord Clive, neenriling to his own account, realized nearly a million of money, on Mr. Hastlogs' return to Encope with his friend Vansitture, while others who had seen. pled very inferior stations, realized and brought home fortunes of from 100,0001. to 500,0001., his was said and in exceed 15,000t.! Happy had it been for blue, perhaps for the nastres of Indostan, assuredly for many of his contemporaries in England, had he never deriated from this obvious rectitude, or adopted a line of conduct more obnexious to censure or misconstruction." He (continued Mr. Jackson) believed it could not be supposed, that the person who wrose this pas-

sage could do otherwise than feel a transcondent respect towards Mr. Hastings; and in reading it, he lasped that some credit would be given to himself for liberality of sentiment. At the period stated in this extract, Mr. Hastings was called to the government of Bengal; and he was tree to declare, that his conduct in that situation was good and exemplary, up to the time which he was about to state to the court. The first point he meant to touch on was the Robilla war. Those transactions which had become the object of par-Hameutary lovestigation, and matters of distinct charge by the House of Commons, he did not linead to introduce. He would carefully avoid going into the particulars of any one of those charges, it being quite enough for his purpose and argument (in order to induce the court to act with caution and circumspection), that they agtually existed, and that great majorities of the House of Commons decided them of Importance sufficient to be nonle the sub-Jeet of high impeachment. The accord Maliratta and the Rubilla wars were not mude the objects of distinct charge before the House of Lords, for reasons which he should notice as arising from difficulties of proof created by Mr. Hastines blowelf; he should therefore proceed to give an outline of the warfare in the Robilla country. They would find, at the time of which he was speaking, that Sujah Dowink was in high authority. Unfortunately for Mr. Hastings, and for this country, Sujah Dowlah thought it would be very convetrient for him if he could seize on the Robilla consury, and place it as a barrier between his territory and that of the Mahrattas. He would presover all intermediate proceedings, and state the course which Sujah Dowlah adopted, in his great desire to possess the Robilla country, either as a barrier of defence, or as a means of gratifying at once his cupidity and revenge. It was a country which the geographers but described as the garden of India; a country possessed by some of the most virtuous, peaceable, and happy natives of the peninsula, who lad now long possessed it; a country that had given us no kind of offence, although we became, in consequence of the policy of Mr. Hastings, parties in its subjugation and destruction! The only charge made against this people was, a supposed inclimation towards the Mahratras, a cirenustance which might have arisen from that state of fear and doubt lare which a weak country, when placed between two powerful ones, is generally planged. Sujah Dowlah's determination to possess the Rohills country, was mixed up with the utmost resentangit. Nothing would suit his politics and purposes but the cutire extripation of the people! He naturally country wished for the assistance of the

East-India Company's army, menable him to effect his object. For that purpose he solicited an Interview with Mr. Hastings, and one was granted to him, which took place at Bennies. The pardentary of thuc luterview had never transpired; they had been lest from the records, and even the House of Common had failed in obtaining the correspondence on the subject. It was prior to the regulation act of 1773 being sent out, and that which Mr. Finstings did is council was nominally the net of rounell. Indeed there was an great likelihand of his receiving any opposition from Mr. Barlow. He that as it may, however, all the papers connected with this proceeding, the instructions given by Mr. Hastings respecting it, his letters to the resident at the court of that prince, and every other document, had been effectually emecuted to this day. It was the absence of those documents, so suspicionaly withheld, which accustoned the House of Commons to propose proceeding with the impeachment on this point, on evidence which must have been drawn from Mr. Hastings himself, a course evidently filegal, and contrary to the received law of exhibiter. It was at first said, that this evidence was to be found in the archives of the tadia House; but on searching there, no such evidence was to be found, the papers had not been transmitted with others in the sonal course. They were then said to be in the possession of Mr. Middleton, the resident; an order was access to, for his attendance at the bar of the house; but be, when called on to give up the papers, declared, upon his honour, that he ball already given them to Mr. Hastings at his purificular request. A resolution was then moved, " that Mr. Hastings, the accused, should be compelled to give up the papers, but It was properly overruled; and certainly from that have to the present, the papers had not made their appearance, and the purpose of the House of Commons as to the Robilta was but been thereby rendered abortire. He bad just adverted to the previous condition of the Roblineoustry, as having bern, for a long series of years, blessed with all the abundance of plenty, rendered more graneful by the swater of liberty, and the enjoyment of that repose natural to an agricultural people under the anspices of patriarchal rules. He should now, without thereadlog to particulars, plance at the other side of the pleture. Those conversant with Indian history knew that on this occasion, and he was sorry to say on some office necessions, about this period, a British army was contracted for (much in the same way as German forces were used to be processed), which marghed into the Robilla country, traversed and compressit it! Sajah Dowish, filled with a savage jay at its success, cofficient the most dreadful

cruelties up a people who had given him too just cause of offence, and who had thus been placed within his power by an army of foreigners. At length the Robillas, example and beyond endurance, raised, and marched lose the field an army of 40,000 men, under the commend of Hafez Italimul, who was celebrated as a scholar, a poet, and a warrier. That force could not, lowever, stand before the prowers of British troops. It sank brucath their superior courage and discipline; and, la the end, with its gallant and accomplished leader, was cut to pieces! The British newy, faithful to its character, remained firm in its rank, and obedient to order, when the battle was over : but far diffetent was the conduct of their sangulnary allies! It was an historical fact, proced by the Company's own records, that Sajah Dowlah, who had kept aloof from the hattle, who had not joined in the combat, no sooner perceived that the fortune of the day was in favour of our troops, than be let loose his flying hardes upon the camphished Robillas, and encouraged cruelcalualy consider, or a humane heart conceive, it was said by Mr. Pitt, that the statements on this subject were probably exapperated; but still be could not contemplate with a constant mind the extirpation of a whole people, and he completely united with those who expressed their abisorrence of the transaction. If it were not that wanton barbackies were perpetraced, why did Colonel Champion, the commander of the British force, Implore this natire chief to extend some mercy to a conquished, a fallen, a despairing pen-ple? Why did he lay the circumstances before the council of Bengal, and call on them to put an end to the horrors by which that devoted country was visited? One could not read the answer which was given to his application without being chilled! Nothing could be more cold or unfective. Col. Champion was answered, that, however proper it might be to interfair, on the score of homanity, yet, under existing political circumstances, the matter could not be taken up without riskingwhat?-the pecuntary part of the bargain, the sum of money which Sujah Dowiah had stipulated to give the Company, when the whole of the business should be completed. if gentlemen approved of such a transaction, let them consecrate it in fame; the statue would of course be erected, and he had done. But if they viewed it in its true fight, us a have, a crue!, and a mercenary proceering, they would not assetting a resolution that must hold up Mr. Hastlags to atter uges, as a character of consummare publical virtue. By what was called the Regulating Act [Lard North's: act of 1770, it was provided that an addituntal consell of three persons should

go out from hence to assist the governor general. The persons appointed were, Colonel Clavering, Mr. Monson, and Mr. Francis. They went out with unsufficed characters, and they resided there with clear hands; never had they been charged with demeaning themselves, in their high esation, otherwise than with honour and integrity. However unfortunate they might, be, in differing from Mr. Hearings in opinion, it could not be doubted that they acted from an honest belief that they were carrying into execution the will of the House of Commons and the orders of the court of directors, by whom they were enjoined to obstain as much as possible, from laterfering with other states, to avoid numeressary warfare, and to cultivate, by justice and hummity, the goodwill and friendship of the natives. No suice ever raised itself in the House of Commons [and during those heated debates their cormics were challenged so to do) imputing a mercenary or sinister motive to any one of these distinguished characters, who had now become the council of the governor general. Those gentlemen took the earliest opportunity, after their arrival in India, of protesting mainer the war with the Robillan, and they called on the Governor-general to state the unture of the private conference which he led had with Sujah Dowlah at Benaces, and also to pendace his correspondence with Mr. Muldleton the resident at that court, and of his own agent there. This information, which justice as well as duty, pay, which the routine of official hasiness should have conceded, was refused. To what did he appeal to, in order to substantiate this fact? He would quote the resolution of the court of directors themselves, of December, 1775, in which they condemned, as they ought to do, the Robilla war, and severely consured the withholding those papers, which alone could show the necessity or policy of cuwithheld, and the recorded tensure which followed was a very important circumstance. The directors, on the occasing to which be alloded, " condemned the Rohills war, as against good policy, and as contrary to the general orders of the Company ;" and further resolved "that the correspondence respecting the same might not to have been withheld, but should have been laid before the council." But though the correspondence was suppressed, they were furnished through another medium with the reason which induced Mr. Haadags to undertake that war. Ou the first occoring of the new council, October 25, 1774, Mr. Hastings delivered in, a minute, detailing the transactions of his government; it was a paper, which, if he (Mr. Jackson) bind not already declared that the governor general purerased talents

greatly beyond what men ordinarily poseres, would indisputably prove that fact. that instrument he stated, that he " had good reasons for cutering on the Robilla war:" a war of extirpation! of violence! of rapine! of conflagration and bloodshed! for Sajah Dowlah took care to put in practice every thing that was horrible and revolting. The British army, as he had before observed, did not join in these excesses. While the troops of Sujah Dowlah committed every species of devastation, the British remained steady to their orders, merely tourmering, that after their blood purchased victory a banditti was allowed to reup its fruits. Though he regretted that they had been employed at all on such an occasion, still it was a matter of praise and complation, that in no instance had they acted qulike British soldiers; and it was equally cheering to reflect, that their own gallant communiter protested against the proceedings of our ferocions allies. The first reason assigned by Mr. Hastings for undertaking this war, was " an addition of territory, and, of course, wealth to the vizier, in which the Company will always participate." increase of territory, increase of revenue, increased investoriets, and necession of wealth; these were the leading points which were arowed as justifying so murderous a war. Money, money it appeared was the great object; as, in the correspondence between revolutionary France and America, it was said, It faut de l'urgent, plus d'argent, benacoup plus d'ar-gent. The accession of territory was a point which always carried great weight with it; and when a war, however unoccessary, was entered into, they were some to bear the prospect of additional arrength, wealth, and revenue adverted to, in terms of admiration. If Mr. Has-tings had forborne (and, in his opinion, after the application of Colonel Ciranplon, he oneht not to have forborne) from interfering to prevent the extinction of the Robillas, through fear of not being paid the stipulated sum, he ought to have recollered, that the arm which defeated the Robillas was also able to crush Sujah Dowlah; such a fear was therefore futile and infounded. Indeed, Mr. Hastings had himself, in the course of the minute referred to, described Sujah Dowlah as one whom it was almost indicrous to fear; and happy would it have been if he had controuted his power, and stopped his cruckies, instead of tamely looking on, while they were perpetrating. The second reason assigned by Mr. Havings was, "The completion of the defensive line of Sujah Dowlah's dominious, by freeing them from an toconvenient neighbour, and by taking into them the whole space s included between the Ganges and the

borthern mountains," Thus it was rinted, as a grare cause for entering on a sanguinary, a denotating, and, as to ua, an unprovoked war, that it was necessary to get rid of " an inconvenions neighbour." Merciful God! extirpate an inuncent people because they were inconvezient neighbours to an ambitious and rapacious chief! The next reason assigned was, " the resployment of a third part of our force, and a saving, at the same time, of its expenses ;" and, lastly, the stipulation of " 40 lacs of ropers (or 460,000f.) to be paid to us ou the conclusion of the undertaking;" or, in other words, that when this horrid idea of excirpation, as Mr. Pitt had Justly stigmatized it. should be bond fide realized; when some were left to attest the dreadful deed, and when annihilation and become proof, then was the 400,000% to be paid into the treasury of Bengal, to grace the glowing lines of the Governor-general's next letter, as if money were their god; as if wealth and territory were the alpha and omega of the Company! and to be obtained at the expense of all moral rule. and in defiance of all mural obligation ! If that which he had stated were fact, and he challenged contradiction, did he ask too much, when he called on the court to pause before they passed this resoludon? Here he would laquire, whether the real merits of Mr. Hastings had been unrewarded during bis lifetime? Certainly they had not. He would show that large sums land been presented to him from time to time by the Company; that he had received in gratuities not less than 200,000L slace he returned from India. To this illerality, extended to Mr. Hartings opou grounds which he should hereafter admit to be ralld, he felt on objection. Indeed, had Mr. Bastings left behind him a ron, he would have been the first person to say, "let that youth be amply provided for; let him have it in his power to support, with due diguity, the extinent name of his father during his life, and to hand it down with proper honour to his posterity." He was aware that private friendship towards our, Hastings prevailed in the breasts of many of the directors; and had they, as a mark of respect and esteem, bung up his portrait in their own room, he would not have made any observation on the circumtance. Instead of that, they sought to hold him up to the world as a man of underlacing political archade, and, by so doing, they compelled those who denied the proposition, to come forward this day and accuse them with having overlanked their own farmer resolutions, by which Mr. Hastlers was severely consured, in order that they might succeed with the present. If about any other proposition had been acade, he would not have tron-

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bled them, or endeavoured to distinguish between the light and the shade of Mr. Hastings' character; but he never would consent that, by such a measure as that now proposed, they should say to posterity, " notwithstanding Mr. Hastings was the author and abettor of the horrible Rohlla war, notwithstanding he was condemned for it, by the proper authorities, notwithstanding his being charged by the court of directors, up to the hour of his departure, with keeping back the papers respecting it, still he shall be pointed to, as an example for all future governors of India!" Would not this be to say to those who might hereafter govern their eastern possessions, " be hardy and daring; bunish feur, be bold in enterprise, get territory, and revenue, and ready money enough, and we will look over all moral percadilloes. Nay more, we will erect your statue in our courtroom, and hand you down to admiring posterity!" Such conduct certainly was not in conformity with their own repeated dirlarations, with the expressed scuti-ments of the legislature, nor with the so-lemn resolutions of the House of Comminns; and therefore it was that this day

be carneatly opposed it.

The execution of Nundcomar was the next point to which he would advert. It was an erest of the most revolting descripting. On the present occasion, it was unt bis intention to enter into a detailed his tory of that unfortunate proceeding. Nundcomar was a Brainly of the very I be best rank; he had been, for many years prime minister to Meer Jaffier, and It was the almost dying request of that Prince that he should be the minister of his ton and ancourser. It so happened (as might be seen in the Bengal corresproduce) that Nundcomar thought proper to prefer a charge of corruptlon a ainst Mr. Hastings. He did not do this in a private and covert manner, but like a prince, for such was his rank, like a man who was at the head of his sacred caste, a caste which was the object of almost universal wor-hip an anest the natives of India; be openly made his charge, he distinctly pointed out facts of bribery, and libuself to substantiate them openly, before the council of Bengal. The minut on this subject were signed by Col. Clavering, by Mr. Monson, and by Mr. Francis. It was stated, that Mr. Haarings declared of it would not be consistent with life dignly, as governorgeneral, to allow himself to be confronten in the war." Perhaps it would not, but certainly a much to have adopted some of er mode of necting this high charge some other course by which the muth mieht be eleited are consistent with his dignity. N adcount was, however laduted for a me-piracy against

Mr. Hastings, at the very moment when those charges were pending. He was acquitted of the alleged offence by a jury, and consequently restored to his capacity as a witness; but he was unfortunately soon afterwards ludicted capitally under an English act of parliament for a forkery, said to have been committed some years before: a crime thought far less of in India than lu this country, and not punishable with death by any native law. He was however trivil, condemned, and, to the horror of all India, and he believed he might add, to the horror of the people of England, he was executed !! Yes, this prince, this chief-minister, this member of the highest class amongst the Bramins, holding a rank which in tila country was as lifeb, as sacred, and as venerable as that of bishup or judge in our own, suffered a must vile and Ignominious death. Although Sir Robert Chambers, one of his judges, expressed his doubts If the law relating to forgery, which rendered it a capital offence only in England, and which did not at that time extend even to Scotland, could be operative in India; notwithstanding the opinion of one of the beach, this man, with all the high appendages of rank and station about him, he, who had been prime minister to Meer Jailier, and had been implored by his dying sovereign to net in the same capacity for his son, was hanged like a ilog, in the prescuce of thousands of actonished and terrified natives, who did not think such a catastrophe possible till they saw his suspended body, and who then, with an involuntary abrick of horror, fled to the Ganger, to wash away the pollution of having even winessed so sacrilegious a scene. He was amazed that Mr. Hastings, possessing the power he then held, did not respite the execution till higher authorities were consulted; till the opinion of other juders rould be taken on the legality of this conviction, as was the usual course in this country when a difference of oplulus prevalled in the court. He should have done to, if it were only in pity to the prejudices and agonized feelings of the natives. Had be been in Mr. Hustings' situation, he confessed that he would have cust himself at the fest of his colleagues, he would have implored them to preserve Nundcomar, at least until he had been allowed to bring forward his charge. He would have sald, " consider, If Nundcomar now illes, he dles with my accusation in his mouth, he dies casting imputations on me, which cannot afterwards be luvestigated and cleared; and in the grave that receives his remains must be intombed my honour. If his death must take place, oh, let it not be until after he has produced his proffered evidence in support of his charge." No such intreaty was made,

no such Influence used: the accuser died, and the charges with him. The court of directors at that period felt, he presumed, somewhat on the occasion as be now expressed himself; for it was but a very short time after they could have possibly received an account of these different transactions from the majority of the council at Beugal, of the Rohlla war, of the withholding of the documents relating to it, and the execution of Nundcomar, that they came to the resolution of the 8th of May 1776, which he took the liberty of causing to be read, in order to convince his fellow proprietors, that when be undertook the painful task of opposing so strong and popular a feeling as he saw at that moment existing in the court, he had not done so, without having due authority for pursuing such a course. With the Bengal consultations before them respecting the Robilia war, and with the open and direct charge of bribery made by Number against Mr. Hastings, and the account of the tragedy which followed, the court of directors resolved, " that having " taken into consideration the state of " the Company's affairs in Bengal, they " are of opluion that Warren Hastings, " Esq. governor-general, and Richard " Barwell, Esq. should be removed, and " that an humble address be presented to his Majesty for that pur-" pose." They evidently regarded the conduct of Mr. Hastings as highly repreliensible, when they came to a resolution of so strong a nature; a resolution which went to the recal of a man whom they had, a very few years before, in the just admiration of his talents, and after a sober experience of his qualities, placed at the head of the government of Bengal, where, during the early part of his career, he conducted himself so as to receive and to deserve their approbation. The third point to which he would refer was the second Mahratta war, which proved of the utmost importance, both to the interests of India and to those of the Company. That war also produced a resolution of the house of commons and of the court of directors, demanding the recal of Mr. Hastings. But perhaps, in justice and candour to the other side of the question, he ought to state, that the resolution thus come to, by the court of directors, was afterwards over-ruled and expanged by the court of proprietors, in which Mr. Hastings had a great number of very zealous friends. He frankly confessed, that one of the first causes which drew his attention to the character of Mr. Hastings was the remarkable adherence of his friends, who never forbook him under any difficulty.-When at the period of his trial he saw men of the first character coming forward, to aid him in "the moment of his utmost

need;" when, knowing that his expenses were enormous, he saw individuals engazing themselves for their munificent patron, to the whole extent of those fortunes which they had made under his administration; he could not but admire the man who had conciliated so large a purtion of esteem. He seldom, if ever, and seen instances of such devotion; and on expressing his admiration of the circumstance, he was told that it had been the constant rule of Mr. Hastings, through life, never to forget a political obligation, and the natural consequence was, that those to whom he had been, as he thought, but grateful, adhered to him in the hour of peril, and under circumstances when such characters as he had sometimes coutemplated, would have been deserredly deseried, or have met but with cold support. Mr. Hastings, bowever, found himself surrounded, sustained, and comforted, hy men whom his conduct had endeared him to, and whom he had immutably attached to himself, by generously exerting his influence to promote and serve them. Indeed, he believed so strong was their affection, that few of them but would have gone with him to the scaffold with as much alacrity as marked their self-devotion to him in other respects. He certainly possessed the boundless and unlversal love of his friends, while he, in return, was too exalted not to be grateful; and, as he had always understood, of too much private virtue, not to be a n an of great sensibility. But as he (Mr. Jackson) was dealing only on that day with the public and political character of Mr. Hastiogs, he should proceed with his subject. The second Mahratta war was not formally taken up by the house of commons, as a distinct charge; but though it was not made one of the atticles of Impeachment, its circumstances were inquired into, and it occasioned those resolutions of that house and of the court of directors to which he had previously alluded. The first Mahratta war he would pass over in silence : It was commenced in the old spirit, for the purpose of securing an accession of territory, an increase of revenue, and a sum in ready money ! Here he would do Mr. Hastings the justice to state, that when he saw the career which the governments of Bombay and Madras were running at that period, he peremptorily ordered the truops to be withdrawn, and those governments to terminate a war which they had shown themselves atterly unequal to the comprehen-sion or management of. But that he was himself the author of the second Mahratta war, and its consequent calamities, could not be doubted, since it appeared from the minutes that his cathe rote was lu fayour of, and determined the commence-

ment of hostilities. Englishmen, living in a free country, who endearented in public as well as private life to act according to the rules of Justice and humanity, and who were taught to consider the property of their neighbourn as sacred as their own, could not easily understand why such a resolution was adopted. It was, however, determined to march an army of observathon, as it was called, through the heart of India, that is, through the territories of divers ludependent states, with their consent, if obtained, and without it lu case of refusal. This was partly, as was argued, to strike the native sovereigns with awe at the greatness of our power and the excellence of our discipline, and partly to intloidate some of the Mahratta states. It was impossible that this army could be marched from one side of India to the other without committing aggressions on different states; and aggressions certainly were committed, though he believed not of an atrucious or sanguinary nature. The governor of Bombay also marched an army of 4,000 men. It was, however, couducted very differently from the Bengal army, to which he had just adverted. They were a weak, a clumsy set of politiciaus at Bom v. Their cupidity urged them on, but they had not ability to effect their own ven I purposes; it was easier to find an excuse for the enterprize than skill to consinct it. They sent forward an army, which was accompanied by their ally and on cartle; a wretch who had destroyed his own sephew, the young peshwa, in the hope of becoming the ruling minister of his successor, and whose atrocities had by this time driven the whole Mahratta empire into confederacy against him and his protectors. Swarms of Mahrattas, like gad-files, surrounded and hung upon this devoted force, harassing, opposing, and peny Ling the troops by every means in their power. At length, fire and aword were ind recourse to, and a war of extermination was begun; the natives mustered in swar strength, attacked this army, and dinest entirely cut it to pieces ! That these were the circumstances which really the second Mahratta war, he want appeal to the resolution of the House of Comm as, and to their own records .-The im-case confederacy which was alterwards formed included within its circle Hyder Ally, the Mahrattas, and various other tates, who entered into one vast combination to annihilate the power and obliterate the very name of Englishman in the penin-ula. They had too nearly accomplished their design. The government of Madres, like that of Bombay, nnertook what was above their capacity.-As had bee well too aried, they showed " the a calte to do lll, but they had not desitnes sufferent to do lil, well !"

The state of India was now most perilous. and he bastened to do justice to the noble conduct of the Governor-general on this critical occasion. When he saw that our . empire was trembling in the balance; when he perceived that a secret confederacy had been formed, to an appulling extent, native and European, to drive us out of links for ever, then it was that he exercised his mighty powers; then it was that he acted with wiedom, promptitude, and decision; then it was that the transcendent talents of Warren Hastings were shewn in their most glorious lustre. (Hear, Aear !) Ha admitted this; and while he lamented and deplored that the conduct of the Governorgeneral had created the confederacy, he acknowledged him to be its destroyer. was his firmness, his greatness (for he would now use that term), his matesmanlike qualities altogether, which dissolved that formidable junction. (Hear, hear!) At that period the war had broken out with France, and assistance was expected and afterwards derived from that power, and also from the Dutch; the French had even an ambassador at the court of Hyder Ally. Thus, then, the governorgeneral had to contend with a combination of all the native powers of India, aided by the French and Datch: he, however, by calling into action his great abilities, defeated their schemes, rendered abortive their machinations, and enabled him (Mr. J.) so far to Join the friends of Mr. Hastings, in hailing him, in that sense, the savlour of India!

He had referred to the resolution of the House of Commons of 1782, which it would be recollected was passed with all these circumstances before them. They well knew that Mr. Danilas, who was rather an admirer of Mr. Hastings, brought forward the resolution for his recal in 1782. In doing so, he allowed that the latter part of his administration had been beneficial to his country; so did Mr. Pitt, and every gentleman who spoke on the question. But with this resolution before them, no one could doubt but that his conduct in entering on the war was viewed as highly culpable. The resolution set forth, "That " Warren lastings, Esq. governor-general o of Bengal, and William Hornby, Esq. pre-" sident of the council of Bombay, having " in sundry instances acted in a manner " repugnant to the honour and policy of es this nation, and thereby brought great " calamiries on India, and enormous ex-" penses on the East-India Company, It ce is the duty of the directors to pursue " legal measures to remove them." So said the directors, but the proprietors over-ruled their resolution; and having thus opposed the House of Commons and their own executive body, the loss of their most valuable privilege was the conrequence. He meant to pass over; without

comment, the proceedings in Ande, the treatment of Cheit Sing, and the oppression and plunder of the Begums, as it was enough for his argument that the directors had highly disapproved of those transactions, and that the House of Commons had agreed to impeach Mr. Hastings on tracles articles out of twenty-one, after long and solemn debate, and by considerable majorities on each article of impeachment. On looking into the proceedings of that period, he observed that the non-bors on some of the charges were as follows, viz.—

Majority. Benares charge (that it contained matter of impeachment) .. 110 to 79.... 31 Regams 175 to 68,... 107 Nabob of Forruckábad 112 to 50.... 62 Corrupt contracts and entaries 60 to 26.... 31 Fizulia Cawu..... 96 to 37.... 59 Presents........ 165 to 54 111 Revenues 71 to 55.... 16 And, for receiving the

report upon the He (Mr. Jacksop) would avail bimself of the sentiments delivered during the debates on those charges, by a man (Mr. Pitt) who never would have lent his countonance to their prosecution, if he had not felt a conscientious assurance that the facts alleged against the Governor-general were well-founded. He was aware that it might, and no doubt but that it would, be answered, that the House of Lorda ultimusely acquitted Mr. Hastings of these high crimes and misdemeasurs. It was very true, and he was ready to give blue all the bynefit of their decision; a verifict, under any electionstances, was still a ventiet. He would, however, observe, that 23 or 25 peers only, sact to decide the question, after the country had been for seven years together, agitated by the consideration of the subject. But when he found such large majorities of the Commons, offer most carnest delate, determining that those facts of which he had spoken were supported by evidence, and ought to be solumnly investigated; when he looked to the resolutions of the House of Commons. and of the court of directors, deciding that Mr. Hastings ought to he recalled be conceived that no dispassionate man could condemn him for declaring that Mr. Hastings was not that immaculate character, to whose memory so high an honor as that now proposed ought to be paid. One leading principle of his argument was, that they ought not to wage war thus contamellously with the House of Commons, by setting up a ctarge in their court room, in the very treth of the resolutions and decisions of that honorabee house. Mr. Pitt letd emphatically de-

clared, in his pince, that " he had once " rhought the language of the prosecu-"tors gross and personal, but when he " discovered the nature of the crimes " that were alleged, and how strong was " the presumptions that the allegations " were true, he could not expect that ** persons who were reciting what they "thought acts of treachery, violence, and " oppression, and demanding an inventi-" gation into those actions, should speak " a lauguage different from that which " would naturally arise from the contemof plation of such actions. He was ready " to confess, that whatever might have " been his opinion in the origin of the " proceedings, he was now fully satisfied " that no consideration ought to influence " the house, after what had passed, to " reject or heshtate upon the rote of im-" peachment. He professed to be as deeply and as earnestly engaged in this " object as any member of the house; and "greatly indeed should be accuse him-" self, if may step adopted by him should " prove lojurious to their altimate pro-" ceedings. Such was the optuion that " be entertained of the importance and " criminality of many of the charges, " that he could not conceive how the " greatest merita that had ever been im-" puted in this case, could be set is op-" publicon to them as a plea, even ugulast " conviction and punishment, much less " enquiry and trizi," He (Mr. Jackson) had endeavored to show, that he took a fair and unprejudiced view of the character of Mr. Hastings; that while he blamed much of his conduct, he required him, in the latter days of his administration, as the saviour of India, by dissolving that combination of enemier, which however, he was sorry to say, he had by his own conduct createst. But he wished to ask, had the Company, who were mov called od to creet his statue, been losensible to those services? Had they been cold spectators of his conduct? Had they shut out that generous sympathy which his situation demanded, during the course of his long trial? - a proceeding which he was at least at liberty to deplore, as unjust la its burdensome operation, however just the charge-a proceeding which he hoped would never again be paralleled in this country. He should be sorry indeed if the people of England, if the natives of India, were led to believe that the Company and been luseusible to the mrrits of Mr. Hastings, or passed over this private circumstances unnoticed and unmoved. Feetlurs of the unnost liberatity and generosity had been manifested towards this eminent person. If they looked to the records of the court, it would be found, that in different ways, since Mr. Hastings' returned to this country, the Company had gratultously advanted to

him a sum little short of £200,000. This was no ind ferent admission of the magnitude of his services: it was a proof that they were viewed with a must favorable eye by the proprietors at large. With these feelings, he hoped he should be excused for the freedom he had used in canvassing the administration of Mr. Hastings, and for differing from what might be the popular feeling of the court, when he objected to the erection of a statue, which would imply a uniform series of political merit, while there were in fact so many established drawbacks on his fame. The House of Commons had resolved on his reeni and impeachment; the court of directors had consumed him, and repeatedly resolved on his recal; no man could believe that those resolutions were agreed to without being supported by fact. He (Mr. Jackson) had no other mode, save that which he should adopt, of placing his opinion on record. He had ventured, solely from a conscientions desire to promote the honor and welfare of this great corporation, to speak his sentiments openly, however they might differ from those entertained by persons whom he was known so much to respect. Let others profess what they owed to this or that government, or to this or that institution, his allegiance was there. Long habit had with him the effect of obligation, and he should ever, according to the best of his judgment, maintain those laterests which so great a part of his life had been spent in anxious endeavours to support. Under those impressions he should now propose his amendment, calling on the proprietors to recollect, that if they agreed to it, and negatived the original resolution, they were doing no more than they had done in 1814, when it was proposed, bea des granting to Mr. Hastings a sum of £19,000, and a pension of £5000 a-year, to erect his statue in the court-room. Nothing could be more evident, than that a great majority of the directors discountenanced the proposition at that time; some of whom, although the known friends of Mr. Hastings, declared, " we think enough has been done for that genthis is, and we cannot countenance the erection of a statue to his honor." undid not say that the proposition was die tier scouted, but it was notorious, that it did not even go to a division. He had endeavored to draw up his amendand with a fair recognition of the merits of Mr. Hastings, while he strongly theprevated the measure before the court as wholly unwise, and not warranted the deserts of the party. The learned when to then and, "That all the world wer the world that, he omitted, or the payme of the time the follow-

of the state of th

" agree with the recommendation of the " court of directors to place the statue of " the late right hon. Warren Hastings " among those statesmen and heroes " whose figures adorn their court, be-" cause they think it highly impolitic, " by no signal a distinction, to hold out " to the locitation of future governors a 44 person who, according to the recorded " sentiments of the court of directors, " involved the Company in unnecessary, " bloody, and expensive wars; and was " guilty of oppression and wrong to-" wards the native princes, so as to have " induced the court to come to a resolu-" tion on the 8th of May 1776, and to " another on the 22d of October 1782, " for recalling the said Warren Hastings " from the government of Bengal. " And that this court would feel it in-

" consistent with that respect, at all times " due from this court towards the House " of Commons, to confer an honour which " necessarily implies the most distinguished merit, and great and general satisfaction, upon a public servant, 44 against whom that hon. House came, lu " the year 1782, to a resolution of severe 14 reprobation, advising the directors to " recall him from Infla; and whom, at " a subsequent period, the said House, uamely, on the 25th of April 1787, did resolve, by a considerable majority, and " after great and solemn debate on each " separate charge, to impeach before the 44 House of Lords for high crimes and " misdemeabourt.

That this court are nevertheless daily sensible of the areat merit which besonsible of the areat merit which besons lonzed to the said Warren Hastings, for having, by his skill and address, dissolved the most dangerous confederacy among the powers of India that ever threatened the British possessions, and by his scalely, vicilance, and firmness, baffled the designs and operations of our European enemies, and thereby maintained and preserved the strength and authority of the East-India Company.

"tion, that they have endeavoured to shew
their sense of these services, by having
presented to the sald Warren Hastings,
at different times since his return to
this country, upwards of 162,0001, steriing, exclusive of the remission of all
engagements for the payment of interest
on any part of the same,"

Mr. Hume seconded the amendment.

Mr. Impey then rose and said, "When he entered the court, he had very little lidea that it would have fallen to his lot to answer such a speech as that which had been just addressed to the proprietors. He had thought that the very wise and cautions manner in which the proposition which came before them from the court of directors was drawn up, would

have precluded any gentleman from entering into such topics as had been recently discussed. They were called on to crect a stainte to the memory of Warren Hastings, on account of a great service which was ack newledged on all hands, a service, which even his enemies allowed to be of paramount importance. And what was that service? It was this; that when a combination of all the native powers, asalsted by fureign states, was cutered into, for the purpose of expelling the very name of Englishman from India, when no assistance could be procured from this country, which was then at war with America; when no efficient force was to be found on the peninsula; when every man in India despaired of the Company's safety; they were called on to vote a statue to Warren Hastines, because in that hour of peril and difficulty he, by his vigour, his sagacity, lils promptitude, saved India; because, on his achievements at that period, the great power which the Company now possessed in that country evidently resied; and without which, he need scarcely add, the East-India Company would not now be in existence !- (Heur, heur!)-Let the court look for a moment at the general history of Mr. Hastings. He left this country at an early age, wholly unprotected, wholly unpatronized! He proceeded to India; and there, by his own unassisted merits, in travelling through all the successive gradations of the service, he at length raised bimself to the highest and most honourable situation, that of governer-general. At that time his character was held in the greatest estimation. He was called to this elevated distinction at no very early period of life; and, before he attained it, his talents and interrity had been tried, over and over again. So distinguished was he for his virtues, that it was stated by the minister of England. standing in his place in the House of Commons, that " Warren Hastings was the only flesh and blood in India that was hicorrupt!"-(Hear, hear!)-Nothing could give a stronger idea of his integrity than the single fact, that, although he was a man wholly unconnected with the great and powerful in this country, he held the government of India from 1772 to 1784, the longest period that the situation of governor-general was ever held by any individual. The whole of that period, too, it should be remembered, was distinguished, or rather disgraced, by such a combination of factions, as perhaps was never known before. He was attacked by factions in this country; he was attacked by factions in India. In uncleut or in modern history, no character could be found against whom so many ma-licious calumnies were propagated.-The whole world was ronsacked for slanders, to destroy his fame and fortune ! He

was treated, most unjustly treated, as a man fitter to receive punishment, than to be honoured with reward! Resolutions were passed against him in the House of Commons, because factions existed in that house. Resolutions against him were agreed to by the court of directors, because factions existed in that court ! Mr. Hastings, however, conscious of the justice of his cause, stood on his own individual merits. He came to this country; his cuemles selected a series of charges against him; those charges were brought to the bar of the house of lords : and, after an investigation which lasted for seven years, he was almost unaulmously acquitted of the whole of them, for not more than four peers found him guilty of any one charge: this he comblered a triumphant answer to those who consured He did not wonder that his learned friend felt the course he had taken to be a most invidious one. He went back to those mulignant charges which had been rejected even by the House of Commons; charges brought forward by his professed enemies; who, with all their zeal and all their anxiety, could not prove one of them. Now, after a long lapse of years, his learned friend raked up old and oftenrefuted calumuies, and misrepresented every thing that had occurred. The whole of the statements he had brought forward constituted a mere tissue of mulevolence and falsehood. He meant not to say think his learned friend bad invented them, or that he did not believe them; but he would assert, that he had taken them from publications sent abroad for the worst purposes; publications, than which nothing could be more false or infamous. His learned friend had accused Mr. Hastings of entering into wars, not to preserve the East-India Company, but to gather and amass treasure; to procure wealth, by shedding the blood of these who fought their battles. He had charged him also with current practices i for if there were any truth in the accusation of Nundcomar, on which so much areas was laid, he must have been a corrupt man. Now, if there were any individual In that court who thought that Mr. Hatings did cuter into wars for this sort at purpose, or who believed that he mus personally corrupt, he would note against the proposition for creeting his sta ne i but, If he felt that he did not enter into wars for base ends, if he thought that Warren Hastities was not a corrupt man, he was bound to vote for the mother. The circumstances of the Robilla war, and the case of Nandcomar, were siextremely wide of the matter before the court, that he would be justified in not noticing there at all. He might to, however, all wed to say a few words en these two points. The Robbila war, if on a

it was brought forward as a charge against Mr. Hustings in the House of Commons, was not, it must be observed, carried up to the House of Lords. How had the Routllas been represented by his learned friend? In order to excite a prejudice against Mr. Hastings, they were described to be a peaceable, quiet, happy people, liviou in a sort of puralise, who were carrificed to forward the purposes of his criminal ambition. What, however, was the fact ? These Robillas were a fierce Aighan Tarme tribe, who, on the breaking up of the Mismi power, took possession of a country to which they had no right whatsecret. Yet those persons who thus agpressively seized this territory, were depicted as the mildest and most inoffensive of the human race. They were told that Nundenmar was a man of high character and of exalted rank in India; and that for many years he had been prime miuliter to Meer Jadier. It was true that he was a man of rank; but he spoke before individuals who knew blue, and if they would not declare that Nundcomar was perhaps the worst, the most deprayed, the most carrupt character in India, he would be content that they should reject the motion for a statue to Mr. Hastings, It was said, that with respect to the legality of his conviction, a difference of opinion prevailed in the supreme court. It was totally false : Sir Robert Chambers merer expressed any metropholon, and no execution was ever ordered in India that the judges, both jointly and severally, more decidently approved of. With respect to suspending the Judement, Mr. Hastings could not do it. He could not prevent the carcution. The power to do so, was withful by other bands. He here beyond to state to his learned friend, for his intormation, if he did not already know it, that the supreme council of Bengal, those even who were opposed in sentiment to Mr. Hastings, ordered the very exhaunties and misrepresentations, which were this day attered against him in that court, to be publicly burned by the common hangman, as libets on the government,-(thur, hear !) Such were the nature and character of the calumbies levelled at Mr. Harrings. He would willingly have const forward, on this occasion, with a motion similar to that which he made some years uso, for the crection of a statue to Mr. Hastings, but he could not but feel that the proposition came from the hon. Chairman and like hom. colleague, much better than it could have proceeded from any gentleman before the ber. The first conviction of his mind Mr. Hastings were immensibly connected with the human and character of the hast-India Company, and that they must go donn wegerher, clurious or infomous,

to the latest posterity. He hardly felt it necessary to repeat any thing that he had heretofore addressed to the court on the character of Mr. Hastings; but he should he offering a great degree of violence to his own feelings, if he did not make a few observations on solemn an occasion; be hoped, therefore, the court would give him leave to occupy a little more of their time, in speaking of a character to deservedly dear to the East-India Company, a character whose fame was so intimately connected with their own.-(Hear, hear !) An alluston had been made by his learned friend to a letter, written by a minister of state, on the subject of the recal of Mr. Bustlags. That minister, who was a man of no mean talent. had altimately done justic to the merits of Mr. Hastings, beneath whose bust he placed the inscription " Ingrata Putria;" thereby instituting a comparison between Mr. Hantings and the great Sciplo, who having vanquished the Carthaginians, and freed his country from its dire foe, Hannibal, was on his return subjected to a public prosecution by his nugrateful fellow citizens. Scipla disdained to submit to such a proceeding. He went into exite, leaving an indebble state on the chameter of his country. Mr. Hastings took a different course. He met the storm, and by meeting it, rose with superior lustre above he violence,- (Hear, hear !) Hitherio, the stale of ingratitude had ant been fixed on the East-India Company; but If the metion of his learned friend were agreed to, that state would rest on them for ever .- (Hear, hear !) It could mover be forgoties, that in the very crisis of Mr. Hastings' fate, when he was on the point of sinking beneath his enemies, when a resolution of the House of Cosumons and a resolution of the court of directors were directed against lifet, in that creatful mament, it never could be forgotten, the court of proprie or atomiin the breach, and over-ruled the procoeding of the executive body, by a resolation which his learned friend had not thought proper to have read. By that resolution, an opportunity was given him to complete his great plans, and to leave India in that dourishing situation in which it was allowed by all be had left it. He meant to make no observations on those with whom Mr. Hastings had be contend. Most, if not all of those who apposed blue, were gone from this evanescent plate; they were gone before that tribunal, where their motives and actions would be justly appreciated. If any spark of hostility against him still remained in any human breast, be had hoped that the sense of our common mostality would not have suffered it to blaze forth on this occasion? It had been said by a writer of antiquity, that the

eril passions which generally pursued great men during their lives, died with them. If this were true amongst heathens, what a libel must It be on those who were bred in the Christian religion, if their principles of moral action were not more pure than those which were encouraged in heathen times !- (Hear, heart) He would not draw any comparison between the achievements of Mr. Hastings and those of other persons, for the purpose of expling his character at their expense. To use the words of a great port :

- "I need not raise Trophies to him on other men's dispraise !"

He freely admitted the eminent services of Lord Ctive, of the Marquis Wellesley, and of the Marquis Cornwallis. He gave them all the pealee that was due for the benefits derived from those services by the Company; at the same time, he could not but be surprised that his learned friend, who professed to be so steadfast and sincere an admirer of Marquis Wellesley, should direct observations against Mr. Hastings, which were, in a ten-fold degree, more applicable to the noble Marquis. other observation he wished to make, with respect to the services of Mr. Hastlags, which the honouarble chairman had briefly touched on in his opening speech : it was this-that, of all the great and lilustrious men who had been employed by the East India Company, Warren Hastlugs was, with the exception only of Lord Clive, the most exclusively and entirely their own. He was literally brought up in their service; to their interest he dedicated the whole of his life; and when borne down with age and infirmity, he came forward to bear testimony in their favour before the legislature. (Hear, hear !) None who were present at that affecting scene could ever forget it, when, bending beneath the weight of age, he displayed a firmness of mind, a clearness of intellect, a zeal for the honour of the Company, a love for the people of India, which, combined, almost led them to imagine that he had entered luto that higher state of existence to which he was fast advancing. (Hear, hear !) In considering his administration of Indian affairs, It was necessary to look at it in two points of view; one, the external relations of the government of India; the other the government of those provinces which were under his immediate control. The court of directors had most wisely confined their motion to the former branch: they had called on the proprietors to erect a statue to him for his defence of India against external enemies. It had been already most truly stated, that when he was placed at the head of the Indian administration, in 1772, he found that a long series of previous misgovernment had brought the Company's affairs to a very low ebb; but, by the ap-Asiatic Journ. - No 51.

plication of his great abilities, he placed British India in a situation which enabled the Company to meet and overcome the storm that soon after rose against them. and threatened their destruction. Many gentlemen could still remember the universal despair that prevailed at the time, in consequence of the unprotected state of India; when the distress occasioned by the American war rendered assistance from this country hopeless; and when all the powers of India combined with the powers of Europe, jealous of our wealth and prosperity, to expel us from Initia for ever. They could recollect when Hyder Aly was at the gates of Madrus, and not a soldier or a sepoy to oppose him. But the great talents of Mr. Hastings retrieved and preserved all. He dispatched armies to Madras and Bombay across the continent, and, before he left India, he reduced both the Mahommedan and Hindoe powers to agree to equitable terms of peace; and when he quitted India, it should not be forgutten that he left It with that, the value of which at the present day they well knew how to estimatehe left ludia possessed of the large surplus revenue of £2,000,000 sterling a year. With respect to his made of Internal guvernment, his policy always was, to examine the principles, institutions, manners, customs, may even the prejudices of the natives; and he eudeavoured, by assimilation, to introduce good government into the country, without violating the customs of the inhabitants, or destroying those elements of society which they had long established. Since his time a new system had been acted on. Au attempt had been made to introduce principles and institutions wholly and exclusively British into the country, and to confer on the people the blessings of regular goverument, in a manner more consonant to our notions on the subject than to theirs. Whether this system would answer the views of those who introduced it, time alone could shew; but Mr. Hastings fired long enough to know that many eminent Indian statesmen looked upon the plan as decidedly wrong, and regretted that his principles had ever been departed from. The scheme of policy which he pursued, procured him, in an extraordinary degree, the affections of the people of India, in a degree that never was known before, nor had been ever known since; and that affection was most warmly returned by him. If a proof of the truth of the first position were necessary, it would be found in the testimouy of the natives of India, spontancously given in his favour when he was on his trial if a proof of the accoud position were required, they had only to look to the testimony given by Mr. Hastings at the bar of the liquie of

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Commons in 1815. Fortunately be came to this country, and fived long enough in ir, to have his character well understond and appreclated here. Had he died soon after his arrival in England, his character would have probably been riewed in the fictitions colours with which oratorical fairhood and majerolence bad bedauted it. He would perhaps have been consideced as a florce and sangultuary tyrant; the oppressor and destroyer, instead of the preserver and benefactor of India! But, living as he did in this country, after the storm of calumny had blown over, a full opportunity was afforded for the developement and knowledge of his real character. The mildness of his temper, the orbanity of his manners, his domestic virtues, his warm affection to his friends, his placability to his enemies, his unaffected harmitity and piery, created for him an almost universal veneration,-(Hear, hear!) It was most delightful to his irleads to see all ranks of life, from the prince to the peer downwards, vylug with each other in honouring and admiring him. It was not the contemplation of any honours which they could offer him, nor of any gifts they could confer on him, nor of any statue they could creet to him, that formed the true consolation of his declining life. But it was the reflection, that his honour had been established, and that his actions were recognized as having been eminently serviceable to his country. Few men of his cotemporaries would fill so large a portion in the pages of history, or in the reneration of posterity, so Mr. Handaga; and he was sure his friends who loved him, would join in applying to him the celebrated lines of Shaksepeare : - Take him for all to all,

" We shall not look upon his like again."

-(Lond chtering.)

Mr. H. Jackson, in explanation, begged to kumy whether his learned friend meant to my that Sir Robert Chambers had not expressed his doubts respecting the application of the act of Geo. II. to the case of Sundcomar ? Did not that learned person repeatedly intimate his dissent from the other judges, who thought that the act made furgery committed in ludin a capital offence, as it did in England, where previously to its passing it was considered only as a mindenseasor. If he were wrong in this statement, he erred with some of the most eminent men of that day, and particularly with the late Lurd Minto, who had expressly so stated it, in the course of his accusation of the judge who tried the cause.

Mr. Impry replied, that his learned friend was totally wrong in supposing that Sir It. Chambers had expressed any such doubt. As to the point of law applying to Nundcomar's case, there could be so doubt about it, for an Hisdoo had

been executed under it in 1766, and Nondcountr's case occurred, as he believed, in 1774.

Air. Hume was of opinion, that on the present occasion it was incumbent upon the court of proprietors to take into their consideration the whole public conduct of Warren Hastings. One half of the resolation now proposed by the court of directors expressly abstalged from fourthing upon the general conduct of that indiridual; it was in fact confined to his services, with reference to a particular act. He would show, that in the amendment proposed by his learned friend Mr. Jackson, there was the same express approbation of the able conduct pursued by Mr. Hastings at the particular crisis to which allusion was made to the original motion, and which was said to have preserved British hulls from the native confederacy then formed against it. That service was fully admitted in parliament. The amendment drew an important and necessary distinction between two periods of Mr. Hartings' udministration. His anceampled exercions on the occasion alluded to had been fully appreciated. But was that one act, great as it suquestionably was, to be held up as such an achierement, as cutitled the author of it to the honor of a statue, to courer to posterity the greatness of his career? And the more particularly, when, it all the documents respecting his administration were produced, it would be found, on the whole, that they contained there there more censure thin approbation. Were they now to admit, as it had been asserted by some gentlemen, almost with quantitity, a motion which they distaissed without a division, may, scouled in 1814? He knew he was discharging an unpopular duty in that court; he knew too well that the feelings of the gentlemen whom he may addressed were not to outson with his own. He hoped at the same time, that white he gave credit to them for the rectitude of their intentions, they would allow him to require at their bands similar sincerity for the conscientious motive which influenced him on the present occasion. He carnestly called opon them to look to the effect of such a motion as this, on the future character and conduct of their governors. They ought to remember that they were not now acting in a factious period (as stated by some gentlemen to have been the case), but that they were acting with the page of history open before them, containing the whole conduct of the ludividual who was the object of their rote. Thirty-seven years had now clapsed thee the occurrences took place in which he had been a prime mover; they could now be surveyed with deliberation and culmness, uniuflaenced by the heats of faction. He should be

glad if, from this retraspect, he could conscientionaly encour in placing the etathe of Warren Hastines in that room on the same principle which placed former statues around it. He would ask, whose statues filled the alches above their heads. and for what purposes had they been placed there by the unanimous rate of that court? The words of the vote which recorded their erection declared, they were set up, 45 that their eminent and signal services " to the Company may ever be held in re-" membrance." The three in the centre were erected in 1760, to Vice-Admiral Purock, Colonels Clive and Lawrence: they were erected for distinguished services certainly, but for military exertlous aloue. They had erected only one statue to the Manquis Cornwallis as a statesman, for the whole of his conduct; and if the present motion was agreed to, it would be the second statue to an individual as such. If the proposal to creet a statue to Lord Clive had been made after the whole of his services in India, it is doubtful if they would have done, on a re-view of his whole conduct, what they did above in 1768 for his distinguished military conduct. They must, therefore, see how important it was to consider the consequences of the step they were about to take, and the necessity of reviewing the whole of Mr. Hastings' services, before they decided upon paying him this great honor. The next statue in their room after those which he had councrated, was that of Sir Eyro Coote, which was placed there the 23th of April 1784, and the record respecting it merely stated, that the court resolved upon its erection, without the accompanional, as in the other eases, of the reasons for taking the step. The last and remaining statue was to a great man: it was that crected in January 1793, to the late Marquis Cornwallis, as a distinguished statesman, for the whole of his conduct. The resolution of the general court of the 23d Jun. 1793, " unanimously resulted, that it " is the opinion of the court that the " most noble Marquis Cornwallis, knight " of the most noble order of the garter, " has displayed uncommon real and abi-" lity in the management of the affairs " of the East-India Company during the " term be has been governor-general and " commander-in-chief in India, and par-ticularly in conducting the late war " with Tippeo Saltan, and also in con-" cluding the late treaty of peace with "Tippoo, in terms to honorable and ad-" vantageous to the Company and their " allies. And they further unanimously resolved, "Thus his statue be placed in " this court room, that his great services " may be ever had in remembrance." The proposed statue to Mr. Hastings was not for each general conduct, it was merely

for a special act, and he could never consent to such a tribute, duless where the object of it could properly be held out as an example for the indication of future generations. Entertaining these opinions, It was his intention to have proposed no amendment to the motion, if his learned friend had not precluded him by that, which he had proposed. But the orgaments with which his learned friend suppurted his amendment, had been attempted to be get rid of, with the aweeping assertion, that they were fictitions calumnies. If they were all deserring such an appellation, then the whole proceedings of a select and of a secret committee of the House of Commons, and the proceedings of the House of Commons of the 28th May 1782, with all their aubsequest transactions, were equally deserving this appellution : mere dreams and fictions of my learned friend!! Could any person, even the most prejudiced, hear without conviction of the hollowness of their cause, such an answer to my learned friend's able and manly statement of facts. If they had dared to review the whole conduct, why confine the motion to the last act of Warren Hastings' administration? The only reason be could imagine was, that they could not renture, even in the court of directors, to propose to erect a statue to connuemnrate his whole public life, conscious that it would not bear examination. The learned gentleman, too, had stated that the House of Lords acquitted Mr. Hastings with so triumplant a majority, that those who voted against him, only amounted, open any one charge, to the paltry number of four, This was not a fair statement of fact, for the numbers that held a contrary opinion to the majority, amounted to one-fourth or one fifth of the whole house. The fact was this, that on some of the charges twentythree peers voted to acquir, and six ruced Mr. Hastings as guilty. Was this the trlumphant majority, if more than one-fourth of the House of Lords declared him guilty of high crimes and mindemeanours? The numbers on the other votes were less; but of fifteen charges on which he was impeached by the House of Commons, he was only acquitted of two of them ananimously. It is but fair to consider, therefore, that one fourth or one fifth of the whole peers of Great Britalo considered him gullty, for in that proportion those who voted did declare. He knew that he was acquitted in the eye of the law; but yet on a calm perusal of the mass of facts affeged ngainst him, now that the engines of faction were no langer at work to give a false colour to his getions, it was impossible, he thought, that an impartial man could look at the whole conduct of Mr. Hastings, and at the court which tried him, without anying that it

would have been well, if, in many parts, treoutd be recorded differently in the Impartial page of history. He meant norbling disrespectful to the House of Peers, but after carefully reading of their proceedings, every gentleman would, he was confident, concur in boping that they should perer see such a mockery of a trial again a such an expensive farce and tedloos course of examining into the justice of any case. But let it not be supposed that the whole, or one-tenth of the blame of that unexampled delay can be cast upon those who conducted the prosecution, for it must never be forgotten that it was not they, but the counsel for the defendant, who started all the difficulties, and caused a great deal of time to be occupied in taking technical objections to the admissibility of particular evidence. As an example, the minutes of comultation of the president and council of Bengal, although signed by Mr. Hastings himself, and sent officially to the directors, were refused by the House of Lards as evidence. The restimony of Mr. Francis was refused; a letter written by Muny Beguin, containing the charges and proofs, were refused: in short, captions objections of all kinds were taken, which led to the utmost delay. He declared, therefore, that from a review, free from all passion or personal feeling, he was one of those who throught that Mr. Hastings was not to fully and freely acquitted as the learned gentleman, Mr. Impey, seemed to think. If ever the court were engaged in an act which called upon them to pause, this was he thought that act. It was not a these of falseboods and calumnies that had been beaped upon parts of Mr. Hastings' character; if the fact were so, how lamentably deficient successive directors most have been, who from your to year. throughout a long course of time, left on their records such resolutions as had been read, condemning the conduct of this insilvidual. They must also bear in mind, that the resolution of the House of Commons which had been referred to, was adopted by a committee that sat two years in an enquiry upon the subject. If Mr. Haarlogs had been gulley of no other objectlubable act than that of assisting, for a tum of money, Sujah Dowink to ruvage and lay waste the country and extirpate the Robillas, he should oppose the motion. It had been said by the learnof gentleman, that the Robillas were inraders and strangers in India, and that Mr. Hastings assisted to destroy them : but when this court recollected that the limbillas were in presession and settled in Robilcond, before the East-India Company had a beld of land there, he thought the directors would not thank the learned gentleman for that observation, as a deknee of Mr. Hastings' conduct in that most

atrocious and ahominable transaction. How could they, after such an act, and the plunder of Cheyt Sing, couple the name of Mr. Hastings with that unsuffied honour and virtue which they wished the Company to brar in India, and which alone, they ought to hold up for an example, by such a mark of admiration and respect as the present motion was calculated to enovey? He protested against such a step; nor did he believe that there had been so much faction raised against Mr. Hastlags, or so much calumny levelled at his conduct, as was believed by many. He was satisfied there were too good grounds for many of the charges against him. What indocement, he would ask, did there exist at that period to urra against that person such characters as were arrayed against blun? What reason had they to raise an outery against him, unless they felt that they had strong grounds to support the charges they meant to adduce? Many were perhaps too atroughy framed; many also it was known were, through a want of technical form, not persevered in ; but he saw nothing in the whole proceedings which could justify any man in saying that all the charges were a tissue of calumnles and falsehoods, gut up by factions in India, acting upon factions at home. He concurred in the eulogy bestowed upon one act of Mr. Hastings' life (the dissolution of the Mahratta confederacy), but that did not warrant the erection of a statue to his memory. He had, in fact, In a great measure raised the danger which he was able, at a great expense to the Company, to put down. They ought to be prepared to show both parliament and the country, full reasons for the course they were about to take, and to prove that the whole tenor of Mr. Hastings' conduct deserved the distinction they were about to confer upon it. Mr. Pirt at the time of the impenchment distinctly stated, that from a review of the whole allegations, and circumstances attending them, he could not, as a lover of justice and a man of honour, hold up Mr. Hastings' conduct as justifiable. He knew that he was speaking against the feelings of a amjority in that court; but accertheless his sense of duty compelled him to take the course he had done; and he again entreated them to pause before they erected a statue to Mr. Heatings, as a man whose conduct to public life was worthy of being held out to fature governors of India as irrepreachable, and who presented an example fit for general imitation.

Mr. Impey begged permission to add, on the authority of a gentleman who sat near him (Mr. Edmonstone), who was wholly unconnected with Mr. Hastings, and who was in Initia when the news of his acquirtal arrived there, that never

had such expressions of joy been heard shroughout all ranks of the natives in india, as when that news arrived; the acclamations were general throughout the

whole Bengal provinces.

Mr. E. Baber sald, he did not think the hon, gentleman (Mr. Home) had put a fair construction on the numbers which decided upon the charges brought against Mr. Hastings. The principal reuson why the numbers were as the hon, gentleman had stated was up less than this, and it threw a light upon the nnexampled trial of the individual, that during the seren years while it lasted, three fourths of his judges (the peers) had died. The numbers, therefore, as put by the hon, grotleman, were only calculated to mislead. It was said that Mr. Hustings had displayed none of the qualities of a states. man : could that man be said to show none of these qualities, who was called to preside over a government charged with a heavy debt, and who left it not only unincombered with any such pressure, but with a surplus revenue of £2,000,000 a year, though he found it with a debt to that amount? Was it nothing to revive the exhausted resources of a country, to egotroul them, to regulate them under the most trying circumstances, to improve the whole face of the country, to abolish an oppressive collection of taxes, and, at the same time, while he relieved the people, to double the resenue of the country? It was long contemplated to rulse a revenue from salt and opium, and from these sources Mr. Hastings created new funds for the exigencies of the government. Were these acts, theu, no proofs of the faculties of a statesman? Again, when a formidable array of the native powers was combined against him, and actually threatened the existence of British India, did not Mr. Hastings, by the vigour and wiedom of his councils under most alarming circumstances, preserve the lodion empire, and repel the formidable confederacy? Bengal was in fact the only part of the British dominions which was not invaded and plundered by the forces of an enemy. If any man then deserved a statue, it was such a man; who, as a public servant, scorned to consider his private interests, while he devoted the whole energies of his powerful mind to the promotion of the public good, and the maintenance of the paramount interests of that corporation. If ever a man had sacrificed his private interest to the public good, that individual was Warren Hastings : who, when he might have amassed immense wealth, even in the midst of duties the most ardnour, preferred remaining in honourable poverty.

Mr. Robinson (the deputy Chairman) commenced by stating, that he should not detain the court long while replying to

some of the observations which had been made, in opposition to the motion he had the honour of recording; it was the easier to do this, because the substance of the arguments and reasoning of the learned gentleman who moved the smendment could nearly be reduced to two points.

The first of his objections rested upon three acts in which Mr. Hastings had been engaged; and though the House of Commons found no criminality in them, yet certain resolutions had been adopted at former periods by the then court of di-

rectors; condemning those acts.

And the other objection is the proposed measure was, because Mr. Hastings had been arralgued on twenty charges, and his impeachment thereon voted by

the House of Commons.

With reference to the first point, the opinions of former courts (whose resolutions had been read), all he should urge was this, that he protested against being bound by the opinions of former directors; he totally disclaimed being so fettered: by his own acts alone would be bu judged, by them alone must be stand or fall in the opinion of that court. It was his intention, and he had no bestration in arowing it, to pay an act of the greatest and most serious homage to the character of Mr. Hustings. He felt himself perfectly justified in offering that homage ; not, as the hon, recomiler of the amendment seemed to think, for one act of that great man's life; he meant to embrace the whole tenor of his administration in lodin ; he considered it included in the present resolution, which was meant " as a last testimony of his long and successful services. "These terms be considered, out as applicable to any single act, but as embracing the whole of Mr. Hastings' conduct. As to the other reason assigned by the learned mover of the amendment for opposing the resolution, namely, the Impenchment upon twenty clurges, he (Mr. Robinson) had only this reply to make : if the learned mover thought it enough to presume, that because Mr. Hastings had been impeached of twenty acts by the House of Commons, that therefore he must have been gullty of them, he (Mr. Robinson) in his turn thought it quite sufficient to state, that an the House of Lords acquitted him upon every one of the charges, he concluded him to be innocent.

Then it was urged, if a statue should be voted to Mr. Hastings, the Company would offer thereby an affront to the House of Commons. When the learned gentleman offered this as an objection, was he not aware that a short time ago the fountain from which honour flows in this country had thought fit to confer upon Mr. Hastings one of the proudest

bondurs he could have enjoyed ?* Was his Boyal Highness the Prince Regent, in conferring this great distinction, offering an affront to the House of Commons ? or was he distinguishing this trigh character in a different mouner only to that which was now proposed by themselved. Before the files was thrown out by the learned proprietor, so person could ever have conceived that such marks of homoge and regard for Mr. Heatings could by any possibility have been construed into an affront to the House of Commons.

It has been said, too, that a British officar had intreuted Mr. Hastings to remonstrate with Sujah Dowlah against the cruelties he perpetrated during the Robitla war. He (the Deputy Chairman) admitted and regretted the perpetration of such cruehles: but he was note they were na foreign to the wish, as they were remote from the knowledge of Mr. Hastings, for he knew him to be a mun averse to every species of cruelty. The misfortune in that particular case was, that Mr. Hustings was at too great a distance from the spot to have prevented, or even checked, those excesses with which he has been unwarrantably charged; it was the bighest lujustice to consider him culpable for acts, over which he could not have bad any controll. Another complaint, equally unfounded was, that he had not preventof, or auspended the execution of Nundcomer : the truth is, he had no more to no with that person's execution than any proprietor then in the court. The act was judicial; the judger might, if they pleased, have suspended the semence, if sufficient ground had been offered for such a course. But why was Mr. Hastings to be arraigned for not impeding the track of justice, when none of the authorities presiding at the trial transmitted a recommendation to that effect? Not only was no such recommendation offered, but, on the contrary, when attempts were made to induce the jury to sign a petition for morey, the jury declined all interference; if then the jury declined interference, if the judges decilned recommendation, could it be incumbent upon the Governor-general? could be be justified, in apposition to the parties composing the criminal, and who were alone competent to speak advisedly of the fact which had been laid before them, to interceds for the pardon of the criminal, or even to aim at suspending the judgment?

He confessed timeelf equally surprised, to hear the event of the second Mahratta War attributed to the irritation consed throughout India, by the march of the detachment of troops under Colonela Link and Goddlayd across the Peninsule. That was had in origin in measures emanatement of the colonela co

ing from the acts of the Bombay covernment, and unsanctioned by Mr. Hastings. The timely oud critical arrival of the Bongal detachment could alone have repaired the crits of the defeat of the Bombay army. He would put it to the good sense of the court, whether such a detachment, so small in number as that which moved from the upper provinces of Bengal to Bombay, could have caused any such inflormation.

[Mr. Jackson here said, " and the march of the Bombayarmy too."]

But Mr. Hustings had nothing to do with that army from Bombay. The Bengal troops were alone acting under his orders. If the strictest regularity in its discipline, if an almence from all aggression could create an enemy, that army might have excited one a lt was impossible they could so have acted, as to furnish grounds of resentment. Their numbers were so small It was impossible they could have traversed many miles, much less so extensive a truck, under a system of warfare and plunder, without being entirely overpowcred, by those superior numbers whom It is now supposed they must have offended. The fact is, no such irritation was raised : the army alinded to marched seross the country, unmolested and unnotesting, to its destination, and this was effected under the able negotiations of Mr. Hastings assisted by Mr. Elllot. The learned mover of the amendment has, however, admitted that no praise can be too gress for the early part of Mr. Hastings' service; and his most important mid invaluable act, the last of his achievements in India, the dissolution of the Materatta confederacy. How did it happep that his intermediate services were not so fortunate? The true and the only reason was, that Mr. Hastings experienced a determined opposition at those periods; he was transmelled in his efforts, he was thwarted in the prosecution of his objects. Those who opposed themselves to Mr. Hastings were now beyond the sphere of housen tribunals, and that generous forbearance which morality imposes, ought to be exercised towards them. Though willing and auxious to pay this respect, yet he was bound to state, that the first acts of the council, compused of gentlemen in opposition to the measures of Mr. Hastings, were actually and hastily adopted, before they could have had sufficient time to reduct upon the great scale of events, or receive real and well-founded information of the whole state of offairs in that country. It was impossible, therefore, to suppose they had formed their oplaious and decided upon good and solid grounds, or have fully reflected upon the measures under their counteration.

With regard to his opposition, at a former period, to a motion like the pre-

[.] Mr. Martings was made a Buley Commetter,

sent, explanation he conceived was not at all difficult. The motion for a statue was then coupled with a proposition for an augmented scale of pension, and the payment of a large arrear. He conceived at that time, the directors, lu cominulus the pension which Mr. Hastings had previously enjoyed, had gone as far as the occasion catted for, and as far as was necessary for the convenience and comfort of Mr. Hastings. Nor did he then think, that the erection of a statue, conjointly with the pecuniary proposition which accompanied it, either well thred or judiclously blended together. Circumstances were now changed. Mr. Hastings was no more. This was the last testimony it was in their power to pay, as able, as realous, as disinterested, and as efficient a servant as ever presided over the administration of the affairs of India. With this conviction, it remained for him only to say that he most cordially concurred in the motion which he already had the honour

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of seconding. Mr. Grant. " I would request the indulgence of the court for a few miuntes on this very lateresting question. When I entered the India Floure to-day, I had not the least idea that any such proceeding would be followed as has been adopted here by some honourable proprietors. I thought it entirely probable that in the line which, after due consideration, my sense of duty prescribed to me in this affair, I should have to act alone. On that account, I revolved with more auxiety what it might be necessary for me to say, determining to say no more; and in so particular a case, I did what is not my usual practice, I threw upon paper the few ideas I had thus premeditated. In the speech of the hon, and trained meniber, who moved the nucudateut, I heard some sentiments which so much coincided with those I myself entertained, that afraid lest I should be anspected of borrowing them, I shall heg leave to do what I have never done before, read to the court a short paper, the same which I bad written. I am the more inclined to follow this course, because I have beard tauch said on all sides tu-day, with which I can by no means agree, and to avoid entering into any of those topics, I am willing to confine myself to what I have already prepared. One thing more I am induced to premise, which I should rer-tainly not have thought of offering, but for something said in the course of debate, which seems to render it expedient, I have for fire and twenty years, in which I have had the honour of a seas behind this har, always thought It my duty when stated my opinions at all, to my them fairly before my constituents. In that long period, it has not nofrequently hap-pened that I have had to take a part

which was not popular in its day. But following what I conceived to be the dictates of duty, I took that course which only could give ratisfaction to my own mind, and I trust also, that I have appeared to my constituents to maintain a course of consistency.

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Then Mr. Grant read the paper to

which he had alluded.

" Mr. Chairman : With the opinions I have long held respecting various mrosures of the administration of Mr. Hastings, the motion, Sir, which you have now proposed, imposes a painful task upon me. It is painful to differ from many gentlemen with whom I live in friendship'; painful to stand perhaps alngular on such an occasion as this; but I feel that I have no fair alternative. have not sought this occasion, question comes to me at my post. I cannot deny my scutlments, I cannot abandon that post, for I hold it not allowable to a public functionary to desert his place, and shrink from the performance of what he deems his duty, because it may be an unpoppiar one.

Although my opinion of many of Mr. Hastings' measures have been long settled. have never been forward to express it ; never have, I believe, expressed it in public till now. I never had any personal difference with that gentleman, nor feeling of personal hostility towards him. I am far from meaning to deny his talents, his good qualities, or his services in various ustances; and now that he is no more, I would rather not allude to his name. unless conformably to the old adage, of saylog teething that is unfavourable of the dead. But bere I am not left an option. The measure now proposed, is to decree by a public act, the creetion of a statue in honour of Mr. Hastings. Thus to decree a statue in houser of any person, goes to hold up that person to the admiration of the world, and to transmit a solemn testimony of his preeminent excellence to all future ages, On the present occasion the terms in which this act is proposed, " long realous and successful services," will sanction at least the mure prominent measures of a long administration, and to be truly hanonrable to Mr. Hastings, must be supposed to sauction also as wise and just, the principles, political and moral, Jurnised to them.

"In such a testimony and toch as act, I feel myself atterity mable to join, and as alleste might imply concurrence, I at a obliged expressly to declare my dissent.

"It will not, I hope, he immained, that I mean to engage the attention of the court, by going into any discussion of transactions, often debated and long since past. I could assign the reason on which my opinions are founded, reasons which are

to me very coordnelbe; but the truth or error of those opinions, a thing chiefly of consequence to myself, is not the question to which I wish now to speak. point is, that honcetly holding such opiplons, I must arow them and be guided

by them in my present vote."

Mr. Ganagan rose maidst loud cries of question, and said, that before the opinions which the learned mover of the amendment entertained of the attributes of a great statesman could be realized, there must be a regeneration of human nature. What public mun could stand such a test as that proposed for his ordeal by the learned gentleman? Where was the individual who had spent a long life in the public service, in whose conduct some weak part might not be sought out, to detract from his general merit? No roan, however pure, according to the standand of general observation, could escape being impogned, if this were the manner in which his conduct was to be estimaind. It was fortunate, however, for the fame of Mr. Hastings, and Indeed equally so, for the characters of any of the great men who had figured in past times, that neither of the grotlemen who had proposed and seconded the amendment was likely to become an historian. If they were destined to assume that proslater, they would not, according to his judgment, be very likely to perform their task with the candour, which ought to mark such an office. It had been truly said, that Mr. Hastings never appeared to greater advantage than when he was brought to the bar of the House of Commeans to give evidence upon the renewal of their charter. What a compliment was it to pay to that man who had been arraigned by a House of Commons for every prime which could blacken the catalogue of human goits, that another House of Commons, more justly appreciating his merit, should, after hearing his collightened evidence, salute him with the load testimony of their warm approbation; and, with one second, rise from their sents, and remain standing as he withdrew from the bar. Was this no proof of the stores of his mind? was it no

admission of its comprehensive and statesmanlike qualities, that he should have been selected to give Purifament the best information respecting the mode of adg the future government of Was there no statue erected ministering to a statesoran whose life could not stand the test required by the learned proprietor? Had he never seen Mr. Pitt's statue in Westminster Abbey ? And could he not lay his hand upon some parts of that great man's career from which he would withhold his approbation?

The Chairman then put the question, "That the words proposed to be left out, stand part of the question," which was carried in the aftermative. The main question, for agreeing to the resolution of the court of directors, was then put, and also carried in the affirmative, four hands

only being held up against it.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Chairman stated, that the court was also met for the purpose of taking lato consideration no unanimous resolution of the court of directors, recommendleg the court of proprietors to authorise the court of directors to offer to his Majesty, to raise and maintain, at the expense of the Company, a corps of volunteer infantry, from amongst the persons in the Company's employ; and if his Majesty shall accept such offer, then to authorise the court of directors to defray the expense of the corps to to be raised, out of the funds of the Company; and if necessary, to apply for an act of parliament to sanction the application of a sufficient part thereof for the purpose.

Mr. S. Diren suggested, that at so late an hour, it would be very incovenient to proceed with the consideration of the question. He therefore hoped it would

be postpoped.

The suggestion was adopted, and the court adjourned.

Erratum in our report of the debate on Sir G. H. Barlow's pension, see last number, page 159, for Rao Redy Mose, read Roya Reddie Rose.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

It is a theme for congratulation amongst the friends of persecuted virtue, the lovers of reparative justice, and the admirers of the first class of talent, which, when successfully exerted in the service of the country, constitutes the highest greatness, that whilst the character of Warren Hansings has been rindicated at home, and a

statue voted to his memory by the East India Company, a similar tribute to his merits and his services has been simultaneously paid by the inhabitants of Calcutta, by persons living In the very country where those services were performed, and amidst the very people who are the best judges of his merits; for they were

witnesses of them, and feel, as they acknowledge, their beneficial effects at this hour, and cherish the hope, that these effects will be experienced by their children's children.

Under " Calcutta," will be found a report of the proceedings at this meeting. It ought to be remarked, as placing the impulse of the parties above any ordinary blas, that there is not in the assembly, ami scarcely in the town, ten persons who were in India during the period of Mr. Hastings's administration; so that their nuanimous vote is a tribute of public veneration, unnilxed with any private motire. If postlumous honour can be a compensation for the wrongs which ealumny causes, which are many more than it can inflict, for the first false impression extends to the well disposed, two permanent memorials of rewarding plaudits are about to convey the late satisfaction.

INDIA-BRITISH TERRITORY.

Political - Official.

Fort William, General Department,
August 20, 1819.

The Honourable the Court of Directors having, in their recent dispatches, noticed with expressions of displeasure the conduct of certain individuals, residing under the protection of a subordinate presidency, in having been concerned in the management of some commercial speculations, illegally prosecuted by a civil servant of the Company; the Governor-general in council obeys the commands of the Honourable Court, in announcing the penalty, which will attach to such associations in future.

Although the Governor-general in comcil entertains a confident persuasion, that the Instances of such inconsiderate encouragement of unlawful speculations must be of the most rare occurrence, his Excellency in connell is nevertheless under the necessity of signifying to the public, that the protection of the Honourable Company will be withdrawn from any person who may henceforth be discovered to have aided and abetted commercial transactions on the part of the civil servants not employed in the commercial department, or otherwise authorized to trade.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Official—published in India.

SIEGE OF ASSERBERGHUR.

As they came to hand, we have giren several documents describing successive stages of this important slege, which, for the plan of approach, the combinations

Asiatic Journ .- No. 51.

In the attack, and the services of two corps engaged, is a model for the military student.—(See vol. VIII. pp. 294, 487, 598, 600; and the present column, p. 59.) But the previous official accounts, depatched at the close of the operations, distinguish no individuals in the general acknowledgments to the besieging army; a debt of honour to the distinguish of Gen. Doveton and Malcolm, which the camporders annexed discharge.

Copies of Orders transmitted to Capr.
Stewart for the antice of his Exc.
the Most Noble the Governor-General.

Heud quarters, Hyderahad Subsidiary Force, Orders by Brig-gen. Hoveton, C. R. Camp Assecrebur, 9th April, 1819.

The garrison of the fortress of Assect will consist of 5 battallon companies of 14. M. 67th foot, under a field officer, and the 2d battallon 13th M. N. I.

Lieut-col. Mac Dowell is appointed to the command, and subject to the approval and confirmation of superior authority.

The Brig-gen, congrantates the very on the termination of their encountries and fategues by the unconditional surrender of the fortress of Assecratur, had the garrison held out, the issue would have been equally certain, but on the score of humanity he reloces to the persent result. To all those to whom he is so much indebted, the briggen, will take an early opportunity of returning helps thanks.

Orders by Brig-gen. Doveton, C. B .- 10th April, 1819.

The fall of Asser leaves to the briggen, only the pleasing task of recording his sense of the weeks and exertions of the officers and troops, and of bringing them to the notice of superior authority, we ere they can alone be fully and properly appreciated.

To the means placed at the Bri ren's disposal by the rapid advance of the division under the personal command of Briz, gen. Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S. as well as of the troops from the Northudda field force, and from Saugor, under the personal command of Brig gen. Watson, C.B. to the science and skill of the engineers and artiflery branches, and finally to the distinguished gallantry and persevering exertions of the what of the officers and troops whom the briggen has the honour to command, are pricipally to be attributed the fall of so suspend a a fortress in eleven by a from the opening of the treaches.

The distington and well-known me-

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aldered as readering any observation on not almost presumptions; but he cannot refrain from paying the just tribute to public as well as private feelings, by expressing his warmest acknowledgenents for the assistance which he has derived from his unwearled and persevering energy and activity during the entire period of miliinry operations,

To Brig-gen. Watson, his best acknowledgments are elso due for his able and useful ru-operation since the period of his

nrrival

The science displayed by Lleut, Coventry, the superlateraling engineer, in selecting the only two points in which the fort was assailable, and In the choice of the positions for his enfilading, bombardling, and breaching batteries, reflect the most distinguished credit on that officer, and on Lieuts. Irvine and Parton, and Eus. Lake and Warelow, by whom he was no ably reconsted; while the skill and udprirable practice displayed by the artiflery, call upon the brig.yen, in the most forcible tunner to express his acknowledgments to Lieut.col. Crosselli, C.B. commanding that corps, to Lieut.col, Heigler, Maj. Weldon, Capt. Priganad, Capt. Banner, of the horse artillery, and generally to the whole of the officers and men of horse and foot artillery, for their indefatigable conduct during the entire progress of the slege.

The onceasing fatigue and uncommon exertions of the corps of pioneers, so cheerfully and unrecaltilingly displayed, cutitle Capt. Me Craith, commanding those of the coast, and Licut. Alreheson, of the Bengal establishment, to the brig-

gen.'s warmest thanks.

He requests also that Lient.cols. Mc Dowell, Dewar, Ewart, Greenstreet, and Pullit, commanding brigades of lufantry, will be fully persuaded of the high estimation in which he holds the emineur errices remiered by them, as well as by officers and men of their several brigades; and although the cavalry, from the nature of the service, have principally been employed in duties of fatigue, yet the cherrialoces and alecrity displayed in the performance of these duties, could Maj. Walker, the senior officer, and the other officers and men of that branch, to the bringen's best thanks.

To the whole of the general staff of the force, the brig.gen, feels himself under high obligation, but particularly to Maj. Me Leod, deputy quarter-master gen. and Capt. Smith, dering assist adjugen, for their distinguished and indefatigable exertions, To his personal scale and Persona interjuster, Capt. Morgan, the general is totaly at a loss for words in which to offer tion his acknowledgments, for endless and howeared activity, and must there-

fore leave his exertions to be better es tithe part of the brig.gen superfluous, if smated by superior authority. To Capt. Craecroft, his sid-de-comp, his thanks are likewise due for his attention and asdistance. To Capt, Grant, commanding the irregular troops of the Nawaub Sellabut Khan, who was present during the whole of the military operations, with one of the battalions, and particularly attached to the briggen himself, he has also to acknowledge obligations of a superior nature, for the equally eminent display of the same qualifications unticed in Capt. Morgan, and from which he has been the means of rendering the most distinguished services to the briggen blesself, as well as to the public interest.

The gen. also requests that Capr. Grant, depy, assist, comigen, will accept thanks for the able manner to which his exertions have been directed in the supply of the troops and camp followers; so much so, that never for an hour has there been experienced a want of any article necessary to their subsistence or comfort.

The operations of the division under the personal command of Briggen. Sir John Malcolm, having been for the most part carried on in an opposite quarter, it is impossible that the briggen, can bimself speak as to the merits of individuals, dutil such thus as he shall have received a specific report from that officer, and which, when received, will be published for general information; all that he can at present say, is his perfect knowledge, that they have not been inferior to those of the officers and troops more immediearly under his own observation.

Orders by Brig.gen. Doveton, C. B. 11th April, 1819.

Extract of a report from Brig.gen. Sir-John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S. of the unremitting and successful operations of the officers and troops of the Briggen's division during the siege, in publishing which Gen. Daveton requests that every individual of that division will accept his best and grateful acknowledgements for their perseccing lutrepidity and exertion.

Extract. " For his endeavours to ascertain by careful examination on the best policy of attack, and for the construction of all the different works and basteries, I consider myself greatly indebted to the seience and personal efforts of Lieut. Chespe, of the Bengal engineers, whose exertions have been unremitting in the performance

of his duty.

" The conduct of the artillery from the hour they opened their fire, till that on which it was stopped by the aubmission of the enemy, demands my unqualified praise. The obstacles they had to overcome, and the fatigue they underwent, had no effect but to increase exertion.

"To Major Blair I am greatly indehted for the aid I received throughout the service, from his energy, experience, and

judgment,

"My thinks are also most particularly due to Capt. Frith, commanding the Madras artil. with the division: Capt. Magson, of the Bombay, and Lleut. Black, commanding the horse artil. and commissary of stores, and indeed to all the officers and men of the corps, who yiel with each other in supporting the high character of the branch to which they belong.

"I have much pleasure in noticing the conduct of Capt. Fleetwood, of the rocket establishment; that officer, when not required in his own line, rolunteered to do duty in the hasteries, where he is reported by Moj. Blair to have been most active and useful throughout the slege,

"How well the dutles of the pioneers have been performed, is evinced by the works they had done. In expressing my sense of the conduct of this useful curps. I have to notice the exertions of Lient. Nash, commanding the party of Bengal, Lieut. Wheeler, of Madray, and Lient.

Rue, of Bombay pioneers.

"I have the greatest reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the harassing duties allotted to the cay, during the stege have been performed. Those of inf. have been severe, but both European and pative officers and soldiers have nudergone continual fatigue, with an animated zeal, that lessened every difficulty they

had to encounter.

" I have received from Lient.col. Scott, C. H. that essential aid which a full knowledge of his character led one to anticipate; my best thanks are also due to Lieur. Corsellis, communiing the Bombay troops in my division, to Lieut.col. Russel, C. B. Lieut.col. Ewart, and Lieut, col. Smith, C. B. To the latter 1 am particularly indeleted for his excellent arrangements, when he commanded in the Petrali previous to the occupation of the lower fort, and those he made upon entering the latter as reported in my letter of the 30th altima. I have also to express my thanks to Maj. Andrews, who commanded a brigade in my force before the arrival and subsequent to the removal to your division of Lleut.col. Ewart. I have generally to express my obligations to all the officers who commanded corps and detachments in my force; I was much pleased with the prompt and military manner in which Capt. Edsall, commanding the lat batt. Eth Bombay N. I, led a detachment of his corps to the occupation of the 2d fort, when it was evacuated by the enemy, who contrived their efforts to ampoy the entering corps from the upper works, but without effect, owing to the celerity of the movement, and the judicious manner in which the

troops were pasted. I consider it a most pleasing part of my duty to express on this occasion, the great obligations I am under to the whole of the division and personal staff. I am particularly indebted to Capt. Nupler, Assistadj.gen., and Lieut. Gibbeass, Assistadj.gen. of the division; to the former for that clear arrangement of detail, that distlact communication of orders, and that attention to every point of the service, which engbles a staff officer to be useful; to the fatter from indefatigable exertion which led him personally to aid in the exception of every work in progress, and not only to apply, but to superlutend the efforts of all in his department. I have also much satisfaction in expressing my approbation of the services of Lieut. Mirchell, of the Or.mast.genl's, department, and Capt. Danjerfield, of the survey branch.

The manner in which the force has been supplied, as well as that in which the means of his department have been applied to the promotion of the service, redects great credit on Capt. Alves, commissariat officer of the division.

"To Capt. Canffeld, of the Bengal cay, assist, to the resident at Indore, I have on this, as on former occusions, to express my gratitude for the aid he has given me.

"I have to state my sense of the zeat and activity of my Aid-de camp, ensign G. Pasiey, of his Majeaty's 14th font, and extra Aid-de-camp Lieut. J. Pasiey, of his Majeaty's 67th foot, and of Lieut. Lawrie, paymaster of the division, and Lieut. Bell, postmaster, who have constantly acted as my personal staff.

"I cannot conclude this testimony to those under my command without paying the tribute due to the great exertions of my native Aid-de-camp Subadar Sped Hussain, of the body guard of the right humorable the governor, which have been as unremitted as they have been useful throughout the whole course of the service."

Extract from Orders by Brig.gen. Doveton, C. B. 12th April, 1819.

Letter from Briggen, Watson, C. B. To Briggen. Doveton, C. B. In publishing which, the commander of the Hyderabod subshilary force requests that the officers mentioned in it will accept his best acknowledgments of their services.

Assect that, 11th April 1819, Sir,—The fall of Assect that to the troops under your command affording me the opportunity, I have great validation in brinches to promothe the meritarional exertions of the value of the officers compasing my general and personal areas.

pasing my general and personal and, during the operations of the siege, which entitle them to my warment acknowledge-

thus (new promotion) to 2d bat. 15th, vice Greenstreet.

5th N.I. 2d but. Maj. Huthwaite.

12th N.I. 2d bat. Capt. Gale, and Capt. Moore.

29th N.I. 1st bat. Maj. Delatuain, 2d bat. Capt. Morrieson,

PRINLOUGHS.

Asy. 16.—Lieut, Newton Wallace, 27th N.I. and adjutant to Cuttack legion, to make a verge to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, and to be absent ten months.

Mai. G. Becher, 5th light cav. assist.

beneat of his health.

Capt. G. Conningham 7th N.I. commanding 2d Robblish cav. the extension of leave of absence prolonged for eix months.

Aug. 27.—Brer. Capt. Horsburgh, 2d bat. 23d reg. to Lohargong, on private affairs, from 16th Aug. to 16th Sept.

Assistance, Sullivan, 2d bat, 22d reg. on modical certificate to the presidency,

in peder to go to sea.

Lieut. Stoidart, 8th light cav. in exten-

IJent. Harvey, bub-assist.commis.gen., no private effairs to the presidency, from lat Oct. to 1st April 1829.

Surg. Muston, 1st bat. 7th reg. to the presidency, on private affairs, from 27th

Aug. to 30th Nov.

Lieut. Marshall, 2d but. 1st, has leave to visit the presidency, previous to making application to go to sea.

The undermentioned officers have leave

of absence t

Aug. 23.—Lient. Simpson, 2d bat. 23th reg., and Lient. Catheart, 1st bat. 2d reg. to remain at Allahabad till 15th Oct.

Lieut. A. Pope, adj. and paymenter of invalids, Altahabad staff, on private affairs to the presidency, from 19th Sept, to 10th March 1220.

The leave of abscuce granted to Licut. and Adj. H. Barnett, 2d bat. 23d N.J. to compaence from 9th June, instead of 15th May.

Surg. J. Law, medical staff, to visit the presidency on private affairs, from 1st Nov. to 1st May 1820.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Mariners' Widows' Fund. — On the 25th of August was established, under this title, an institution for the benefit of the widows and orphuse of communders and officers of the Bengal marine. It is cherished by the patronage of the Governor-gen, and has met with the greatest support. It is a fund which all Englishmen ought peculiarly to patronite. At the first meeting, John Palmer, Esq. so well known for blackaritable munificence, jave a donation of 1900 rupeer.

Conservationer.—This species of rational entertainment has been revived by a select body of subscribers among the gentlemen of Calcutta. The plan has obtained the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings. The following are the names of the president and stewards.

S. Goad, Esq.
J. P. Larkins, Esq. Capt. Dawes.
Capt. Cobb.
N. Alexander, Esq. Capt. Balney.
Capt. Macan, A.D.C.
Capt. Patrickson.
Chas. Truwer, Esq.

We quote the leading regulations to show the sphere of refined amusement which this elegant institution has opened. 1. The conversationes will be held at the town ball every alternate Friday, commencing the first Friday in Sept .- 3. The rooms to be opened at cight o'clock. The ball-room will be provided with a milltary and country dance hand. Tables with all kinds of refreshments will be provided, but no regular supper. One room will be appropriated as a reliring room for the ladles; one room for card tables; one for prints, magazines, &c. and another for chess and backgammon boards, and amusements of this description .- 3. The maste will cease at twelve o'clock; at which hour it is expected the assembly will break up.-- 1. The amount of subscription to be 16 rupera per month, payable in advance on the bill and receipt of the treasurer .- 5. Three of the stewards will attend rach evening of the assemblier; to whom it is requested all applications may be asade in case of inattention on the part of the persons engaged to provide the refreshments, or any other account .- 6. ilookahs will be admitted in all the rooms, except the dancing room .- 7. A general luvitat'on will be sent in the name of the managers to all H. M.'s and the hon. Company's corps doing duty in Fort William, Dum Dun, and Barrackpore; but it is of course optional for any officer to subscribe. - 8. Tickets are not required for officers attending under this regulation, but it is requested that they will give their names on a card to the European appointed to receive the tickets at the door.

Futal boldness of a Tyger.—Extract of a letter from the captain of the brig Salamanca, going through the Sunderbunds to Backersunge on the 8th August.—"We have had the misfartune to lose one of our men, taken out of the boat by a tyger, when pulling up, at least twenty feet from the jungle, and not more than fifty from the brig. The nahmal leaped into the boat, selved the toon pulling the bow our, badly wounded another with his claws, (who is however doing very well) and in one spring, with the man in his month, reached the jungle. It is sin-

gular that the creature never made the least noise, when he spring into the boat."

The Weather, and the Crops .- The Calcutta Journal of Aug. 23, says : our intelligence from the interlor gives some hope of the apprehended cells of famine being likely to be averted by the rains which have lately fallen. Throughout the Upper Provinces the prospect of the grain crops is much improved, and in the Lower Provinces the change has been such as to cause a very marked decline in the price of rice and other grain, during the past week .- A letter that we have before us, dated from Naa Colly, Aug. 20, 1819, says, that the first crop of rice is nearly all cut lu that neighbourhood, and the rvota were all engaged in planting the second. The rain, it is added, had been abundant, and had extended to Chittagung .- At Allahabad, the apprehension of famine had been so great at first, that the grain-holders stored all their stock in magazines, and shewed a reluctance to sell at almost any price. The fall of rain in that quarter had, however, induced them to supply the market at very little above the ordinary rate.-At Cawapore the same thing had taken place, and throughout the whole of Bumilecund the rains had given liopes of a hurvest not less abundant than usual.-The corroborating testimony of all these reports from opposite quarters of India, induces us to hope that the visitation of famine need not be dreaded; and that the distress, which the mere apprehension of this culamity has already created, will be gradually removed.

The Mirror of Aug. 30, quotes a letter dated Saugor in Bundlecund, Aug. 5, which mentions that the country had been blessed with pleatiful showers of rain since the 10th of the preceding month, and that the weather was then extremely pleasant, the climate resembling that of Kumaoon and the district being free from the cholera, though it had been committing ravages in parts not very remote from that station. At Cawapore also, we are happy to hear that they had experienced a considerable fall of ralu, and that some light showers had fallen at Allahabad, at which latter place the Bunias had actually shut up their shops, refusing to sell any grain, when the ahowers above alluded to produced a fortunate change. They appear however to have been very scanty, and by no means sufficient to raise the hopes or spirits of the poor, who were living on aspecles of flour maile from the pounded kernels of mango stones, and other food of the most

unwholesome qualities.

Dacoits.—" On the 27th of August,
a boat laden with sundry European articles, at the risk of the River Insurance
Company, proceeding to the Upper Pro-

vinces, was attacked by a body of Decorta at Balloogunge near Sooty, who after wounding three of the dandles, roblesd them, the Manjee and Peon, of all their money and clothes, and broke open one of the cleass, but finding that it contained beer, they left it in that state and examined no farther.

Specimen of the Gorkhur.—Gen. Sir D. Ochierlony has lately dispatched, as a present from the Nuwab of Bhawulpoor to the Governor-general, a beautiful willid ass of that species called by the natives Gor Khur. This elegant creature is described as being between eleren and twelve hands in height, of a beautiful light fawn or cream colour, with long ears, and large black eyes. In dispusition it is untractable, and in this as well as in every other respect, excepting the colour, resembles the Zebra. It is said to be a complete model of strength, beauty, and agility.—Mirror.

Spasmodic Cholera .- Extract of a letter from Meerut, dated 21st Aug. Heavy rain has fallen since the 17th, before which the weather was very disagreeable, and the prices of grain very high. The cholera is, I um sorry to say, making horrible havoc among the King's 14th; within the last week that corps has lost nearly thirty men; we thought the change of weather had lessened the violence of the symptoms on the 19th, but yesterday the disease was as faral as ever, about seven men having been cut off by it in less than twenty-four hours. The Eth dragoons and artillery have escaped as yet, but I am in daily, or rather momen-tary apprehension of its breaking out among our men, among the natives it seems also to be confined to particular spots and bazars.

Alligators.-July 13. Many Inhabitanta of Calcutta recollect how fearful a sensation was excited a few years ago smooth the natives at Garden Reach, in cons quence of their numbers being almost daily thinned by the vuraclous all gaters that then infested that part of the Hoogly. A similar alarm now prevails at Handel, where, within the last three weeks, several persons, while engaged in their morning ablutions, have been carried off and devoured. A few days ago, a propaged attack was made upon these unwelcome visitors; and some fishermen killed one of them eighteen feet long. On Saturday morning, another appeared among a eroud of hathers, and selected a young liralimin for his prey, whom he promptly devoured. The monster afterwards swam round the spot for several hours, to the great constitution of the abuddering groupes that he had driven out of the water.

Series of Arcidents to Fleet of Batt.

The follows ; is an artified notice,

from a letter in the Calcutta Journal, describing a series of accidents which lappened to a fleet of boats, carrying a detac ment, under the command of Maj. Brooke, of the horse artil, from the perlod of their entering the Gauges, to that

of their arrival at Dinapoor.
On the 18th of June one of the boats, on board of which a detachment of his Majesty's 24th regt, was embarked, is stated to have upset, by which accident one private and three children were drawned. On this occasion the heroic conduct of a Naique, belonging to the 14th N. I., is deservedly spoken of in terms of the highest approbation, this brave fellow having at the peril of his life rescued no less than eleven men, two women, and one child from destruction, being under the necessity of carrying off each of them separately from a part of the wreck to which they were clinging, with scarcely any reasonable hope of escaping. On this arrival of Mongeer on the 26th, they heard of the loss of a hudjerow helonging to Ens. Farrington, which was apact in a very broad and deep part of the river, at the distance of a few miles below that place. This young officer is deseribed as having lost the whole of his property and baggage, and to have been indebted for his life, first to the exertions of a boatman who dragged him out of the water, and set him on the bottom of the boat which was then uppermost, and next to the assistance of his friend Ens. Armstrong who relieved him from that perilous sicuation, and took him on board his own Iniferow. On the evening of the 30th, after learing Mongeer on the 28th, another hudgerow belonging to the fleet was upset, and Lient. Howers, of his Ma-Jesty's 14th regt., washed fairly out of the window, by the andden influx of the water on the opposite elde. This officer appunra to have been saved principally by the pre- uce of mind of his bearer, who, though in an equally perilous situation himself, was not forgetful of his master, but surceeded in placing him on the bottom of the boat. This accident occasioned great bustle in the fleet, and a small guard boat, dispatched immediately by Maj. Brooke, arrived in time to receive those who were clinging to the wreck; but no sooner had she quitted her than it sunk and totally disappeared. On the day after the loss of Lieut. Bower's budjerow, another of the European bonts sunk off Bar, when one of the privates of his Ma-jesty's 87th regt, of foot was draward. This poor fellow had himself reached the shore, though quie exhausted with the exertion, when observing the wife of the serjeant, who still remained on the wreck struggling to save or children, in a state of the utmost peril and anxiety, weak and exhausted as it a prave soldier was, he

threw himself into the stream; in the hopes of saving them; but his strength failed him, and in this heroism he sunk beneath the overwhelming mass of waters. It is gratifying to learn that the fond mother and her children were at length saved, though the brave fellow who thus devoted his life to the cause of humanity, alas! rose no more.

Proceedings held at a Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, in the Town Hall, on Monday, the 13th Sep-

tember, 1819.

In consequence of the notice published on the 4th lustant, by the sheriff of Calcutta, a general meeting of the British Inhabitants was this day held, for the purpose of considering the best mode of expressing the respect emertained by this settlement for the character and memory of their farmer Governor-general, the late Rt. hon. Warren Hastings. The meeting was opened by the sheriff in nearly the

following terms :-

Gentlemen-I trust that the object of this meeting, as expressed in the regulaition, which I have caused to be published, is perfectly understand, and approved of by every man present. No one can feel more anxious than I do, that the inhabitants of this city should testify, in a distinguished manner, their respect for the memory of the late Warren Hastings, and their exterm for his severely-tried and well-proved merits. It would, however, be foreign from my duty, if I were to state any opinion of my own respecting the hest manner of carrying this object luto effect; I shall therefore content myself with suggesting, that you begin the business of the day by electing a chairman to preside during your deliberations.

Mr. Fendall then moved, that Mr. Larkins be requested to take the chair; which motion was seenaded by Mr. Palmer, and

unaulmously agreed to.

Mr. Larkins having accordingly taken
the chair, suddressed the meeting in an impressive speech, illustrative of the great public and private virtues of Mr. Hastings, and of the gratitude due to him by the Indian community and his country at large. It was not, he observed, without the strongest conviction of his own luability, that he entered upon the duties of the chair, to which he had been honoured by the call of the meeting, who would, he begged, accept his unfeigned thanks for to flattering a mark of distinction, which was the more acceptable, as it had been conferred upon him by a meeting so respectably constituted as that was, and on an occasion no less interesting to himself than he believed it to be to all present. He would say of all present, because he felt satisfied that no one had ansociated himself with them, but from the

purest reverence and esteem for the memory of Warren Hastings, in whom virtues and accomplishments were most lingpily united to form all that was valuable. all that was honourable in human life,-He stated how averse he was to panegyrize the dead, and how necessary he considered it that there should be something extransilinary in the character of a man to justify the expressions of praise. He appealed to the meeting whether he could not plead such a justification on the present occasion, and observed, that however highly he might appland Mr. Hastings, he was not afraid of passing the bounds of truth, nor of exceeding the sentiments and feelings of those who heard him; and that the only apprehension he felt was, that he might fail lu doing justice to the many and invaluable qualities that adorned the head and heart of this excellent man and admired statesman.-He stated that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of considering how they might hest evince, by some commemorative token, their affection and regard for the memory of Mr. Hastings, of a statesman whose virtues and talents had raised him to the highest situation which a British subject can fill in this country, and who, during a long, tried, and faithful course of services, was exposed to more than ordinary trials and difficulties.

Mr. Larking then expatiated on the difficulties of delineating the character of Mr. Hastings; he stated, that he was deocient lu that information and ability, which it was so indispensibly necessary to possess, in order to aneced in such an attempt; but as they had done him the honour to place him in the chair, he felt that something would be expected from hilm, and that relying upon the inculsence of those around him, he should proceed, notwithstanding he was aware how tender was the ground on which he must necessarily trespass; that the public life of the renowned, but sadly persecuted statesman must be spoken of with delicacy and discrimination, since it was so extremely difficult to dwell upon the pre-eminent features of such a life and character without condemning, or appearing to condemn, those who had associated themselves in the spirit of party, to asperse one whose unblemished name would be remembered by posterity with the same reverence that attends the most celebrated civil characters in the annals of our history .-He observed, that the whole course of Mr. Hastings's public life was passed in the service of the Company in India, in situations of high trust and responsibility. the duties of which he faithled with henour to himself, and extremely to the advantage of the many millions whose welfare and happiness it was no less the wish of his huart, than it was the object of his Asiatic Journ, - No. 51.

government to promote. He adverted to the beneath which had resulted to the country from the wisdom of Mr. If." measures, and said they were room d and acknowledged to this day, and wonnot only recorded in the proceeding of the government over which he preside !. but lu the fairest pages of his country s history. The worthy Chairman next adverted to the recorded public service of Mr. Hastings, and observed how nunevessary it was that he should speak of these before those who were so intimutely acqualuted with the history of our givernments la ludia, and with the share Mr. Haatlugs had in the administration of affairs; indeed, his virtues, talents, and services, had left too strong an impression to need being dwelt upon, to those who had so many opportunities of apprecinting them.

Mr. Larkins next went into a description of the principal features of Mr. Hastings's public life, adverting to the dear-dered state in which he found the Company's affairs obtain when le wa called to the supreme government; his winton, fortitude, and perseverance in the restration of them, and his final success, in spite of all the opposition and difficulties which he had to encounter. He tuen shortly noticed his impendment, he long piptracted trial, and his final acquirtal.

After having thus briefly arriveyed the course of Mr. Hastings's public career, Mr. Larkins called the attention of the m sling to the humble sphere of social and or mestle life, in which Mr. Hastings we believed, and adored in the highest dierrities of a could lear him out in the assertion, that he possessed in an eminent degree the virtues of a benevous heart, the agreeable qualities of which dierrich themselves in the circle in which he moved, and galand him the love and admiration of all who knew him.

Harassed by the most cruel prosecution to which perhaps a British su cet was ever exposed, he submitted with becoming resignation, and without even a feeling of resentment towards t who persecuted and calumniated him. Larkine remarked that, on the cotrary he had understood that Mr. He time expressed his most unfeigned for ivenes of them. In a word, he was happy in h mself, and transferred happiness to others. His mind was ever cheerful and trene, his life regular and temper in a creamstances which, with a sed constitution, contributed to preserve him in lealth and comparative vising to the u common of fourscore and a years.

Such, Gentlemen, sold Mr. lerkive, was Mr. Hatter; and will street brance dwells in the such of these sho

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knew and invest him, he must ever he la-

Mr. Palmer stated to the meeting, that one of the persons, as old and merito-riom officer, who had assisted in the convocation of the present meeting, but who was prevented by indisposition from attending it, had requested him to submit that a minomenal mare useful flush osferitations, and congrainly with the spirit and accumulate to the genius of the reverted name we were this day met to commemorate, should be adopted, as the mint appropriate tribute of respect to the late Mr. Hastlags.

That the proposition was for a free school, to be founded in this city, upon an enlarged scale, and liberally and generously endowed; and that the Honourable the Court of Directors, all retired East-Indians, and all India itself, should be invited to contribute to the support and perpetuation of the institution.

Mr. Palmer, however, expressed his apprehension, that neither times nor circumstances favoured this enlightened and benevolent suggestion; but that he discharged a delightful obligation in aubustitury to the consideration of the meeting the bind of a scheme, which did equal honour to the head and heart of a veteran, his encemned friend Col. George Dick.

Mr. Wynch then rose, and addressed the assembly as follows :-

Mr. Chairman, — As an individual member of this assembly, I rise to express my humble concurrence in the propriety of our evincing some mark of public respect to the memory of Warren Hastings. The creetion of a statue appears to the most unexceptionable mode for that purpose: I accordingly propose it; fudeed I know not to what better purpose we can ever aspire to direct the shill of the sculptor.

Some of those whom I have the hobout now to address, have pussibly possensed the good fortune of an acquaintmee with that distinguished man: others,
still more fortunate, may have shared
the advantages of his friendship; none
are strangers to the fame of Hastings, to
his came, or to the great cremts with
which that name is associated; and all
this associately. I am enre, will corduitly
contribute their aid towards the production of some testimony of respect for his
aminent surtues, of admiration for his
splendid talents, of veneration for his rereced memory?

Gentlemen, I have read that, on a certain occasion when the image of Brutus was wanting to complete the pageant procession of Cesar, it

" Did but of Rome's best san remind her more,"

So, methiaks, about we be found to neglect some outward demonstration of our reverence for Hastings, that neglect would but serve to obtrude the remem-

brance of him on our recollections, more than under such circumstances we could well desire. It is true, that the virtues and the deeds of Warren Hastings have of themselves wrought for him a memorial more percential than brass, more durable than marble; it is true, that he has for himself raised a name which will survive to after-ages, when the proudest monument we might elerate to his memory may have mouldered beneath the matative hand of Time, or the statellest column crumbled into dust. Let it, however, be remembered, that haman works, goy more than human institutions, are not infallible; and though we know too well, alas! that beliller "storied urn or animated bust," can " back to its mansion call the fleeting breath," set it is not the less incumbent on us to mark our sense of the merics, and to endeavour. as for an we can, to preserve to posterity, the regulariscence of to great and glorious a churacter.

If, then, a statue to his memory should be determined upon, an 1 propose, it ought. I think, to be placed in the most conspicuous part of this capital; the seat of this government for thirteen years, the centre from which his energies were diffused throughout the then British empty of Hindonston.

Gentleraen, Having offered thus much regarding a tribute to the memory of Warren Hastings, and the mode in which I would propose it to be rendered, I request your indulgence to be allowed to add something respecting the man himself, who, whether we consider him with reference to his public or private character, is not, to use the ordinary language, " justly entitled to," but absolutely commands our admiration. That portion of his public life which appears to me the most interesting, is the period during which he presided at the helm of the Supreme Government of Indian affairs. How gallantly, how fearlessly be novigated the vessel of state through the conflicting storms and tempests which then assailed it; how skilfully he shanned the rocks, and steered clear of the shoals with which it was on every side surrounded; how calmly and ably he at length conducted and moored it in a placed haven, it belongs not however to me to tell; the record will be found in the page of history; I should indeed, I fear, exceed the limits of your patience, and I am sure, the compass of my ability, did I attempt even a rough outline of the leading acts of Hastings's administration, acts, the performance of which as represented, on rather misrepresented to the memorable charges. exhibited against him, furnished matter for judicial forestigation before the highest and most awful tribunal on carth, for a protracted period of seven years. must confine mysrif to general assertion. but nevertheless true. Mr. Hastings, I

believe, assumed charge of the Supreme Government in India to 1772. What was then the state of affairs? He found the finances cabansted, the revenue declining, the expenses enormous, the country lingering under the effects of a mortal familie! its inhabitants unprotected in person, insecure in property; the British authority circumscribed, controuled, and overawed. In 1785, Mr. Hastings had resigned his office, and had returned to his oative land. What was the language of his immediate successor in 1786, Sir John Macpherson, respecting the inhabitants of this country, our allies, ourselves, and the independent powers? ** The mo-tive inhabitants of this kingdom (meauing the British dominions in Asia) are the happlest and best protected subjects in India; our native allies and tributaries confide to our protection. The powers of the country are asplicing to the triend. ship of the English, and from the King of Fidore, towards New Goinea, to Timour Shah, on the hanks of the Industhere is not a state that has not lately given as proofs of confidence and respect."

By whom, I ask, had these results been obtained, if not by Hastings? Such too were the sentiments, not merely of his inunediate, but of hit noble successor, a man equally great in the cabinet with Hastings, greater to another respect, as he was as famed for deeds of valuar as he was itlustrious in arms, he whose statue stands before us, whose actions, " approach and read," for they are engraven on its

pedestal, Cornwallia!

Gentlemen, besides the grand and leading acts of the administration of Mr. Hastings, which naturally occupy the promiment portion of our thoughts, but us I have already piecewed furnish too fertile a field for my pressur descant, there are others which distinguished his government, and which, as serving to mark the liberal and expanded mind of the man, should not be passed over in silence. Such were his acts of encouragement to original learning, to philanthropy, to cuterprise, and to commerce.

In proof, I adduce his foundation and endowment of the Mahammedan Mudrasu in this metropolis; his repair of the Hindoo Temple in the sacred city of Benares;* the compilation and translation under his direction of learned treatises of law, Sansorit and Arabic; the able and public support he aforded to Gleveland in the presecution of his philauthropic, and towards the completion of his successful

Gentlemen, should you require from me may additional testimony of the title of Mr. Hastings to admiration for his public conduct while governor-general of India, I must request you to receive his own declaration. I am free to confess, it is the best further evidence I can pretend to offer-" To the Commons of England," said he, " in whose name I am arraigned for desolating the provinces of their dominion, I dare to reply, that they are the most flourishing of all the states in India. It was I who made them so. The valour of others acquired ; I enlarged, and gave that and consistency to the dominion which you held there ; I preserved it; I sent forth its armies with au effectual, but economical hund, through unknown and leastle regions, to the support of your possessions; I malnesimed the ware, which were of your formation, not of mine. When you eried for peace, and your cries were beard by those who were the objects of them, I resisted this, and every other species of counteraction, by rising in my demands; and accomplish-ed a peace, lasting, and I hope, an everlusting one, with one great state. I gure you all, and you have rewarded me with confiscation, disgrace, and a life of lan-peachment ! 1.1"

There Mr. Wynch adverted to Mr. Has-

dogs's trial, and then proceeded thus; -]
Absolved from the cases and auxiliaries of public life, and freed from the storms and dangers of pulitical persecution, we beheld this great and good man rettre to the seat of his nucestors, and there, beloved by all who astrounded him, desticare the sno-set of life to the placid purautes of literature, of which he was himself a chief ornament, and to the meful occupation of agriculture. There we bebeld blus, like the Clocinoatus of accient, like the Washington of modern story, finding more heartfelt satisfaction in the entification of a few paternal agree, than he had formerly derived when obtaining the cession of territory, or from the conquest of provinces; and though his later days glided on in serono tranquillity, himself cheered the while by the recollections of a well-spent life, yet it is satisfactory to find that he was not suffered to lacquish in obscurity. It reflects lower unthe diadum of the Sovereign of England, that Hastings, at his advanced age, was called to assist in his connects, and the

undertaking; his deputation of an ingenious and enterprising traveller to the apexplored regions of Bootan, and the snowy mountains of Thibet, which led to the capitals of Tassisudon and of Lassa being visited by an Englishman for the first time; the communication he esta-blished for the facility of commercial irtercourse between Europe and India, by

^{*} Mr. Harrings sho laid the foundation of a large church, which was much wanted for the European inholitants of Calcutta; and his exidence before the House of Communic on the late renewal of the Company's Charter ground conducted to the European's Charter ground conducted to the European's Charter ground which has since been formed for Bertish ladie.

at entancous tribute of homage, I may call it, offered to him a few years ago, by the H of Commons, alike honourable to them, and merited by him, was a theme of a lattid remembrance while be controlled to live, and cannot therefore be form then by us.

Gestlemen, over the mortal remains of Warren Hastings, the grave, into which sink ailke, and at last, the endowed with talent, the possessed of virtue, the favoured by fortune, and the blessed with beauty, the grave has closed for ever! Peace then to those hallowed ashes! but the spirit of Hastings has monred beyond the precises of the tumb, his memory will live immortal!!

Captuin Bryant rose to second the motion of his friend, Mr. Wynch, for the crection of a statue to the memory of the late Warren Hastings, and before he sat dawn, expressed himself to the following

eff it :-Sir, I know nothing of Warren Hastlugs ba: as a name in British history, and as a an ad atal a nexpired in this Indian world. I come to this country, with all the glowin ferrent affections of youth. As a boy, I and shuddered over the pages which told of his a recious administrations; and my leart awe led with abhorronce at the dread violator of every holy tie, at the wha, tate from his country's honour. It is now many years that I have passed Is active life in India, and I have not been an in tuntive observer of manners and opinions so wholly foreign to European education. My military duties have led me over a vast tract of country embracing the accues of his political power, and rend rin me familiar with people of various clime, who had felt the influence of his guantic action; and wherever I have pass d, and in whatever situation I have been placed, I have never heard the name of Warren Hastings pronounced but with awe, with reverence, and affection. I have hearl t e ared Indian cling to it, as the memory of greatness that had no second birth, and I have heard their children repeat it as a name on which their fathers loved to dwell. I have entered the temple of the Hindoo, and I have heard the name of Warren Hastings breathed as the protector of the religion in which their tathers lived, and I have heard the Musautman include in his prayers the name of Warren Hastings, as the benefactor by whose boarty he read the volume of his fa th.

I recollect, some years are, when statle d by an initiary duty at one of the most important across of his mighty and electric action, and when I attempted to trace the true character of those events for which his house and fair fame had be a least of those, that an aged I action, whose observations on those times I courted and encouraged, came to me, complaining with violent indignation of the magistrate of a neighbouring Zitlah, who had required him to take an oath. He had pleaded his respectability, his age, his devotion, that the koran, his book of faith and hope, was his occupation and his life, and that he dared not prophane it in earthly disputes; at length, when he found all his pleading tain, he proudly declared himself safe from every severity, exempt from every id, for he had a letter in his possession, in which Warren Hastings himself had called him his friend.

Sir-These are the facts which have long awakened me from that dream of horror which presented Warren Hastlogs in the captain general of inliquity, and have induced me to turn with admiration and reverence to the man, who had the virtue and the courage to oppose the atrongest feelings of our untire land, to arrest the English laws in their oppressive career, and to tell to our country, that the laws of England have no congenial soil in this climate of peculiar and luxuriant passions: and that while human action is influenced by the body over which it is exercised, human laws have their only wisdom in their application to the character of life.

The foreign policy of Hastings has been tried by time, and it has been at length conceded to him, that the anarchy which prowls among the rains of empires requires a slifferent policy from that which is due to well regulated and settled states. The character of his aucressors in the government of India has been estimated by their approximation or deviation from the leading principles of his administratlou, and it is difficult, at this moment, to trace even the foundation of those opinions which once attacked his fortunes and his honour. It was only in the British scuate, by a statesman who was an admirer generally of Warren Hastings, that he was a meritorlous servant of the East India Company, but that he ought not to be permitted to play the part of Alexander. Now, I have always thought, that in the circumstances of that period the part of Alexander was the only part of prudence or of safety. Glory and dominion were its results, and they became to him a misfortune and a crime. My friend near me, air, has furnished me with a happy illustration; it is the old story:-the play of Hamlet, to be performed by command, but the part of Humlet to be left out. Without the part of Alexander, what had been Warren Hastings! What had become of his countrymen? Driven from the shores of India with ignomitry and disgrace, and the splendour of the British name traced only by the melanchely gleam with which

some faithful sepay lighted up the sepulchre of Coate! No, sir, the crime of Warren Hastings was not that he was an Alexander; it was that he was not the son of Philip. In the confined horizon of British views, he was but the agent of mercantile adventure. Contracted minds at home shrunk from the splendid actions of a mere citizen, the servant of an exclusive commercial body-they revolted at the anti-climax of citizens of London, traders to the Indies, succeeding the pupil of the Stagyrite, the conqueror of the world, in the protection of the religion and philosophy of the cast. But if time rolls its ceaseless course, the minds of men must travel with it. The history of India is not to be traced in the classic page, and modern India was unknown to England. To propounce on Indian actions, a knowledge is essential of Indian life; and when Warren Hastings was brought to the bar of England to answer for the violation of her a was, and for the pollution of her name, interpreters from the east should have stood by the judges of the land, and the history of the temper, the spirit, the passions of India, should have been placed by the statute book of England. England has recently sent an expedition to the north pole. Will she try the gallant conductor of that glorious enterprise, if in the arctic regions be consider anot the experience of the navigation of the chan-Will she try blin if, Instead of the nel? light-house on the Scilly rock, he guldes his perilous course by those very leebergs that threaten him with destruction? And was not Warren Hastings launched on an unknown raging element, with his own wisdom only for his compass? But happily for him, when called on to give an account of his voyage, he brought India herself to relate his actions. When Verres stood at the bar of flome, it was the voice of Sicily that pronounced his accusation. When Hastings stood at the bar of England, it was the voice of India that pronounced his defence. India stood near the criminal Hastings when he uttered that beautiful, that poble, that sublime appeal, which the happy eloquence of the gentleman who preceded me so feelingly introduced. India dictated the proud assertion, while his own heart attered the melancholy reproach -- " I gave you all, and you have rewarded me with a life of impeachment, confiscation, and disgrace."

But I beg distinctly to be understood as dissenting most determinedly from the opinions, as I understand them, which have been expressed. I do not believe that the impeachment of Warren Hustings was urged by personal country, or from any other feeling. No; the illustrious names of Britain's proudest public virtue, and noblest talent, are irrefragable evidence against it. In them, I believe, it

originated in a lofty principle—a just jeallousy, and long may that jeal-oney exist, of the bonour of the British character. But I do lament, that the illustrious men who conducted the inquiry did not carry with them greater knowledge of the actual state of India; and I believe, that if India had been known then as it is known now, that such a prosecution would have never taken place.

Convinced, air, that Warren Hastings was the great captain, the great statesman of India—convinced that we are this day assembled to do an act of justice to his memory, and of daty to our country, I support the proposition of Mr. Wynch.

Captain Lockett rose to offer a few words to the meeting, and said, that though he agreed with them in every-syllable of praise they had bestowed on the public and private character of Mr. Hastings, yet he differed from some sentiments which had been given on the motives of those who had impeached him.

Mr. Young followed Captain Lockett, and expressed nearly the same sentiments on the subject of the motives of those who impeached Mr. Hastings. He then went on to say, that he had been misled In the early part of his life into an erroneous opinion of the true character of Mr. Hastings, that time and experience had altered that opinion, that he had alnce read with much care and attention all the publications which threw light on the transactions of those interesting times, and that he rose from those studies fully persuaded, that Warren Hastings was in almost every particular the reverse of what he (Mr. Young) had hastily pronounced him to be.

In a conversation which followed, on the propriety of inviting all India to contribute to this public testimony of esteem for the memory of Mr. Hastings, Mr. Palmer stated, that in the year 1802, his Highness the Nabob Vizier Saudut All, hearing that the late Warren Hastings had emerged in ruin from his unexampled trial of seven years and a half, generously notified his wish, through a gentleman now here, to alleviate Mr. Hastings's distresses by granting him a pension for life of £2,000. per annum, offering to secure the amount in the hands of Mr. Hastings's friend. The gentleman immediately submitted the circumstances to the Slary. of Wellealey, for the purpose of receiving his Lordship's sanction to a procedure so honourable to the Vizier, and to the character of Mr. Hastings, Lord Wellesley, after a long deliberation, having satisfied his mind that no public objection existed to the operation of the Vizier's bounty, notified his approbation of the measure, and made it the subject of official reference to the Hon, the Court of Directors, dictating at the same time one

of the most flattering letters ever penned to Mr. Hastings, and taking that occasion to testify bls admiration of Mr. Hastings's

administration in India.

This produced a characteristic acknowledgement from Mr. Hastings to the Marquis of Wellesley, and an intimation that various considerations would induce blue to decline the Vizier's munificence, as in effect he did, when this liberal offer was conveyed to him by the Court of Directors,

The Marquia Wellesley, on arriving in Bengal, did not disguise his adverse hapression regarding Mr. Hastings's government, under the view he had taken of it in Europe, and which was at one moment so deep, that he had offered to conduct the prosecution contemplated against Mr. Hastings. But, with the candour and magnanticalty which ever distinguished that exalted nobleman, as he grew familiar with the detail of Mr. Hastings's administration, his unfavourable sentiments subsided; and, finally, his better knowledge led to the expression of ble unqualifled applanse.

The motion for erecting a stump having been unanimously agreed to, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to conduct the preparatory arrangements :- Mr. Larkins, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Fendall, Sir Charles D'Oyly, Mr. Maitland, Mr. James Young, Major Bryant, Capt. Lockett, Mr. Jameson, Mr. Wynch, Mr. T. Plowden, Mr. James Barwell, Colonel

Dick, and Col. Hardwicke,

Among the resolutions then agreed to, see, con, were the following, which have been officially communicated:-Resolved, that a book be left open at the Town Hall for subscriptions,-Resolved, that the committee communicate these resolutions to the principal stations under the Bengal presidency,-Resolved, That the retired officers, civil and military, of this cetablishtoest, now realding in England, be invited to join he the objects of this meeting; and that the right hon, Lord Teignmenth be solicited to become the channel of communication between them and the general committee.-Resolved, That Messrs. Palmer and Co. be appointed Treasurers, and nuthor/sed to receive the amount of subscriptions.

J. P. Lakking, Chairman. Town Hall, Sep. 13.

Persuant to the above resolutions, the chairman of the committee, accompanied by Mr. Palmer, Sir C. D'Oyly, and Maj. Bryant, waited, by permission, on his Ext. the Marquis of Hustings, on Saturday the 18th Sept.

The Chairman addressed his Lordship : My Lord-At a meeting held at the Town Hall on Monday the 13th last, by the British luliablimate of Calcutta, for the

purpose of considering the best mode of expressing the respect entermined by this settlement for the character of the late right hose. Warren Hastings, it was ansnimously resolved, that a statue be erected in this city to perpendate the memory, the virtues, and the public services of this great and emissent statesman, and we have been deputed respectfully to communicate the resolutions to cour lordship, and to solicit permission to erect the stathe in Tank Square, or any other site that may, after due consideration, he deemed equally eligible and conspicuous.

We renture to anticipate your lordship's hearty concurrence in the feeling which pervades the public mind on this lateresting occasion, as we do to believe that your lordship is as desirous as the most devuted amongst us to join in this commemorative tribute of public reperation to a statesman, whose vigour and coun-sels so essentially contributed to the protection and extension of our possessions in this country, to uphold the houngs of the British name, and support the credit, the influence, and authority of the government over which he presided.

It is with this impression on our minds that we are induced to solicit your Lordship's patronage and support in furthermore of the object of the general meeting.

in reply to this address from the chairman his fordship was pleased to assure the committee that he concurred warmly in the sentiments they had expressed respecting the senerated character, to whose memory they wished to raise a permanent trophy, and that he should be most hoppy in being allowed to contribute towards. that object. His lordship mentioned that he had been earnestly punctual in his attendance as one of the judges on the wind of Warren Hastloga, with whom he had never exchanged even a world or a communication before the conclusion of thuc impendiment. He believed that he had entered on that duty without preposession or prejudice; and he trusted that the vote of acquittal which he had pronounced on all the charges, was conscientions. Of this he was sure, that all which he had learned since his arrival in this country strongly supported the recticade of the verdict which he had then delivered.

Calcutta, 20th Sept. 1819.

At a full meeting of the committee for carrying luto effect the resolutions of the general meeting of the inhabitants, beid at the Town Hall the 13th Inst., for erecting a statue to the memory of Warren Hastings,

Resolved. That the proceedings and resolutions of the general meeting be jublished in the Government Guzette,-Resolved, that the proceedings and resolutions he printed, and cupies.

forwarded to every station of the army and civilestablishment, and recommended to the particular protection of the chirf person in authority.-Resolved, That the proceedings and resolutions be translated into Persian, Bengalee, and Hindoostanee, for general circulation to the native inhabitants under this presidency, and that Mr. Wynch be re-quested to prepare the translations,... Resolved, That the principal authority at each station be requested to collect the local subscriptions, and to result the amount to the treasurers, Messry. Palmer and Co.

J. P. LARKINS, Chairman,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Aug. 31 .- H. C. ships Carnatic, and Thomas Grenville, from Madras 27th inst. Sept. 5 .- H. C. ships Princess Charlotte of Wales and Marquis of Wellington, from England 24th May. Passengers per Princess Charlotte of Wales: Mrs. Sherfoch, Pemberton, and Brown; Keys, S. Keys, and Sherlock; Col. Robinson, Lients. Watson and Mellis, Ensigns Merray and Hartly, and Surgeon J. Featherstone, H. M. 24th foot : Cupt. Holford, H.M. 59th foot; Capt. Husband, Lleut. O'Brico, and Mr. Sheriock, Paymaster, of H. M. 87th foot; Lieut. Morgell, and Cornet Robinson. H. M. 8th Lt. Dragouns; Captains Dickson, Andore, and Pratt, N.I.; Lieut. Pemberton, and Cadets Garrett, Wilson, Griffith, Stevens, Shortland, Templer, and Dalzell; Mr. Franklin, volunteer, H.M. 24th fregt.; Means, Gardner, Ashmore, and Robertson, free merchants; Mr. Mayne, free mariner; Messrs. Ross, Hammond, and Freeman, pilot service.

Sept. 9. - Greenock, M'Larry,

Greenock,

The Windermere, Williams, which sailed from Calcutta for Liverpool the 28th August, has put back to repair, baving experienced severe gales in the river,

BIGTHS.

July 2, the lady of Capt. John White, of Chittagung, of a daughter a, the lady of Capt. Bobt. Allan, of a daughter. 22. at Scetapore, the lady of Lient. col. Shapland, C. B. 2d batt. 25th N.I. of a daughter, ... 24, at Campore, the lady of Lieut. C. D'O. Aplin, of a son. Aug. 9, at Barellly, the lady of Licut. J. J. Hainfilton, 4th N.I. of a non.... 12, at Bhangulpore, the lady of W. J. Lemarchand, of a son.... Same day, at Coel, the lady of Capt. G. D'Aguilur, 13th N.L. of a daughter.... 25, at Simh Jehanpore, near Barrilly, the lady of M. T. Whish, Esq. of twins. . . . 26, at Chowringhee, the lady of the Han. J. E. Ellint, of a son ... 31, the lasty of C. A. Catchleb, Enq. of a

daughter.... Sept. I, Mrs. J. Isabella D'Agular, of a son.,

MARRIAGES.

July 11, at St. John's Cathedral, Capt. W. Deller, country acrelce, to Mrs. J. Tapson, widow 13, at Cawapore, Mr. J.H. Love, steward, artiflery, to Miss E. Greene. . . . 14, Capt. W. Croker, H. M. 17th foor, to Miss E. Stokes. . . Same day, M. A. Aganour, Esq. third son of A. S. Aganoor, of Bombay, to Miss M. Sarkies, third daughter of the late Johanna Sarkies. nes Sarkies, Esq. . . . 19, Mr. C. Lefevre, to Miss M. Hall, ridest daughter of H. Hall, Esq. . . . 21, J. C. Burton, Esq. to Miss E. C. Parquhar. . . . 23, at the Cathedrai, Mr. John Poat Reynolds, Assist, surg., H. C. service, to Miss J. Middleton 24, at Paran, Mr. W. G. Burner, son of Lient.col. J. Burnet, to Miss S.W. Jacob.... 28, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. T. Forth, apothecary H. C. aervice, attached to H.M. 17th foot, to Mrs. E. Edgeworth dog . 20, at Benares, Livut. R. S. Sutherland, Bombay catablishment to Miss Robeson ... 23, at Dum Dum, W. Harris, Esq. to Elles, second daughter of the late Maj.gen, Sir J. Horsford, Bengal artillery 24, at the Cathedral Lieut. Calne, H.M. 17th foot, to Miss M. Keene, daughter of the late J. H. Keene, Esq. ... Sept. 11, T. Boulton, Esq. of the firm of Richardson and Boulton, to Miss S. Densdale. . . . 13, at the Cathedral, T. V. Newton, Eaq. to Miss A. Lumsdaine, daughter of Jan Lumsdaine, Esq. H.C. service, Bencoolen.

DEATHS.

Dec. 29, 1818, at Rewarrie, Lieut. J. Francis Appack, 1st bat. 28th N. I.... March 5, 1819, at sen, Capt. G. Hunter, of the Commissariat ... April 30, at Hoschaabad, of the choicra, Capt. J. Jones, 7th L.C.... June 6, at Gyah in Bengal, of the langle fever, Maj. Colin Campbell, of the 4th regt. N.I. and on the 8th, two days after, Mrs. Compbell, his widow.... 16, at Futtyghur, Miss M. A. Davies, sged 8 years ... 21, at Nusserabad, of a fever, Capt. M. C. Dunbar, of the Commissariat ... 25, at Sangor, Brev. Capt. J. A. Holmes, 13th N.L., 2, 30, at Sehore, W. Gerard, Esq. assist. surg. attached to the political mission at Bhopal.... July 3, at Darca, J. Esaw, Esq. an old resident of that place, but formerly of Rungpore.... 7, of the cholera, as Nussurahad, in Rajpootana, Lleut, Cauty, qr. mast. 24 bat. 19th Same day, at Nurdab, in the district of Bhaugulpore, Mr. J. Clark, son of Capt. Alex. Clark, of Inverness. . . . 8, at his residence in the Bow Basar, C. Lambert, Esq. ... 10, at Diunpore, Mlas-E. Adale. . . . 14, Capt. R. Rayner Young, officiating deputy secretary to government in the military department, aged 81 years ..., 18, at Parsewank, Mr. J. F. Zacher-

sel, conductor of ordnance on the Madras establishment.... 22, at Dacea, Mrs. C. E. Eweler 23, at Sylbet, Henry Raitt, East-resident at thus station ... 24, on the river, near Budge Budge, Licat. O. C. Coote, 1st Sat, 20th N.1. . . . 25, at Furrackabad, W. Rennell, Esq. collector of covernment customs at that station. youngest son of Major Rennell. . , . 26, In childhed, E. Wontersz, wife of Mr. J. H. Wouteraz 28, Mr. T. Taylor, sent cograver, aged 60 years, a very philiphia-bitant of Calcutta . . . 29, Mr. J. Chalk, master in the pilot tervice.. , In July, at the presidency, W. Fallowfield, Esq. gar-cison surgeon of Bangalore.... Aug. I, at the house of Dabois de Saran, Esq. Chandernagore, Emily Lydia, infant daughter of Capt. L. Show, 18th N.L., . Same day, at the age of 68, Mrs. J. Vickers..., 8, at Hashungubad, of a fever, Serj. Major T. Noble, 1st bat. 2d reg, and his two eldest children.... 23, as Calcutta, of the cholera, Mr. W. Doll, chief mate of the Stockton ... 27, at Disapore, troop qr. must P. P. Gillis, late of H. M. 24th Lt. Dragoons.

MADRAS, CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 21, 1819.—44on. 1. G. K. Murray, juntar member of board of trade.—Mr. J. Gwalkit, export and import warehouse temper.—Mr. J. B. Pybns, see, to board of trade,—Mr. W. R. Taylor, dep. see, to board of trade, and assist to superintendent of stamps.—Mr. H. W. Kensington, ragist, to mint master.—Mr. D. Effict, register to zillah court of Chinglepat.

Sept. 28, 1819.—Mr. H. Chamler, senior dep. sec. to bould of treenue.—Mr. E. Uhthoff, jun. do.—Mr. H. Mortlock, dep. Perslan truodator to government.—Mr. W. Huddestou, jun. dep. register to court of Sudder and Faujdarry Adawlut.—Mr. J. F. Thomas, bend assist, to register to the court hat manned.

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATION.

Aug. 9.—The medical qualit establishment, which was limited to thirty, is augmented, to receive forty boys for professional instruction.

PROMOTIONS,

Aug. 18.—Capt. J. F. Gibson, Mad. Eur. 192, to command 1st extra int.—Lieut. P. Brown, Madras Eur. 192, to be adj. 192 Penwick.—Lieut. T. Walker, 4th N.J. to be adj. 10 4th extra bat.—Lieut. R. Macklove, 9th N.J. to be interpreter and qr. mant. 2d bat. vice Rodger.—Lieut. N. L. Auslin, 10th N.J. to be interpreter and qr. mant. to 1st bat. vice Jourdan,—Lieut. G.

B. Tolson, 10th N.I. to be adi, to lat bar. vice Austin.-Lieut. R. Gordon, 13th. N.I., to be add, to 2d but .. vice Bently .-Lieut. W. M'Lend, 18th N. L. to be adj. to 1st but,, vice Watking.- Lieut, D. S. Mattland, 19th N.I., to be interpreter and gramaster to 1st but., vice Kippen .-Lieut, E. Dickson, 19th N.J., to be adj. to 1st bat., vice Maisland.—Sen.Assist. Surg. R. Staden, to be full surgeon, vice Fallowaeld, -- Surg. S. M. Stephenson, to the garrison of Baugalore, vice Fallowfield .- Assist Surg. J. Dalgas, to the medient charge of Zillah of Salem, vice Studen .- Mr. G. Wilson admitted an assist surgeon .- Lleut. G. Muriel, 2d bar. 8th reg, to Join the detachment of the Madras European regt., under the command of Capt. Simpson, at the presidency.

PENSION AND DRANT TO THE FAMILY OF A NATIVE OFFICER.

Auc. 18. - The communiter-in-chief having submitted to the Governor in council the circumstances attending the death of Soobudar Cheyn Singh, late of the 2d bat, 4th N. I., who was attacked and clain while in the act of conveying a fing of truce and summons to the Killindar of Shotapoor, on the 9th May 1818, having been selected for this clinge from his exemplary character and known real, and who gallently displayed on the occasion, though fired at by some Arabs on approaching the gateway, the same ondanneed mind, and the same fidelity and devotion, for which he had been conspiverpor In council, in consideration of the valuable and important services rendered by the deceased, was pleased, under date the 6th May, to resolve that a pension, equal to the full pay of his rank, should be granted to his nearest beir, Kaval Kashim, for life.

The Governor in council further confers on the family of the late Soobudar Chern Singh, a great of 30 Caunies of cultivated mough land, on shottlem tenure, in Digapiliy cum Mhimundalum, in the northern division of Arcet, for three lives.

ACLATIONS WITH THE NATIVE POWERS.

Political_Official.

Areum Jah,—Proclamation.—" It is hereby proclaimed, under the sanction of the most nuble the Governor-gen. In council, that his highness the Prince Auzum Jah, Omdut ool Omrah, Mokhuar ool Mooik, Roshun ood Dowlah, Mohumud Moonwor Khan Buhadoor, Behadoor Jung, the ridest legitimate son of his latu highness the Nabob Areum ul Dowlah Buhadoor, loss succeeded to his deceased

father in the rank and title of Nabob Soubandar of the Carnatic."-Published at Fort St. George, the 11th Sept. 1819.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Ball of the Mount .- On the creating of Sept. 23, the Mount afforded a gay and animating scene. The officers of the urtillery stationed at that cantonment, gave an elegarit entertainment at the new Mess-House, to the Mount Society, and a large circle of fashiousbles from the plain. The lively dance commenced soon after time a check, and was kept up with vivacity. The supper tables were covered with a profusion of delicacies, and the wines were exactlest and well cooled. The ladies did not leave the happy meeting till half past four, and a few convivials remained to recount the pleasures of the evening over the sparkling glass, till the son was high in the heavens.

Tribute to the Memory of Dr. Mousley. -Sept. 4. The date of the archideacon's death may be seen in the obituary. He died in the farty-eighth year of his age. His remains were interred on Tuesday evening in St. Genrue's burying-granul. Many will lament the premature death of Dr. Monaley, though, probably, but fow can duly appreciate so excellent a character. He was mild and una feered in his deportment and conversation; cherished a benevolent and churitable disposition, and evinced a simplicity of manners, often the attributive of transcendent merit. - As a member of the charch of England, the archdeacon was firmly attached to its tenets, but he tempered his epholons on this, as on all other subjects, with the meekness of Christian charity; bis profession of religion was, in a word, that which is best calculated " to turn many to righteousness."-As a scholar he was " a ripe and a good one," and to the last moment of his life employed his leiture in literary acquirements, directing his attention particularly to those brouches of learning, which would best serve the cause and lituatrate the religion of his Henrenly Master.

At a meeting of gentlemen who knew him well, held on the 24th Sept., the it was resulved, that a monument be erected to communicate the public and private virtues of the late learned and plous Dr. Mousley, the Brst archdeacon of Madras. A committee was appointed to complete this design; and a subscription opened for receiving sums of not less then thirty nor more than a hundred ra-

pees.

MEIPPING INTELLIGENCE. Arrivale .- Aug. 31 .- Lingd, McPher-100, from London 11th Feb .- Sept. 16. Asiatic Journ .- No. 51.

H. C. chartered ship Almorah, Capt. Winter, from the Downs 26th May .- Passengers for Madras: Mrs. Cordiner, Mrs. Nicholson, Alias Calder, Miss Brown, Mr. M. Cordiner, surg., Capt. H. Ross, Mr. A. Cheap, writer; Mr. G. B. McDussusi, and Mr. Robt. Wright, assist surg., and Mr. D. L. Arnoth, cadet. - For Bengal : Mr. T. P.McGregor. . . 20, Autora, Earl, from Calcutta, 2d last .- Passengers : Mrs. Hodgson, Cal, Hadgson, Capt. Blacke, H. M. 24th regt., Lieut. Home, H.M. Blitt rogt., and J. E. Davies, Esq. William Miles, Bealle, from the Downs 16th May.— Passengers for Madras: Mrs. Sherson, Mrs. C. H. Higgiosou, Misses D. Sherson and G. Sherma, Capt. Walker, 10th N.I., Capt. Scott, 15th do., Musses, G. A. Undeswood, C. Richardson, C. Leslie, J. B. Puget, and R. Alexander .- For Bengal : Mad. de l'Etang, Misses L. Pattle, M. Pattle, Bayley, Burck, L. Burck, Ford, and Ridge, Ma). Ridge, 4th N. C., Mr. J. Pattle, Mr. C. Haley, Messes, E. S. Ellis, J. A. Campbell, D. Campbell, T. Johnann, C. Rhige, and E. Rhige.... 24. Ben-gal Merchant, from Calentra. Passengers : Airs. Balston and child, Maj. Waugh, Capt. Wallis, H. M. 46th regt. Mr. Assist.surg. Edwards.

Departures .- Aug. 21, Bacchus, Parkin, for Landon ... Sept. 5, Mary, Scott, for London. . . 18, The Almorals, for Bengal,

BIRTHE.

Jane 25, at Bangalore, the lady of Capt. S. S. Gummer, 23d N. L. of a sno.... 26, at Secondrahad, the lady of Capt. Tol-frey, 1st bat. 1st N. L. of a son.... 27, at Pondicherry, the lady of L. Fondriair, Eaq. of a daughter, ... 28, at Rangalore, the lady of Capt. Benj. Blake, 1st ban 132d M. J. of a daughter. ... 29 at the the lady of Capt. Beat. Blaze, 1st bat. 23d N.l. of a daughter... 23, at the Presidency, the lady of Lieut. Fullerton, Eng. of a daughter... July 2, at Pondicherry, the lady of J. Benjamin, Esq. of a son... 16, the right hon. Lady E. M. Murray, of a son... 17, the lady of Lieut.cot. Blacker, C.B., quanast gen. of the army, of a son... 25, at Tellicherry, the lady of T. H. Baber, Esq. infere of the lady of T. H. Baber, Esq. judge of the provincial court in the western divirion, of a rou.... Aug. 24, at Cuddalore, the judy of P. Boyd, Esq. of a son and beir. . . . 25, the lady of Col. Must, of a daughter ... 26, Mrs. G. Anderson, of a daughter ... Sept. 2, at Bellary, the lady of the Rev. W. Rouve, of a daughter....
6, at St. Thome, the tally of Lient, and
Adj. J. W. Cleveland, 2st hat. 19th N.I.
of a 50n....9, at the liou. Str E. Stauley's, Mrs. Houtein, of a 50n. MARKENSEN.

July 14, C. M. Bushby, Esq. efvil secvice, to Mary Catherine, citiest daughter of the late Col. A. M'Cally, Madran estab.
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DEATHS,

July 28, at Tranquebar, Col. Strecker, of his Danish Majesty's service. . . . dug. 17, at Purucah, of a billious fever, John Maxwell Davidson, Esq. ours, of that station, aged 22....19, at Masalipatam, H. J. West, son of Lient. B. Newman, 20th N.L....24, at Chittledroog, Mr. W. Jackson, dep. com. of stores. . . . 28, at Cochin, the lady of Capt. J. D. Stewart, master attendant at that place Same day, at Wallajahbad, Qr. mast. J. Park, H. M. Royal Scots. . . . 29, at Connatore, on his way to Madras, Maj. D. Carstaire, 1st bat. 8th N.I. . . . Same day, at Madara, the infant daughter of G. F. Cherry, Esq. ... 31, at Walla-Jahbad, Lleut, and Asl), Brosly, 2d bat. 24th N.I. ... Same day, at his house, Mudeas, the Rev. J. Mousley, D.D. archdeacun of Madras. . . . Sept. 4, at the Presidency, of a liver attack, Lieut. G. M. Smith, 5th L.C. . . 5 nt Vepery, of the cholera, Mrs. S. Selby 6, at Madras, Lieut.col. J. C. Stokoe, of the 4th Nat. Vet. Bat... 6 and 7, at Telelinipoly, Louisa, in her third year; Sarah, an infant of fire months; and Mary, aged 18, daughters of Capt. C. A. Walker, 18th N.I. and maj. of brigade of the southern division. Thus within twenty-four hours, two affectionate parents were bereaved of their whole offspring. . . . 7, Mrs. C. E. Relly, relict of the late Capt. Relly, Madras estals. . . . 13th, Capt. R. Simpson, 16th N.t. 17. Mous. P. de Rede, un old French merchunt.

BOMBAY,

Political .- Unofficial.

Extract from Original Correspondence, Bombay, Sept,-" Of local news we bare but little. Sir C. Colville is daily expected; the augmentation has not yet taken place. Two regiments of cavalry, with three regiments of infantry, are experied to be lucladed to the new arrangement. Capt. John Lewis, who sent home his wife lately, slied a few days ago at Pounah, Col. Kenny died not long ago, and Lieut. Haltd, of the 5th, only a few days since in Landrich, where the 67th have lost, in a few weeks, Col. Maxwell, Major Owen, and Major Benjafield, in addition to one or two officers of junior rank they lost before. An expedition is ordered for the Guiph, the

47th, 65th, 1st, 2d, under Hogy, a company of artillery, and one of ploneers from the force under the command of Sir W. Keir; a staff for Candlesh have passed conucil; Stephen Whitehill gors us assist.ad general; Wilson, from the commissariat, as assist, qr.mast.general; young Baillie succeeds Whitehill Poounh. An additional troop of horse artiflery is talked of. Sir Evan has been, and is frequently very ill, but lalange in official duties to the last; he certainly will not go away before October. After the rains it is supposed the Deccun force will be employed in accommodating the differences in the Nizant's districts."

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMO-

All the cadets of the scanos 1817, below Lieut. Humpftrey Lyons are promoted to fill existing vacancies, and finally posted to corps as specified upposite their respective names, viz.

tive names, viz.
Lients, C. Crawley, 2d N.I.; G. White,
10th; L. R. Home, 7th; A. J. F. Steuton, 1st; E. T. Jones, 5th; E. W. Jones,
2d; R. Ond, 2d; J. W. Robertson, 4th;
W. Fonquett, 10th; J. H. Irwin, 10th;
J. Fawcett, 3d; V. F. Kennett, 11th; G.
P. Lemesurier, 7th; E. Dannareaq, 4th.

The undermentioned cadets for the sension 1818 are admitted on the establishment from the date of their arrival. Cadet Johnstone for cavalry is appointed an acting camet, and those for Infantry promoted to ensigns and lieutenants to fill existing vacancies, and permanently pouted to regiments as follows:—Lleuts, T. Gidley, 6th N. I.; J. Bardy, 1st or gr.; O. Gidley, 12th do.; G. W. Blackley, 7th do.; S. J. Smith, European; B. Seson, 8th N.I.; C. R. Wright, European; J. C. Peyton, 5th N.I.; P. Sanderson, 8th do.; J. G. Lascelles, 1st or gr.; W. Reynolds, 6th do.; E. E. M. Willoughly, 9th do.; A. J. Bartlet, 9th; W. W. Dowell, 5th.

Ang. 12.—Maj. A. Altcheson, having returned from the Cape of Good Hope, will resume charge of the office of military auditor general, and his seat at the fallitary and clothing boards.

Sub-conductor Thomas Westford to the

Assist.surg, Gilson at the disposal of the hon, the commissioner in the Deckun, Aug. 17.—Avaist.surg. Glenn to the medical duties of the H.C. cruizer Ariel.

. LOCAL INTELLIGENCE,

Navel Architecture.—On the 5th of Sept. a new frigate, called the Seringapatam, built for his Majesty's service, and pierced for 48 gams, was floated out of Bombay dock. She is constructed on theory calculated to consider the greatest stability with the least possible resistance to her sailing; and considered, from the

durability of the timber and the atreogth of the hallding, to be one of the most formidable ships of war, of her class, known. The carred work on the prow appears chiefly designed in compliment to the untives of Hindoostau, and represents the Mysore Rajah, attended by his kittasol beaver.

Hurricane in Kutch .- A Madras paper of Oct. 9, states, that there had been a dreadful hurricane in the western part of this country. It lasted one day and two olebts; every tree has been torn up by the roots, and every kind of cultivation laid waste; towns and villages have been delaged, and all perfectly destroyed. But few people have lost their liver; cattle, however, of all descriptions, excepting bullalors, have in many places been nearly carirpated; the water generally, in the open country, was running four feet deep, and carrs in the fields were carried away many miles, by the force of the wind, The hurricane had not been felt at Bhooj up to the 29th Sept., but they had experienced eight days of high wind, rain, and such constant clouds, that the sun was a stranger to that capital. 'The rains, though not heavy, bad yet been constant, since the 12th July ; not a seed of cutton land been sown up to the former date, whilst the grain crops had rotted,

The late Harthquake,—The advantages to science from collecting the accounts of rations observers at distant places, have been mated in a former number. The annexed are the more valuable, as they contain traces that many of the writers exercised great intelligence with manuful presence of mind.

Surat, 17th June,—" At 20 minutes post seven yesterday evening, I felt a strainge trembling sensation: I looked up, and observed the wall abades staking violently and the chandeliers owinzing. There was not a breath of air, though not a minute before the wind was blowing very pleasantly. I can shown stairs out of the house, fully expecting it would fall, but this not happening, I rentured up stairs again, being desirous of observing the harometer.

down rapidly, but this was occasioned uncrely by the motion communicated by the shaking walt to which it was suspended. I remained, however, no longer than was absolutely necessary to observe this, and ran down again, my speed not a fittle accelerated by the increased relocity in the movement of the wall shades and chandeliers, the latter of which aware to much as to throw all the tambler glasses off their stands, against the sides of the shades. When I readed the open air, the earth still moved, and it is my belief

that the shock must have lasted nearly a minute and a half; I did not critera into the house for some minutes after the trembling ceased. When I did no, I went directly to the barometer, but no change had taken place in it. Is remained as before the carthquake commenced; the therewometer at 63."

Broock .- On the 16th June, about 19 miantes past seven in the crening (the time corrected by observation), a violent shitking of the earth was perceived throughout the town of Broach; such of the houses as are elevated, and at all loosely built, creaked like the masts and rieging of a ship in a gale, the renetiana and window-frames rattling violently, and the buildings threatening immediately to fall; a considerable lateral motion was impressed on every thing that admitted of After this more riolent engression had lasted a minute or apwards, it was succeeded by an oscillatory mution of a more equable character, which continued for more than a minute and a ball, making the whole period of the convulsion nearer 3 than 24 minutes. The direction of the ribrations of objects was between west and east; and this direction was distinctly marked in Mr. Shubrick's garden by the projection of some water from the brim of a large earthen jar, two or three feet to the custward of it; the vessel is about two feet high, and about the same dlameter at top. After the commercian, the water stood about five inches below the brim, and this is of course the beight that some of it must have been raised to escape over the side.

If he remerkable that those in palan-keens were scarcely, if at all, sensible of the convulsion, and two gentlemen who were in a catriage without aprings, were so little aware of it, that they were not easily perstanded that any thing extraorallmay had taken place. A gentleman riding through a narrow street at the time, was not conscious of the motion in his own person, but was alarmed by seeing the houses on both sides of him shaking violently, the tiles falling from the roofs, and the people, with one hastinetice morement, quitting them and flying to the open spaces.

On the 17th, at one minute before 10 in the morning, manther abuse was perceived, but it was over in an iterant, and appeared to consist of two alight undulations; four minutes afterwards there was another, still alighter.—There was mething unusual in the state of the atmosphere; the day had been cool and showery, Fahrenheu's thermometer ranging from 81° to 50°.

Abmedahad, Jane 18.—On the 16th Jahr, a few minutes before 7 o'clock P.M. the city was visited with an earth-

2 R 2

quaire, of unusual violence and duration tor this part of India. It commenced gradually with a slight tretobling of the earth, attended with a rumbling noise : this increased every second, and was sucecceded by a arrang rushing noise, with a riolegal miniutating motion, so that it was with difficulty we could keep on our legs. At this time, all the disagreeable sensation was experienced of being tossed in a thip at wer in a swell, and the rocking was so great, that every mamont we expected the earth to open under our feet. From its commercement to the termination of the shork, it could not have been less than four or five minutes. The sky was overeast, dark and cloudy, and the thermometer on hour before was at 1960. Nothing peculiar, bowerer, was observable which was not to be apprehended at this season of the commencement of the monsoon, which set in tuibily ten days before, though little rain had fallen three or four stays previously. To assist philosophers in accounting for this wunderful phenomence of nature, they should be hiformed of the state of the weather for the last twelve mouths in the province of Gazerat, as compared with former years. The takes of 121H were late, and at the close intenderate. The cold season exhibited its it was so cold, and the hot season was actually insufferable. Although the present rains have set in mildly, and without much violent thunder and lightning, yet a cially to the northward of this. The river Saburmattee, which runs under the walls of Ahmedabad, had a high fresh in it, which rendered it impassable for many days before the shock, a circumstance quite unusual at this early period of the phermittelle.

This city is justly celebrated for its beautiful buildings of stone and other muterials, and was not less so for the famous shaking minarers, which were admired by every stranger. Alas! the derastation caused by this commution of the earth is truly lamentable. The proud spires of the great mosque, the Jugan Marlid, erected by Soultan Almund, the blog of Guzerat, and the founder of the city of Ahmedobad, which have stood meanly four hundred and fifty years, have consided to the ground, within a few yards of the place where they once reared their bends! The mosque likelf has suptained less lajury than could have been expected, and the handsome arch which divided the caluatets has escaped unburt, Another Musjid, of elegant structure, which lies to the left of the road leading to the Shaher Bagh, denominated the Beeber's or Unchunt Koupkes he Musjid, has shared the same fate. A gentleman while riding out saw the minure come down : the tops were thrown to a dis-

tance, and immediately afterwards the Money came tumbileg down one after another. The only remaining shukley minurets, which are at all worthy of notice, and much inferior to the others, have, I hear, been sadly fractured; they are 61tuated in the Gommpteepoora, to the cast of the city, matride the walts. The man-soleums (Rozas) and places of Moohummudae worship have suffered considerably, both in the city and surrounding country. Hindoo temples are few in number, and of recent build in the city, since its con-quest from the true believers seventy years ago by the Mahrattas; consequently a very small number have been da-maged. The walls of the Udalut, an old building erected by the Mahrattas, and the palace of the Peshwa's Viceroys in Goozerst, has been much lujured, and the watts reat in many places. The magnificent towers also forming the grand entrance into the citadel have been much shaken, and emcked jo several places, especially the one on which the flag-stail has been placed. Many private houses have been reduced to mine ; and it is most fortunate, amidst all nur disasters, that not a slogle life has been lost, and but few accidents.

Between the hours of 12 and one the some night, we experienced two or three elight checks, and the following morning (the 17th) another at six. At a quarter befare 10 we had one very severe, which shook the houses and caused the windows and doors to rattle violently. We were now on the plers, and quitted our houses in leaste; but the shock did not continue above a few seconds, and was triffing when compared with the one of the prerious night. At half past 10 o'clock we were against visited alightly, and at interrals during the whole of the day. The last which I felt occurred about half past 12 in the night, and since then I cannot say that I have experienced any more, aithough fancy has frequently led me to painte, and expect a return of this terrille visitation.

Koira.—Further extract of the letter from Ahmedubad: "reports from Kaira mention, that the grand shock was experienced there 22 minutes after us, and that it lasted only 37 seconds; two matres were killed by the falling of their houses, and a good deal of damage has been done there. The Adawlat has suffered, and the walls rest: the Jaks Temple opposite to it has also received a terrible fracture. With respect to the difference of time between the two places, I do not know whether it is exact most. Our watches vary much, having nothing but the sun and Bombay calendar to regulate us, which is achiom looked at; it however tends to shew that the course of the earthquake from this was south-

erly. Kaira is distant from Ahmedahad eighteen or twenty miles."

Jeilleheer.—Letters thence received in the camp at Bhooj, state that the earthquake was severely felt in that place, and the loss of lives terrible. The furt and town are reduced to rolls; many of the people killed were already out of doors, which is usually considered a situation of comparative safety. A marriage was about to be refebrated in a rich man's family, and the casts had assembled from various distant quarters; the sheek occurred when they were feasting in the stream, and upwards of 500 of the party were smothered in the rules of the fai-

ling bonees. Surat, 17th June,-At 20 minutes before eight proterday evening, the city of Surat, lie vicioity for some suites round, and the opposite banks of the Taptee, were visited by the phenomenon of an carthquake in a very unful degree. The ribration of the couch I was lying on was so great that I was glad to get off of It; the house was considerably agituted, the furniture all in motion, a small table close to me kept striking the wall, and the lamps owing violently. I ran down stairs and got out of my bouse or fast as possible. This occupied about the apace of three minutes. On getting on the outside, I found a number of people collected, gazing with astonishment at my house, which stands alone, and was so violently agitated that I expected it to fall down. The earth was convuised under our feet. The shock lasted about five or six minutes, and appeared to me to run from cast to west. There was not a breath

of wind, and the sky was serene.

On enquiry this morning I find that some damage has been done. At the rillinge of Omer, about two miles west, several houses were thrown down, and one side of a Parses pagoda fell down; report says one man was killed. I likewise felt two slight shocks about half past 8 last night and 10 minutes past 10 this morning. This last shock stopped my watch. The glasses containing the oil in the lamps were upset in several houses, and the water in the well of the fall, which is ordinarily about four feet from the surface, overflowed. The water in the river was also much agitated, and the water from the task in the baxar was thrown

Specimen of the English style of a Native.—A correspondent of one of the Journals of the presidency, being a native, to the presidency, being a native, to the following them to the following them to the following them to the following them to the following the followi

Cummercial.—Remittance to England at six months, 2.3 2d, per rupee; freight to England, £6 per ton, nominal; loose freight, £5.

Exchange on Calcutta.—Bombay rupees 108 per 100 sleez; do. on Madras, par.

Some little variations appear in the price current in the price of cotton, but it is merely nominal, for no business whatsocrer is dolog in the market.

From Surat and Broach we are informed that the cotton grounds exhibit a very sorry appearance; much of the seed has been washed out of the soil, and a great deal of it must be replaced, when the violence of the rates abare.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arricals.—Aug. 19, Bombay Castle, Hutchimans, from Liverpool 6th April.—Passengers: J. Hutchiman, Esq. auggeon....21, H. C. chartered ship Marquis of Hastings, Capt. Arkeoli, from the Bowns 4th May.—Passengers: Llent. G. Harper, W. W. Wille, cadet....27, Blana, of this port. Williams, from Liverpool 22d April.—Sept. 12, Hannah, Heathorn, from the Downs 8th June.—Passengers: Messra. G. C. Robinson, J. Neville, and B. Buckley.

MARRIED.

Aug. 4, Corner Potts, H. M. 17th Ir. drag, to Miss M. Hewitt, youngest daughter of M. Hewitt, Esq. of Beverly, Yorkashire.

DEATHS.

June 4, on heard the Oranbezsa, on her voyage to the Maurithus, Caroline, 2d daughter of T. Norris, Esq. of this presidency.... July 16, at Poonals, Alexander, son of A. Gibson, Esq. M.D. of this establishment.... 17, at the house of her beother the Rev. Mr. Payne, Miss Vibar.

RAJPOOTANEE.

LOCAL.

Extract from a private letter.-" Our baugalows now make a very pretty them, and the whole station presents a mevel and interesting appearance. Our Sudder bazar is indeed growing into a rive and the Banyans and Shroffs, &c. linve built many handsome houses, several of which are actually tiled after the fashing of Old England. The climate here is certaluly one of the best that I have as yet experienced in India, and the noll is excellent. The initer in most places is full two feet deep, in many parts three and four, and rich beyond idea. For briggtion, however, water, that essential support to regetation, is wanting, at least in any positive supply that can be at all times available. In min is reposed the only hope, which cheers the labourer to the field, and all other people belonging to the country. Last year the rains descended in corrects, and this year also they have been plentiful and propitions. The great lake forms now a noble and extenalte altest of water; all the ground is saturated with moisture, and grale, with every other species of vegetation, is to be suce springlug up in every quarter. Fields, waste and devolute before, are now covered with grain and the necessaries of subsistence, and the face of the husbandman wears the smile of contentment and thankinlness.

" Such is the present ainto of this district, at least round about Ajmeer, and on the road to it from our cantuaments.

" Round the cantonments there is pleaty of management for sportsmen, such as coursing the hare, wild duck and goose shooting at Pokur and other lakes, but nothing of this latter sort is to be met with on either of the lakes at Almeer. Black, grey, and red partidges are common. Wolves have been found in the ravines, but their appearance at the contonments is rare. Tigers are to be found not a great way from us; a party was once made to shout them, but its success was slender, one only having been shot, Jackshi are of course numerous, but the reptiles are most to be dreaded here; ele. the snakes, scorpious, centipedes, &c. The most renoming kinds of serpents are very interesons, and it requires contlon to aront them, as they besineare themselves through arery opening, and get in the way of the sowary.

is Sickness was very prevalent in Ajmeer last month, when I was there, raging chiefly in the city. No case of illness, however, occurred to the Dowint Bang, where I resided. Fevers were the principal complaints. Formulately we have had no impance of the cholera intely. A distressing sechlent occurred the other day, when two European artiflery men were out shooting at a large species of hird, something like the pelican; not perceiving a boy and girl that were on the other side of a bedge, in the course of their firing the former was shot dead and the latter wounded. The men bear excellent characters, and the enquiry that is making on the subject will no doubt render it clear, that the melanchuly event was purely accidental. I am sorry to state, that our brigadier's lady, Mrs. Knex, is at present movell, which of course throws a gloom over the pleasures of Nusserrabad."-Hurkaru.

___ LAHORE.

Runject Sing, the Labore chief, has again assembled his army, and put it in in tion towards Cashmens. The advance is commanded by his eldest sup, Currok

This is the most favourable season for penetrating that country; and Runjeet Sing encourages his troops, by assuring them that many of the Cashmere Sirdars will join blue and give up the place without making resistance.- Madros Cour. June 22.

Accounts from Seind tute Rusject Sing to there conquered Kashmeer .-

Bombay, Sept.

The expedition to Cashmere was not commanded by Runject Sing in person, as zefore understood, but by one of his confidential chiefs, Dewan Chund, After he had received advices of the conquest of the province, he expressed his intention to proceed thirter, but circumstances have since changed life adult, and he is any occupied to making choice of a faithful

and uble governor.

The shrewdness and prodeuce, and the military skill of Runject Sing are well known; and it is probable that he will render Cashinere even more productive thun It has been to the king of Caubal. He has the genius and intrepldity to awe and control a great number of disaffected petty states, which are constantly on the watch to evade the payment of the stipulated tribute. While he lives, his power over those states will most likely remain naimpaired, but in the event of any meddent befalling him, the 51k'h empire will in all probability crumble to pieces at once, and be divided into a thousand couflering interests .- Calcutta, Sept. 2.

WEPAGE.

RATMANDOO.

Late Earthquake,-Accounts from the residency as Kammandoo inform us, that the earthquake of the 16th June was experienced in the valley of Nepaul, and continued for some time.

Cholera,-This far-circulating epidemic had reached the same country, notwithstanding the climate of the happy salley. is framed for salebrity. Only two cases, however, had occurred at the residency, one of which proved fatal.

CEYLON. Palitical-Official.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. DANNES.

On the 19th of July H.M. ship Dauntiess, Capt. the Hon. V. Gardner, anchored at Galle, having on board Maj.cen. Sir Edward Barnes, K.C.D. appointed to the staff of this island. The Maj.gen. landed the same day under a salute, and arrived at Colombo on the 21st. entry into the fort was aunounced by a salute, and a grard of honor received him at the King's House. On the 22d Sir Edwant was, in parsuance of the commands of H.R.H. the Prince Regent, sworn of

his Majesty's council in Ceylon, and took his seat under a salute of 11 guns.

FORT KING.

July 30. In General Orders of this date, his Exc. the Governor and Commander of the Forces records his high sense of the essential services rendered by Capt. King at Attapltiya, where, since the year 1816, he has been employed in establishing a fortified post and cantonment, now nearly brought to a conclusion; in the construction of which Capt. King has displayed considerable professlonal talent, as well as gained for himself the greatest praise in concillating the surrounding Kandyan inhabitants, who, in consequence, contributed their voluntary labour in the public service, and between whom and that station the most unre-served and cordial communication has substated. As a just mark of commemo-ration of Capt. King's valuable services and labours, his Exc. directs, that the post of Attapitiya he in future called and atyled by the name of Fort King.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Aug. 1.—Harry St. Leger, Esq. to be first assistant in the chief secretary's office.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

July 24.—Notice that H.R.H. the Commander-in-chief at home has approved of Lient, col. A. Hamilton, on the half-pay 4th Weat India reg., being appointed adde-camp to Majgen. Sir E. Barnes, K.C.B. as also Lieut. G. Hutchinson, of the corps of Cavalry, extra aid-de-camp to the Maj. gen.

July 30.—Capt. Cleather, 1st Cerlon reg. to command at Attapitiya in the four Korles, vice Capt. King, of the royal staff corps, whose health obliges him to relinquish the direction of the works at that

station.

Political-Unofficial.

REVIEW OF THE CONDUCT OF THE NATIVE CHIEFS.

Ellepoley, the prime minister of the late king of Kandy, and who afterwards held under the British government the title and power of an Adajar, was, on the 6th of March 1818, when the insurrecrection was hercest, removed, on account of equivocal appearances in his conduct, to the fort of Columbo, where he and his family are treated with every attention; and it was intended that he should be permanently confined, after the rebels ceased to use his name and authority.-See vol. F11. pp. 89, 90 .- He is a fine intelligent-looking man, and possessed of considerable talents. Four or five of the Kandyan chiefe, who were leaders in the Insurrection, after their profound perfidy had gained them important commands from the British government, were taken in arms and executed. See vols. F11. and F111. passim,-Others, whose refractory spirit involved them in the unsuccessful revolt, were not long since sent to Mauritlus in the Liverpool frigate, for secure custody under diminished restraint. Several inferior rebels are confined in different fortresses on Ceylon. The deposed king of Kandy has, since circumstances required his removal, been a state prisoner at Vellore, on the continent of India. The Pretender, when the revolt was entirely crushed, assumed some humble disgnise, under which he has for the present escaped, though several times reported to be cap-

On the other hand, the trying period of the rebellion has been, in respect to many of the Kandyan chiefs who held commands under the British government, a crucible from which their characters for honour and tidelity have come out with refined lustre. To reward them in a conspicuous and impressive manner, Gen. Brownrigg set apart the last hirthday of our venerated sovereign which Brithave been allowed to celebrate, to confer upon them, in the midst of the public rejoicings, expressions of approbation and symbols of renown. On this day, after the levee, his Exc. received the native headmen of Columbo, Including ou h of the Kandyan chieft as are at the ocut of government; and invested with splend 1 gold medals of different gradations, in reward for services performed during the Kandyan rebellion, the undermentioned:

Ahraham de Suram, 2d maha modeliar of the governor's gate.

Eknelligoide, Disave of Kurnwelly and Atakolon Korles in Saffragam.

Johannes Jacobus de Saram, modellar

of the governor's gate.

Johannes Poulus Perera, 2d modeliar of the Attepattoo of Colombo.

F. J. de Silva, 2d modeliar of the resi-

dency of Kandy.

Don Salomon Dias, modellar of the
Gange builde and Oodoogahapattoos of the
Hina Korle of Colombo.

Marselus Perera, modeliar of the Alcot-

coor Korle and Negombo.

George Madoris de Silva Mohotty, modeliar of the Mahahadde.

Don William Adrian Dies, mohandiram

of the governor's gate.

His Exc. addressed himself individually to the two first named, when he invested them; recapitulating the exertions and services to government which had induced his Exc. to distinguish them by the presentation of these medals on the behalf of his majesty; and at the close of the coremony he delivered a general acknowledgment to the others to the same effect.

Medals have been prepared for Don David de Alvis, 3d modellar; and Don Cornelis, and Cornelis de Funseca, handirans of the residency in Kandy; which their absence on duty preventing them receiving from his Exc.'s hunds, will be presented by the hou, the resident at Kandy.

These marks of distinction possess a high value in the minus of the matives,

and were never better deserred.

LOCAL AND PROTINCIAL.

Ang. 3.—The linearmer and his successor.—The introduction of Gen. Burnes to the control, officially announced as above, is preparatory to his entering on the office of governor, when Gen. Browning, whom he has been appointed to succeed, goes home. The natives are attending to the cultivation of their lands, and there is a prospect of permanent tranquillity in the

Supr. 4.—His Exc. the Governor and Louis Brownings were met by Maj.gen. Sir E. Barnes at Maturata, on the latlingt: the whole party were in good health on their return to Kandy, life Exc. and Louis Brownings proposed to Visit the

the Dambool Websre.

Majern, Barnes commenced bly tour in the Kandyan provinces on the 19th Aug. attended by Col. Hardy and Capt.

Dawnen.

Marriage Feast.-On the evening of the filst April a grand ball and supper were given by Don David Jeyetilleke Abba Strewardene Blangakoon, Maha Modeliar, to his Exc. the Governor, the civil and military servants of H.M's government, and all the principal European Inhabitants of Columbo, In celebration of his sou's norringowith Francisca, daughter of Martinus De Saram Wijeyesiriwardene, adjunct mohamitram of the governor's gate. The house of the Lather of the bride at Wolfendahl, was the secue of this splendid entertalmment. At 9 o'clock the ball was opened by Lady Brownrigg, and the bon. R. Boyd, - At 12 libs Exc. conducted the bride, who was richly clad, and adorned with a profusion of diamonds, to the supper room, where she sat on his Exc's. right hand,-About 200 persons partook of this spleadid repart in a unagnificent saloun erected for the occasion, and brilliantly lighted and ornamented with rich festoom of olas and flowers, according to the beautiful simplicity of Ciugalese taste. -At supper his Exc. drank the health of the bride and bridegroom, adverted in forcible terms to the high character and embent services of the bridegroom's father, who had for so many years been conspicuous for his zeal, fidelity, and attachment to the Uritish government in his bigh official signation of make modellist.

DEATHS,

In July, at Trincomalee, in consequence of the bire of a dog, in the 22d year of his age, Lieux. H. Rasinvorth, of H.M. ship Liverpool, youngest on of the late

fale of Wight..... 14. at Colombo, Mrs. fasbells, widow of Capt. J. Brohier, aged 60..... 23, at Jaffapatam, Mrs. B. Hunter, aged 61..... 25, at Colombo, Assist. surg. B. Thin, M.D.H.M.'s 2d Ceylon regt.

PENANG.

DEATH OF COLONEL BYSNEHMAN.

General Orders, dated Fort Comwallis, Aug. 9, convey the melancholy appounce-ment that Colonel Bunnerman, late Governor of the presidency at this Island, died in the evening of the 8th. In the mingled language of culogy and regret, this official document records of the deceased, that he was one " whose zend and auxiety to promote the public welface were ardent and unceasing, and whose useful and honourable labours, marked alike by integrity and every manly victue, were not comfined to the sphere of this presidency, but have been exemplified, and often publicly appreciated, during a period of upwards of forty-three years, passed in the service of the Hop. Eastludia Company, in various stations of difficulty, honour, and responsibility."-His funeral was celebrated with marks of appropriate honour, and on the receipt of the news at Madran, minute gunz, curresponding with his age, 61, were fired from the marparts.

The Madrae Courier, to the puriculars of the last honours paid to his memory, adds the following notice respecting his

life and character r

" It was at this producer that Colonel Pannerman commenced his career of pub-He life. During a long period of service as an officer of the filadras army, which he ever continued to regard with feelings of pride and acceptment, be acquired high houndr by his able and successful conduct, both in military and political capacities. He afterwards out in parliament for a short time; and he was, for many years, an emineut member of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, In the aircation from which he has been now removed by death, he exercised the power with which he was entrusted it a manner worthy of his former reputation. With that active public spirit and indexible integrity which belonged to his character, he steadily pursued, under circumstances of no common difficulty, the course of proceedlog which he firmly believed to be demanded by the honour and true laterests of his country. But, distinguished as have been his public services, it is chiefly on the recollection of his private virtues that the memories of his friends will love to dwell. His mind was endowed with every exalted sentiment, his heart filled with every amiable affection by which human nature is capable of being empubled or arlorned."

The Hon. William Edward Phillips has succeeded to the government of the

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Mercantile Petition.

Dec. 24. Mr. Irving presented a potition from certain merchants of the city of Loudon, which he maied to be namerounly and respectably signed. It prayed, among other things, for a removal of some of the remaining restrictions upon the East-India trade, particularly for an admission of the general merchants of this country to the trade between China and the confluent of Europe. But It also prayed for several other measures for the invigaration of commerce, and obscurely alluded to the intended payments in bullion by the Bank, and seemed to depend most on those resources which it was least explicit in designating. It will be enough to give an extract from the speech of Mr. Greafell, who defended the propriety of resorting to the new currency in balifon, which the position was understood to deprecate, by those who endeavoured to discover what the subscribers to it solicited.

Mr. Grenfell, in the course of a speech chiefly dedicated to the bullion question, stated as follows: - Haring heard, in the course of last evening, that such a petition was to be presented, he made it his business to go into the city this day to make inquiries on the subject, and he would state to the Rouse what was the result. He got into conversation with gentlemen respecting the petition, and for some time be only met one who had known any thing of it before, and that was un hopograble member of the House, who had about the same information of it as himself. There was, however, one gootleman who had been applied in to sign it, just as he was leaving town. He very naturally and properly asked what was its nature, and what object had these le view by It who seemed so very active in procuring signatures. The natwer given to this inquiry was one which he begged the House to mark. 'The gentlemm replied, " Oh, it is a petition from the other end of the

town; it comes from Lord Castlereagh." -(Hear, hear! and languter.) "The member for Strewsbury (Mr. Grey Benpet) moved for inquiry the other evening into the state of the manufactures and the distress in particular districts, which his lordship refused; but he has no objection to go into an inquiry, if it be stripped of all political views." The gentleman to whom this reply was given, said, " I shall have nothing to do with it, and will not put my name to it." After this he (Mr. Grenfell) met with two gentlemen who had signed the petition, and he wouldsaid, that be did not know who had showed it, but he considered it a more milk and water thing fo laugh'); he put his name to it in the ordinary way, at the request of some friends. The opinion of the other gentleman was still more strong, and showed the manner in which this petition had been got up. When he (Mr. G.) asked him what was the object in having signed such a petition, he received the following answer in writing :- " I signed the peckelon to which you refer at the par-Healar desire of a gentleman with whom I deal. He recoughy urged me to sign it before three o'clock, as I should be too late. I confess I considered it quite ridiculous (a leasy), but as it appeared harm-less, I had so hesitation in putting my name to it. I have, however, now an besitation in stating, that from what I have since heard, I am sorry for having fone so, and if it was possible, I would willingly withdraw my pame from it. If the allegations in it refer to the state of the currency, I wholly disapprove of

Mr. Irving explained.

After Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Rienedo, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Doughas, Mr. Brougham, Lord Castlerengh, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Aiderman Wood, and Mr. Aiderman freygate had spoken upon the apprehended compass and object of the petition, it was excited to lie on the table, and to be pelated.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Extract from the London Genetic Extraordinary, of the annexed date.—Whitehalf, Jan. 31.—On Saturday afternoon, at 35 minutes past eight o'clock, our late Most Gracious Sovereign King George the Tuled, whose strength had gradually declined for some weeks, expired without the least apparent suffering, at his Castle Asiatic Journ.—No. 51. of Windsor, in the 82d year of his age and the 60th of his reign. No sovereign ever possessed in a higher degree the veneration and affection of his subjects, and their grief for his loss is only abared by the unhappy malady which has precincted his history from directing the measures of his government during the nine latter years of his government during the

Vot., IX. 2 5

In the publications from the London and provincial press, in the public uddresses to the throne, and in the interchanged scutiments of prirate circles, which impulately followed the knowledge of an event causing a nation to mourn, an eloquout flood of grief and onlogy has already been poured forth. Time may dry the springs of the first; but the latter will never be exhausted. On a thense which, in ordinary cases is, of all others, the most monotonous, different organs of public thought and feeling have, in calling veneration to trace a reign of sixty years, run into a rich variety of accessory facts and redections: this natural and quaffected diversity not merely of language but of matter, is owing to the virtues of the deceased monarch being too numerous for a hundred messengers of condulence to touch them all. But those who sympathized most with the living sufferer during his last years of nominal royalty, will now be the easiest to impress with motives to consulation; the too solicitous guardian had been last to his people long before his removal to an invisible world.

The Inverses Journal urges this dissumire from prolonged melancholy, now, on his account, in an honest passage, which we subjoin.

We have just received accounts of the death of our excellent old king. We claim a full share in the deep reverence and warm affection with which he was so deservedly regarded by all his subjects, for qualities which made him not less the father than the king of his people. Who amongst them have passed a life which gives a better hope of a joyful bereafter? Considering the lamented state in which his majesty so long lived, and the little hope there existed of recovery, it would be unworthy of the slaverity of the affection we have him, to say, that we now deeply lament his demise. It is the highest countlation which his family and his aubjects can receive, to know, that the utmost and tenderest attention has been paid faim, during his affliction, by the Prince Regent, the Dake of York, and other members of the royal family,

The good spirit of his government has not been unstabled; the ability to perpetuate it survives.

ACCESSION OF GEORGE IV.

Further extract from the London Gazette Extraordinary.—Whitehall, Jan. 31.—Upon the news of this melanchoty event arriving in London, the lords of the

privy council assembled yesterday at Carltou-house, and gave orders for proclaiming his present Majesty, who made a most gracious declaration to them, and enused all the lords and others of the late king's privy council, who were then preseat, to be sworn of his majesty's privy conneil. And this day, about noon, his majesty was proclaimed, first before Carlton-house, where the officers of state, pobility, and privy connections were present, with the officers of arms, all being on foot. Then, the officers being mounted on horseback, the like was done at Churing-cross, within Temple-har, at the cud of Wood-street in Chenpside, and, lastly, at the Royal Exchange, with the usual solemnities; the principal officers of state, a great number of the unbility, and other persons of distinction, attending during the whole ceremony.

The algustures affixed to the act of proclamation were the following : Frederick, William, Augustus Frederick, Wil-liam Frederick, Leopold Prince of Saxe-Coburg , C. Cantisa, Eldon, C. Montrou, Atholf, Wellesley, Canden, Landerdale, Chathaso, Batharst, Liverpool, Mulgrave, Metrille, Sidmouth, Melbourne, Chet-wynd, W. London, Sam. Cartisle, Ellen-borough, Charles Manners Sution, N. Vansittart, Frederick John Rabinson, W. Scott, T. Wallace, W. Graut, John Nichall, R. Richards, Charles Arbothnot, Robert Peel, W. Sturges Bourne, Charles Bagot, John Lench, C. Abbott, R. Dallas, II. Bloomfield, Allesbury, George Bridges, Mayor, George Clerk, Christopher Robloson, R. Gifford, J. W. Croker, G. R. Dawson, Wm. Courtenay, W. Curtis, John Eamer, John Perring, James Shaw, George Scholey, Samuel Birch, Matthew Wood, C. Smith, Gerrard Andrewes, R. Hodgson, John Ireland, G. Cockburn, Henry Hotham, Besborough, C. Warren, Thomas Perc. Courtenay, J. S. Copicy, H. Bauks, C. Flower, John Atklus, John Sylvester, C. Magnay, Robert Albian Cox, John Thomas Thorn, Richard Roth-well, John Edmund Dowdeswell, R. Clark, Henry Woodthorpe, T. Tyrrell, William Borradalle, Jun., Thomas Smith, Heihert Taylor, W. Keppel, F. T. Hammond, William Congreve, Newman Knowlys, the Com. Ser), of London, James Buller, Jos. Whatley, G. Nayler, York.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 30th day of January, 1620, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, His Majesty was pleased to make the following declaration:—" I have directed that you should be assembled here, in order that I may discharge the painful duty of announcing to you the death of the King, my beloved father. It is impossible for me adequately to express the state of

my (sellings upon this metancholy occasion, but I have the consolation of knowled, that the severe calamiry with which his Majesty has been afflicted for so many years, has never effaced from the minds of his subjects the impressions created by his many virtues; and his example will, I am persuaded, live for ever in the grateful remembrance of his country. Called upon, in consequence of his Malesty's indisposition, to exercise the prerogatives of the crown on his behalf, it was the first wish of my heart to be allowed to remove late his hands the powers with which I was cutrusted. It has pleased Almighty God to determine otherwise, and I have not been inscusible to the advantages which I have derived from administering in my dear Figher's name the government of this realto. The support which I have received from Parliament and the country, in times the most eventful, and under the most arduous circumstances, could alone inspire me with that confidence which my present station demands. The experience of the past will, I trust, satisfy all classes of my people, that it will ever be my most anxious endeavour to promote their prosperity and happiness, and to maintain unimpaired the religion, laws, and liberties of the klogdom."

ILLNESS OF THE KING.

The announcement, in a medical buffetin of the 1st. of February, that "the King has been attacked with Information on the lungs," alarmed and agitated the metropolis and nation, and it was not until the 10th that the public apprehension was entirely referred, by an official intimation from the same authority, that "the King is free from complaint."

TUSERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF KENT. The body of the deceased prince lay la state a short time at Woolbrook Cottage, Sidmouth. On the 7th of February, commenced the funeral procession towards Windsor; on the 11th, it reached Camberland Lodge; on the 12th, an additional train of mourners and attendants joined in the last stage of the subsmuty, and a night the remidus of his Royal Highness were deposited in the family tomb.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE 11).

The remains of his late Majesty, lay in state at Windsor Cautle from nine in the morning of the 15th of Pebruary, to the time of Interment. At half past eight in the evening of the 16th, the inneral procession moved from the state apartment, to St. George's chapel. The last offices

of tributary bonner and lingering regret, constituted a splendid and grand, a solemn and affecting seene. An official account of the ceremonial, was published in a supplement to the London Gazette of the 19th of February.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Feb. 2.—A Court of Directors was held, when the undermentioned ships were thus timed, viz:

New Ship, Majra, and Woodford, and Coromandel, for Madras and Bengal, to be afford 28th February, and sall from Gravescad 29th March.

Brothers, and Camden, for Bombay, to be afford 29th March, and sall from Gravesend 29th April.

New Ship, James Sibbaid, Phonix, Lady Railics, for Bengal; Asia, Hyperion, and Regret, for Bombay, to be affort 28th April, and sail from Gravesend 29th May.

Brampton, Providence, and Kirk Ella, for Bengal, to be affoat 27th May, and sail from Gravescod 27th June.

Waterioo, Ludy Carrington, Asia, Timandra, and Richmond, for Bengal, to be aflost 10th June, and sall from Gravesend 10th July.

February 9.— A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. J. B. Sotheby was aworn into the command of the ship Scaleby Castle, consigned to China direct.

11.—A Court of Directors was held, when Captain N. Turner was sworp into the command of the ship Princess Amelia, consigned to China direct.

18.—A Court of Directors was held, when the under-mentioned Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.:
—Coptain W. Putterson, of the Causing, and Captain J. Stewart, of the Lady Metville, both for St. Relena, Bombay, and China.

23.—A Court of Directors was held, when the undermentioned Captalas were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.—

Captain J. Isnis, Prince Regent, and Captain A. H. Campbell, for Madras and Chica; Captain M. Hamilton, Dunira, and Captain D. M'Leod, Marquis of Huntley, for Bombay and Chica.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MISCELLANIES.

On the 29th of Dec. Capt. Marjoribanks, for Madras, with his Exc. Maj., sec. Sir T. Muuro and suite, salled from Portamonth in the Thomas Courts.

On the 6th of Jacobry, Rear-admiral Sir H. Blackwood, Bart, and K.C.B., sailed for the East-Indies, to the Leander, 53, Capt. Charles Richardson, C.B. to relieve Rear-admiral Sir Richard King, who returns home in the Min-len. MILITARY ORGER OF THE BATTLE

The list of Companions in Vol. VI. p. 554, received afterwards two official corrections in subsequent numbers of the London Gazette, which at the time escaped our notice. We now insert them,

Extracts from the London Gazette, Whitehall, Oct. 21, 1812.—The following officers (whose names were unlitted in former Gazettes), Companions of the Most How. Military Order of the Bath:—

Lieut-col. J. F. Ewart, 67th mot, late

of Royal York Rangers.

Lleut.col. W. Robinson, 24th font. Maj. T. Anburey, Bengal Engineers.

Oct. 29,1818.—The nomination of Lieut. col. W. Morrison. Artillery Madras Establishment, to be a Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Hatte, as published in the Gazette of the 17th last, does not take place; it appearing that the rank held by him is ufficial and temporary, and that his permanent rank is only that of captain.

COMMERCIAL NOTICES. Duty on Cotton Wool.

Treasury Chambers, Nov. 22, 1819. -Gratlemen: I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treatury, to refer you to the 12th sect, of the Act 59 Geo. III. cup. 52, and to acquality for that there appears to have been an error therein, as it was not intended that the duty of 6s. 7d. per cwt. on Cotton Wool should attach after the 5th January, 1820, on which day the duty of 6s. per cent. ad valurem attaches by the 24th sect. of said Act. I um to desire you will cause a clause to be prepared for altering the Act in question, and until the pleasure of Parliament shall be known, you are to desire your officers to abstall: from receiving the former duty after the 5th day of January.

S. R. LUBHINGTON.

To the Commissioners of Customs,

N.B. Directions have been given to the Collectors and Comptrollers of the out-posts accordingly.

Return of over-paid Duty on East India Coffee.

Copy of a letter, dated Treasury Chambers, December 22, 1819.—Gentlemen: I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of his blajesty's Treasury to refer you to the letter of this Board of Oct. 29, authorising you to return the duty of 44d, per its on coffee taken into consumption subsequent to the 9th June, on a certificate from the otherws of Excise, that the new duty of Excise has been paid thereon; and to acquaint you, that it is their ford-

ships' intention that this order about apply to East India coffee, on which a duty of 5d, per lb. is to be returned.

(Signed) S. R. Luamington. To the Commissioners of Customs,

CONTINESTAL NUTICES,

The Emperor Alexander, it is said, inrends towards the commencement of next summer, to visit his provinces bardering on the Caspian Sec. The consort of the Shale of Persia has transmitted by the minister sent to the court of St. Peteraburgh, a letter to the Empress of Russia, concluded in all the extravagance of oriental composition; which, however, was accompanied with some valuable presents, including, among other articles, a necklate of pearls weighing 49ft carain.

Irkutsk, Sept. 24, (O. S.) — By accounts received from Kamachatha, dated June 18 (O. S.), we learn that on the 4th of that much an American merchantum arrived there in twenty-six days from the Sandwich islands. The curgo consisted, braides other articles, of a large supply of provisions, of swine, goals, poultry, water-melons, and potatoes, which were remarkably well tasted and of extraordioacy size; some of them weighed 10ths,

Peterstough, Dec. 10.—Troops have been embarked lately at Cronstadt, who are deathed to occupy the Russian possessions in Asia, and the islands situated on the coast of Kamaschatka, this way being considered as preferable to that hitherto used, of marching troops by Siberia.

Paris, Jun.-The routes from Petersburgh to Kamtschatka have been constderably improved. A great number of ables, freighted with skins, set out every year from the north-west coust of America, double the Cape of Good Hope, and bring their rich cargous to the Gulf of Finland. The Russian coloules are increasing in an extraordinary manner, as well in the eastern parts of Asia as in the west of America, and everywhere the Ruzalana introduce liberal fastitutions, It is evident that they have in view to setze upon all the compiered of the northwestern count of America, and to induce the patires, who live by hunting and fishing, to furnish them with skins for the Chiurer markets. It cannot be denbted that upon this point the Russians have already done much injury to the Americaus, particularly in whatever concerns their trade with China, and their traffic with this empire must increase more and more. By the extension of their establishments on the north-west coast of America, they carry on by Asia regular communications between America and Europe,-Moniteur,

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivale.

Jan. 23 Of Pencance, Mary, Knesle, from Bengal,

1) Gravesend, Mary, Scott, from Bengal and Madris.

27 Deal, 26 off Margate, 31 Genversend, Caledomia, Roberts, from Bongul and the Cape of Gued Hope.

25 Deal, 51 Gravesend, Lang. Clark, from Bengul à Oct.

in Liverpool, Calcura, Stroyen, from Bengal and the Cape of Good Hope.

Deal, Feb. & Grarescool, Amby, Gray, from Java and 5t. Helena.

11 Cowes, Hamilton, Occasiogh, from Jave.

- Liverpool, Loyslty, Hearn, from Bombuy.

- Clyde, Greenock, McLarly, from Bengal. - Clyde, Monarch, Campbell, from Bengol 13

Sept. Peh. 1 Deal, ? Gravescoil, Unity, Wrentmore, tropa Batavia.

e Gravesend, Lord Melville, Hope, from Bengal,

Gravesend, Lord Collingwood, Perkin, from Bengal.

Off Portumenth, 7 Hull, Elecepil, Politican Rengal 1 Oct. and St. Helena 13 Dec. Potton,

- Liverpool, Margaret Ann, Philips, from Ben-

4 Palmouth, Bocca Tignia, Comerford, from China.

12 Deal, 15 Grasemend, Catherine, Knox, from Madras to Oct. the Cape 3 Nov. and St. Helena

11 Deal, 16 Gravesend, Inabella, Wallis, from Bengal to Aug. Mantities o Nov. and the Cape

ip Off Fenzance, Lord Wellington, Harris, from Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope.

Departures.

Jan. 10 Deal, Feb. e Fortamouth, 10 Plymouth, Ajan, Clark, for Midras and Bengal.

Feb. & Portumouth, Asia, Balderston, for Bengal and China.

7 Gravecend, Jape, Maughan, for Batavia.

to Plymouth, Goretty, Ville, for Rengal-

te Orwesend, 16 Dest, at Portsmouth, Ganger, Chivers, for Madeire, Madree, and Bengal.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

PERTHS.

1913. At Meerut, the lady of Thumas Jackson, Seq. surgeon of H. M.'s task regt. of fout, of a May 15.

Seb. 16, 1820. At Bearlogne-not-mor, the inty of Sir Thos. Strange, late thirf justice of Maden,

of a deagliter.

At the Principal's Lodge, Sant-India College, Herrs, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Batten, of a suc.

MARRIAGES.

(av to. At Calcurus, Capt. Bawking of B. M./a 14th rept. of foot to Miss Hogers, deter to the 1ndy of Thus, Jackson, Esq. susgeon of the MAY TOsame regt.

indy of Thus, Jackson, Esq. surgeon of the name regt.

15. At Carrickfucque, in Ireland, Capt, Edw. Craig, of the 16th tegh. Rength N. L. to Minster, Esq. and these of Si Wen. Kirk, of that tump. Jos. 40. Health of the Wen. Kirk, of that tump. Jos. 40. Health of Si Wen. Kirk, of that tump. Jos. 40. Health of Kelt, Capt. Health of the comminant department, Hun, Engl. Middlesex, to Mary, oldest daughter of Major Bowell, Jam of the comminant department, Hun, Engl. Health of Kelt, Capt. G. A. Veitch, Hot. Engl. Int. of Kelt, Capt. G. A. Veitch, Hot. Engl. Int. of Kelt, Capt. G. A. Veitch, Hot. Engl. Int. of Kelt, Capt. G. A. Veitch, Hot. Engl. Int. of Kelt, Capt. G. A. Veitch, Hot. Engl. of Waterside.

Feb. 11. At St. George's, Henover Square, by the Rev. J. Greetler, A. M. Thou. Firmer, Eng. of the Hon. Envi. India Compuny, civil acrice, Bomboy entablishment, to Min Ellient, of Mill Hill, West Green, Isle of Wight.

17. At St. George's, Hancover Square, by the Rev. J. Greetler, J. Hancover Square, by the Rev. Wholey, June 18 Compuny, civil acrice, third daughter of Way. Burding, Eng. of Killannel, in the county of Waysiek.

18. J. Parris Esq. of Lincoln's Inc., to Mary the edicat daughter of Mrs. Burding, Eng. of Baraste, in the county of Waysiek.

19. J. Parris Esq. of Lincoln's Inc., to Mary the edicat daughter of Lincoln's Inc., to Mary the edicat daughter of Lincoln's Inc., to Mary the edicat daughter of Lincoln's Inc., to Mary the

Hon, Company's service,

DEATHS.

Jan. 15. In Dublin, Col. Stewart.

21. Az Maghali. Sir Enna Mackinion of Mackinton, Dart. Capt. of Clenchattan.

Letely. Az Tharabury, in Gloucesterables, C., Arbury, Em. fether of Liena.col. Anbury, C.B. of the Bengal engineers.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Nothing new since the last report.

شده فوالوالي والرجوع والمال المالية المالية والمالية SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

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Principa Amelia -		Former -	+ 4	China.
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Beatshy Castle	1042	Sacheby	a 4	
Morch, of Ely -	939	Nus	4 6	j)hta.
General Hewitt -	504	Peakenn.		Dista.
Ludy Compbell -			# W	Direction.
Clearben Mails	-600	Jackson	4 4	Madrus and Bengal.
fluski Scott	100	000000		Ditro.
Lady Benks	900	Cappin	-	Ditta.
Windsor Castle -	dou	Late a a	-	Dire.
Heraluf		Gurrick		and the same of th
Migrat	450	Flint -	4 6	Ditto
Triamph		Swort -		Into of France, Madres, and Dengel.
Hyperion		Norfor -	-	
Lady Horingdon -	450	Living -		Ditto.
Phornix		Weyning		Ditto.
Thomas Durham -	150	Chineell		Cape of Good Hope.

TIMES appointed for the BAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1819-20.

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GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 7 March - Framps & June,

Tea.—Boben 900,000 ths. Congrue, 4,600,000 fbs. Campoi and Seaching 000,000 fbs. Twankay 4,600,000 ths. Hysios Skin Strom fbs. Hysios 150,000 ths.; Total, including Private Trade, 5,600,000 ths.

For Sale 14 March - Prompt & June.

Company's.—Bengal, Coust, and Surat Piece Goods, Nankeen Cloth, Bengal Warnied Carpets, and Goods from the Cape of Good Hope.

For Sale 17 Mores -- Prompt 15 June, Licensed -- Cotton Wool.

For Sale 20 Merck—Prompt 14 July. Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk. Primate-Trude.—Bengal Raw Silk.

For Sale 2) March-Prompt 7 July. Licented, Coffee,

For Sale 11 April-Prompt 41 July, Liceard.-Indign.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPA-NY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGO of the Catherine, from Madical Company's. — Saltpetre—Cotton—Coffee—Natiinegs—Mace.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, Feb. 25, 1882.

Sugar.—Heat-India Company's Lake.—Rengal ordinary to time white 38s. a 48s. dil. yellaw 37s. a 53s., damp 28s. a 68s. birwel 28s. a 48s. dil. yellaw 31s. a 53s. doi., damp 28s. a 33s. 66s., damp 28s. a 33s. dil. j Bourbon yellow 22s. dil. a 33s., latowa 16s. a 55s., damp 31s. 6d. a 24s.

Cofer. —The demand by private contract this week has been inconsiderable; the India sale went at very low rates. Cheribon good ordinary life. 6d.; Java pule 1988, 6d. a 1988, 6d.; Java pule 1988, 6d. a 1988, 6d.; Sannatos good ordinary 1988, a 1988, idamaged int close 1988, 6d., a 1988, 6d., pol and 24 1988, a 1988.

Collon.—The market continues without belatance, and the India Company basing declared another sale, will tend to depress the market still further. The letters from Liverpool, this anorming, state, that extensive sales of Colling water made at prices a shall lawer.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of January to the 25th of February, 1820.

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E. F.viny, Sinck Broker, 2, Cornbill, and Lambard Street.

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

APRIL 1820.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MEMOIR

OF A

PATRIOT KING.

(Continued from p. 216.)

We were going to cite a passage from the speech when the

narrative was suspended.

" Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of Briton, and the peculiar happiness of my life will ever consist in promoting the welfare of a people whose loyalty and warm affection to me I consider as the greatest and most permanent security of my throne; and I doubt not but their stendiness in those principles will equal the firmness of my invariable resolution to adhere to and strengthen this excellent constitution, in church and state; and to maintain the toleration inviolable. The civil and religious rights of my loving subjects are equally dear to me with the most valuable prerogatives of my crown; and as the surest foundation of the whole, and the best means to draw down the divine favour on my reign, it is my fixed purpose to countenance and encourage the practice of true religion and virtue.

The entire address was delivered Asiatic Journ.—No. 52.

with such exquisite propriety of emphasis, and striking dignity, that it formed the the topic of conversation every where. Quin was known to have given Prince George lessons in elocution: and on hearing from a friend how highly the King's speech was admired, "Aye," answered the tragedian, "I taught the boy to speak."

In the reign which had just closed, the British arms had triumphed every where, and this tended to diffuse happy feelings and high expectations through the nation; for it was not then the mark of public spirit to repine at victory; and had a pretended patriot dared to write and publish a confession, that he had shed tears at the fall of a foreign tyrant and national enemy, overthrown by his countrymen in arms, he had signed his permanent exclusion from any employment in the service of the state, whether the nomination should depend on the approxing selection of the crown, or the

VOL. IX. 2 T

sympathizing attachment of the

people.

The nation were animated by social exultation, and felt the common pleasure which attends the diffusion of mutual goodwill, confidence, and esteem, through all the classes of a united people. The new sovereign had qualities, personal and mental, of a nature to enhance the popularity which awaited his accession. His graceful. and engaging manners diverted the pen of Horace Walpole from its accustomed employ, that of caricuturing scenes at court. beau of fashionable literature, in a letter to Mr. Montague, introduces us to the levee like a master of the ceremonies, almost forgetting his occupation of jester.

"The young King has all the appearance of being amiable, There is great grace to temper much dignity, and extreme good nature, which breaks out upon all accasions. -For the King himself, he seems all good nature, and wishing to satisfy every body; all his speeches are obliging. I saw him again yesterday, and was surprized to find the leven-room had lost so entirely the air of the lion's den. This Sovereign does not stand in one anot, with his eyes fixed royally on the ground, and dropping bits of German news; he walks about, and speaks to every body. I saw him afterwards on the throne, where he is graceful and genteel, sits with dignity, and reads his diswera well,"

As soon as legislative forms allowed the King to propose some new enactments; he evinced that sincerity had drawn the outline of

carly promise.

On the 9th of December his Majesty gave up to Parliament the bereditary revenue of the crown, and accepted a fixed sum of £300,000 year, in lieu of it, for the support of the civil list.

Another measure, completed within six months after his acces-

sion, was to make the judges independent; of which Blackstone says: " By the noble improvement of the law, in the statute of I Geo. III, c. 23, enacted at the earnest recommendation of the King himself from the throne, the judges are continued in their offices during their good behaviour, notwithstanding any demise of the crown (which was formerly held immediately to vacate their seats), and their full salaries are absolutely secured to them during the continuance of their commissions; his Majesty having been pleased to declare that "he looked upon the independence and uprightness of the judges as essential to the impartial administration of justice, as one of the best securities of the rights and liberties of his subjects, and as most conducive to the honour of the crown."

At this period, a rumour prevailed that the King's heart had been deeply touched by the attractions of a young lady, in the highest rank, of English nobility, and he was strongly bent on removing every legal obstacle which impeded the indulgence of his affecrions. The rule, instituted by reasons of state, which on every occasion for a royal marriage contracts a foreign alliance, is a powerful means of guarding against the evils of a disputed succession, which intermarriages of the reigning family with branches of the native nobility have a progressive tendency to cause, as their ramincations become more and more involved. The King consulted his confidential friends on the propriety of the union which he had contemplated; and in deference to their advice relinquished the design, as a sacrifice to the public good. Admitting this piece of private history be true to the extent here stated-and contrasting the bitter disappointment which frequently attends what are called love matches, with the domestic satisfaction and harmony which

gurd.

rewarded his subsequent entry into the conjugal relation under the auspices of prudence—who will presume to say that the King eventually sacrificed any portion of personal happiness? While the King's attention was directed to some of the foreign courts, for the choice of a consort, a discreet and confidential envoy returned with a pleasing portraiture of the amiable qualities which entitled a princess of the house of Mecklenburgh Strelitz to his eminent re-

On the 8th July 1761, the King announced to the Privy Council his intention to marry, and on the 7th of the following August the arranged wedding with the late Queen Charlotte was publicly celebrated. In this union, affection was cultivated by principle, and nourished by desert. Tenderness and fidelity are among the obligations contracted by marriage; nor can passion keep alive the mutual desire to discharge duties which reward themselves, without it is allied with honor and virtue. The wisdom of the King's choice was completely proved, in the long course of happiness which he enjoyed with a consort, whose best pleasures, like his own, consisted in the exercise of the domestic virtues: and who maintained inviolate those principles of rectitude which uniformly rendered the British court the most virtuous in Europe, and the best model for heads of families of every degree.

We pass over the splendid details of the coronation, to notice two striking facts illustrative of his late Majesty's habitual piety. On this occasion, when he received the sacrament, he advised with the Archbishop if it were not proper to take off his crown duing the solemnity. His Grace hesitated. The King immediately removed it, and placed it beside him, until that part of the ceremony was concluded. On the same night, when he retired to rest, he composed a

solemn prayer, imploring a blessing on his future reign, which was seen on his table the next morning.

The early years of the reign of George III. were distracted by party conflicts of the most virulent nature. These produced changes of Ministry, which demanded from the King the exercise of the strongest forbearance, as well as the greatest address. On the resignation of the first Pitt, in 1761, the King displayed at once the firmness and benevolence of his nature. His Majesty expressed concern at the loss of so able a minister; and to show the favourable sense he entertained of his services, made him an unlimited offer of any rewards in the power of the crown to bestow; at the same time he arowed himself satisfied with the opinion which the majority of the council had pronounced against that of Mr. Pitt. The great minister was overpowered by the nobleness of this proceeding. " 1 confess, Sire," said, " I had but too much reason to expect your Majesty's displensure. I did not come prepared for this exceeding goodness; purdon me, Sire, it overpowers, it oppresses me." He burst into tears.

About this period of his reign, his Mujesty had to bear up against a spirit of wilful turbulence, not only amongst the populace, but displaying itself very violently in some municipal authorities, and organs of privileged bodies, which to the dispassionate observation of the present day must present more of the character of licentiousness, than of a genuine love of freedom. The popular commutions which arose out of the factious violence of Wilkes and his adherents, are disgraceful to the faction which excited them; and still more disgraceful to that party of vacant statesmen, who gave them countenance and protection, as a means of weakening and perplexing their political rivals; and degrading, in

2 T 2

a lower key of falling character, to that portion of the misled people whom the two classes of mercenary and ambitious agitators

moved like puppets,

In February 1772, George III. lost his excellent mother, the Princess Dowager of Wales, Her popularity was in its origin less founded upon her many good qualities, than upon the opportunities which the dissensions between King George 11. and the Prince of Wales, her husband, had presented to factious individuals for extolling her character at the expease of the court, and employing an amiable Princess, unconscious of such a perverted use of goodness, into an instrument of annoyance and insult to her royal relations. As she had been applauded by malice, caressed by antipathy, supported without attachment, and idolized without devotion; so when the misunderetanding between her and George II. was cleared up, and she flourished in the bower of the court. a rose without a thorn, her undeviating course of exemplary virtue could not protect her from the fabrications of calumny. The authat of the Life and Anecdotes of Bishop Newton has interspersed, in a summary of her character, some facts and remarks, which would be invaluable lessons of public instruction, if an exposure of the manner in which the writers of venal publications in the last reign played upon the feelings of an abused people, might prevent a repetition of the same artifice of un abject delinquency from being attended with profit. We cite the whole passage, hoping it may operate against the unsuspecting entectainment of mercenary libel.

" She was indeed a most remarkable instance of the fluctuation and uncertainty of popular favour : for, from her first coming very young into this country, her behaviour was so discreet and prudent, so courteous and offible,

that she gained the love and esteem of the whole nation: and no princess was ever more admired and applauded than she was, till some time after the death of the Prince of Wales. But the King's (George II.'s) behaviour to her upon that melancholy occasion was such, that she could not with decency support and encourage the faction that was formed against the court : and hence it proceeded, that the tide of popularity, which had risen so high and run so strong in her favour, first began to turn against Upon his present Majesty's (George III's) accession to the throne, when her influence was believed to be greater, the clamours of faction increased in proportion. The scandalous, but at that time popular, author of The North Briton, laid to her charge several things of which she was entirely innocent: and one day, being asked how he could assert such a particular, which he knew was not true. "No matter for that," replied he, " it will do very well for a North Briton; the people will swallow any thing." It is by no means an agreeable situation to be made the subject of popular outery; but conscious virtue will rise superior to all. She would often ask in a morning, " Well, what have the papers said of me?" and would read them and laugh over them; for never was more vile abuse with less foundation: and it is to be hoped she regarded it as little as she deserved it. Her good deeds were more silent and unknown. Never was any one actunted with a truer spirit of benevolence and churity. The sums which she gave away in private benefactions and pensions amounted, as it has been affirmed on good authority, to no less than £10,000. in the year; and the merit of her charities was greatly enhanced by their secrety. Several families who were relieved by her, did not so much as know who was their benefactor till after her death, when the current of her bounty ceased to flow. The calmness and composure of her death were further proofs and attestations of the goodness of her life, and she died, as she had lived, beloved and honoured most by those who knew her best."

The King felt a moral indignation against Wilkes, on account of the facility with which he supplied the current ware of marketable falsehood; the sound of this lampooner's name was therefore deemed to be grating to the royal ear. About 1772, the cldest prince of the blood, then a mere boy, having been chid for some boyish fault, took a child's revenge, by stealing to the King's apartment, and shouting at the door, "Wilkes and No. 46 for ever!" His Majesty laughed at the trick with his accustomed good humour.

The American war commenced in 1773. We reserve such reflections as may arise on an impartial review of this subject, for the division of "National Memoranda."

The riots in 1780, which threatened to overturn the foundations of social government, called for the decision of the King to be interposed in so signal a manner, when his counsellors were divided, that the energy of his character is recorded with individual distinction. When the advisers of the Sovereign were in a state of confusion and alarm, bordering on despair, he at once decided upon that necessary resort to military assistance, which effectually repressed the tremendous dangers of a populace, infuriated by seditious leaders to acts of spreading outrage; and the presence of the King's Majesty in Council was eminently felt to be the presence of mind.

At the council on the morning of the 7th of June, the King assisted in person. The great question was there discussed on which hinged the protection and preservation of the capital—a question

respecting which the first legal characters were divided, and on which Lord Mansfield himself was with reason accused of never having clearly expressed his opinion up to that time. Doubts existed whether persons riotously collected together, and committing outrages and infractions of the peace, however great, might legally be fired on by the military power, without staying previously to rend the riot net. Lord Bathurst, President of the Council. and Sir Fletcher Norton, Speaker of the House of Commons, who were both present, on being anpealed to for their opinions, declared that " a soldier was not less a citizen because he was a soldier, and consequently that he might repel force by force." But no minister would sign the order for that purpose. In this emergency, when every moment was precious, Mr. Wedderburn, since successively raised to the dignity of a baron, and of an earl of Great Britain, who was then Attorney-General, having been called into the council-table, and ordered by the King to deliver his official opinion on the point, stated in the most precise terms, that any such assemblage might be dispersed by military force, without waiting for forms, or reading the act in ques-" Is that your declaration of the law, as Attorney-General?" said the king. Wedderlurn answering decidedly in the affirmative; "Then so let it be done," rejoined his Majesty. The Attorney-General drew up the order immediately, which the King himself signed, and on which Lord Amherst acted the same evening: the complete suppression of the riots followed in the course of a few hours. Never had any people a greater obligation to the judicious intrepidity of their sovereign!

The second William Pitt came into power in 1783. This was the most important era of the King's life. Never was an English mi-

nister invested with such unbounded power as this great statesman; and never did a servant of the crown better deserve the confidence placed in him.

In November 1788, his late Majesty was attacked by that malady, which has for the last ten years deprived his family and his people of the guidance of his once active and benevolent mind.

The King had a strong presentiment of his growing mulady some time before it happened Four or five evenings previous to his being taken ill, after a private concert, his Majesty went up to Dr. Ayrton, and laving his hand on the Doctor's shoulder, with his usual benignity, "I fear, sir," said his Majesty, "I shall not long be able to hear music; it seems to affect my head, and it is with some difficulty I bear it." Then, turning round, he softly ejaculated, " Alas I the best of us are but frail mortals."

In the national gloom produced by this visitation, it was necessary to agitate the question of the recountry afforded no precedent for such a case. But just as the form of proceeding was decided, the sudden recovery by the afflicted monarch of self-possession prevented the commission of regency

from being opened

On the 23d of February 1789, Mr. Put and Lord Melville were dining with Lord Chesterfield, when a letter was brought to the former, which he read, and sitting next to Lord Melville, gave it to him under the table, and whispered, that when he had looked at it, it would be better for him to talk it over in Lord Chesterfield's drassing room. This proved to be a I tter in the King's own band, announcing his recovery to Mr. Pitt in terms somewhat as follow:-

" The King renews with great attisfaction his communication with Mr. Pitt, after the long suspension of their intercourse, owing to his

very tedious and painful illness. He is fearful that during this interval the public interests have suffered great inconvenience and

difficulty.

"It is most desirable that immediate measures should be taken for restoring the functions of his government, and Mr. Pitt will consult with the Lord Chancellor to-morrow morning, upon the most expedient means for that purpose. And the King will receive Mr. Pitt at Kew afterwards, about one o'clock."

There could be no hesitation on the part of Mr. Pitt: having held the necessary conference with the Chancellor, he waited upon the King at the appointed time, and found him perfectly of sound mind, and in every respect as before his illness, competent to all the affairs of public station.

This was the first notice in any way which Mr. Pitt received of this most important event. The reports of the physicians had indeed been of late more favourable; but Lord Melville verily believed gency; for the history of the there was not a man except Dr. Willis who entertained the smallest hope of the restoration of the King's mind. Mr. Pitt continually declared this opinion to Lord Melville, and they had both determined to return to the bar, as the dissolution of the ministry was then on the point of taking place.

The letter in question Lord Melville took from Mr. Pitt, saying he had a trick of losing papers, and furnished him only with a copy, the original remaining in his Lordship's possession. The King wrote the letter at a little table of the Queen's which stood in his apartment, without the knowledge of any person; and gave it to his valet-de-chambre, directing it to he carried immediately to Mr.

The perfect convalescence of the King was announced, by a medical bulletin, on the 26th of March. The affection of the nation to

George the good, and great as good, was manifested in unbounded joy at his recovery. On the 23d of April, the King went in state to St. Paul's, to join in the general chanksgiving. The authentic anecdates which indicate the state of the King's mind between his recovery and the recurrence of the same calamity at distant intervals of his life, are among the most interesting passages in his perimal history.

The late George Hardinge, Esq., me of the Welsh judges, and astinguished for his classical acquirements, describes an interview with which his Majesty honoured him in the summer of 1789. These

are his words:

" I went through a very handsome apartment into another, most beautifully fitted up, with a ceiling of the modern work, "done," as the King told me, " in a week." Into this room I was shut, and found in it, standing by the fire, without any form, the King, Queen, three Princesses, and this bed-chamber woman, whoever she was, for I have not made her out, but liked her very much (because she seemed to like me). It is impossible for words to express the kind and companionable good humour of the whole party. I almost furget that any one of them was my superior. The King looked 15 years younger, much better in the face, though as red as ever. He said a number of excellent things, and in the most natural way. The Queen, with amazing address and cleverness, put a turn to the conversation, and mixed in it just at the right places. You will not believe me when I tell you that I passed half an hour (at least) in the room.

"The Princesses looked, as they always do, the pink of good humour. The Princess Royal had a very fine colour, the two others were pale The King did a very odd thing by the Princess Royal; but I loved him for it. He suid,

" he would ask me, as a man of taste, what I thought of the ceiling?" and then called upon the Princess Royal to explain the allegorical figures on the ceiling, which she did, blushing a little at first, in the sweetest manner, with distinct voice, and great propriety of emphasis. This one trait would at once demonstrate how very kind they were. The King began by asking me, "how I could run away from London and give up my fees?" I told him that I never minded fees, but less when they interfered with my sense of duty to him. The Queen then came up to me, and said, " You have less merit in the visit, because a little bird has told me that you are on your way to your circuit," This produced the topic of my circuit, and the King said, " that he understood Moysey to be a good man in domestic life."

" We went slapdash into politics, Queen and all. The King laughed heartily at the Rate, by that name, and said, " they were the boldest rats he ever knew, for that all the calculation was against them. Even * * * said, it was probable I should recover; not that I am recovered. according to some of them. And yet I have read the last report of the physicians, which is a tolerably good proof that I am well. By the way, your uncle is considerably better, and I flatter myself that my getting well has done him good." I then said, " that I had left him in some alarm how he was to wear the Windsor uniform with a tie-wig over it, from the fear that he should be mistaken for an old general that had fought at the battle of Dettingen," The Queen said, "Oh! I plead guilty to that; and I see you enjoy it. I said Herdinge will enjoy it, for though he is very good notured, he loves a little innocent mischief." The King then told me the whole story of his confer-

ence with Mr. Pitt r commended

the House of Commons, and said, " his illness had in the end been a perfect bliss only to him, as proving to him how nobly the people would support him when he was confined." This tempted me to say, that " it was no political debate, but the contest between ge. nerous humanity and mean cruelty, and it interested human nature." The King seemed very much pleased with this idea, and worked unon it. I commended the conduct of the bishops, and it made them laugh : said the King, " You mean to commend it as a wonder!" He talked over Lord North and the Duke of Portland. He talked of the Chancellor, of Loughborough, and even of Mr. Boron Hotham, and said, " You are almost the only man who loves the land for its own sake." Then we talked of Mrs. Siddons, Jordan, &c ; and the Queen said, " Siddons was going to Germany, to make the English find out by her absence that she was good for something." Then we flew to Handel; after which the King made me a a most gracious bow, and suid, " I am going to my dinner." I was near the door, made a low bow to the females, and departed."

The greatest event of the age was the French revolution. This test of the qualities and character of European states and statesmen, of political foresight and intellectual courage, of zeal for the na-

tional independence, and honour in foreign relations, was applied to this country in the vehicle of occurrences, demanding a solemn decision from George III. on the part of himself and people, about the middle of his reign.

The King exercised a judgment independent of the minister, and the minister independent of the King; they both concurred in seeing the same course right, and reluctantly embraced the alternative of war. Although " the stupen-" dous monument of human wis-" dom " dazzled the understanding of Mr. Fox, George III., and the second William Pitt saw that a timely counteraction was necessary to defeat the ambitious rulers of the French convention, who, not satisfied with a sanguinary revolution at home, already menaced every other country with a participation in the rights acquired by French citizens, as an ill-disguised cover for pursuing a scheme of universal empire. The grave determination of the King's cabinet was ratified by a large majority in Parliament; and the bulk of the nation embarked in the contest with approving eagerness, and perhaps with too sanguine expectations of immediate success, not foreseeing how much the progressive expenditure of the resources of the state would try their consistency and patience.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal,

Six:—One century has nearly clapsed, since the advances towards the present magnitude of the British empire in the east, became an object of great attention to statesmen in the west, and to those individual families, who gradually extended their domestic prospects towards a vast and rich portion of the globe, where their young male relatives, qualified by

talents and education for civil, commercial, and military services, might obtain employments suited to their habits and rank in society, sweetened with the prospect of returning to their native land, with a provision for retirement in dignity and ease. This partial but temporary emigration, in process of time, increased to such a degree, that few persons in the

middle walks of life, could be found in the British isles, whose public and private interests were not connected by some interesting ties with the rise, progress, and existing grandeur of the East-India Company; interwoven as the system which supports their greatness is, with the magnificient departments of that honourable hody, in all of which, Britons, in whatever part of the empire born, may acquire the greatest renown and skill, both in the arts of peace and war, as well as in the fertile fields of oriental literature. One would naturally have imagined, that such dazzling scenes could not fail of attracting general, if not universal attention, in the bosom of the parent state, but this was so far from being the case, that Indian affairs till lately were hardly viewed as having a national relation and importance, so as to deserve attention from the merchants or any great mass of the public in England. An obvious change in these respects has at last taken place, which, among other causes, may be traced to the circulation of Mr. Mills's historical work, independent of that primum mobile, which is now more efficient than all the rest. Canada, the Cape, New South Wales, South America, and the West Indies, afford each a certain outlet for the superfluous population of many among the poor, the daring, the desperate, and unconnected portion of the British community, who have no longer either the army or navy as an asylum against want, while the sons of those who have a claim to be introduced in that fruitful region for putrouage, are pressing forward for employment on the boundless plains of Higdoostan. This circumstance alone must daily augment the estimation of India in the eyes of all ranks in our native land. During such period of dependance upon eastern resources, one may naturally presume that every thing "Asiatic Journ. - No. 52.

conducive to the permanence and prosperity of British India will merit and meet with the public favour on an enlarged scale. Among other unfolding consequences, I trust, we soon shall be able to say, that the profound but useful lucubrations of your valuable correspondent (orthoepigraphically) Gual Cheen, are esteemed as they merit; which will compensate, in some measure, for the unaccountable neglect to which his interesting dissertations have been too long exposed, from persons whose continued silence on the subjects he discusses, looks more like an invidious onliquity than a consciencious desire to promote the general cultivation of eastern learning. I, for one, have long held the opinion, that the sacred Sunskrit was rather a disguised than a primitive tongue, and the more I read Gool Cheen's essays on the ancient Persian, my conviction is the stronger, that either it, or some cognate language nearer us, will prove to be the grand source of all the Indian dialects, not excepting the divine speech of the Brahmuns itself, from being only one highly refined stream from the fountain head of the whole, which is still mantling in deep obscurity, under etymological ground. Among the able pioneers of this philological age, few have a higher claim to consideration than your accomplished correspondent, and long before it closes, his writings will be hailed as the auspicious dawnings of that primeval light which may then shine abroad in meridian splendour, when the lowering clouds of a rullen tacifurnity shall no more eclipse its lustre. From the last report published in your useful Journal of the examination at the Calcutta College, by the Governor-general of India, (whose splendid talents hid fair to equal, in the various situations of warrior, statesman, philanthropist, and oriental scholar, if not to surpass, all his predecessors, VOL. IX. 2 U

hardly one of whom ever took the trouble to learn the Persian, and speak the Hindoostance, as the noble marquis has actually done, from a conviction of their paramount utility), his address to the students will be found to contain several observations intended to excite them to a more diligent cultivation of those languages, the Persian and Hindoostange. " A "short experience in this country," said his lardship, "will show, that " they have done wrong who have " neglected the study of the " Persian and Hindoostance lan-" gunges, in order to devote their " principal affection to the Benga-44 tee, which in this pravince is indis-" pensable as a qualification, but " Persian and Hindonstance are not " less necessary even in Bengal, " The Arabic and Sunskrit hold " the highest rank in point of ern. " ditton, but these venerable lan-" guages may be safely reserved of for future study, after a pres vious acquaintance with Persian, " Hindoostance, and Bengalee " has been acquired for the " speedy and efficient discharge of " all the ordinary duties of the public service. They who con-" fine themselves to the study of " two languages any where be-" youd Bengal, should undera stand, that the Persian and " Hindoostance are those which " they will find mast generally. " useful, the Hindoostunce for " collaquial purposes, the Persian " for correspondence and business " conducted in writing." What is here extracted shows the spirit, without perhaps the very words of the noble orator's excellent discourse, which may be consulted at full length in your March Journal, page 260, where every British Indian, with their relatives and friends, will discover some important useful truths, that might not otherwise have been publicly known for months, pay, for years to come. In the universal dissemination of real knowledge on all

eastern topics, consists the superior advantage of your periodical numbers; for every individual, who has the least interest in our Asiatic dominions, looks with avidity into a journal which is now circulated through every corner of the United Kingdom. When a prominent essayist like Gool Cheen falls into any mistake, it becomes the duty even of his admirers and friends to point those errors out, which would otherwise mislead your readers, and with that henourable view alone, I shall here notice some oversights in his last recondite epistle; much however of its contents deserves and has my cordial assent.

That many have very different

notions of roman oriental orthorpigraphy, is quite evident from the fact, that hardly one of our best eastern scholars has paid it any attention, even where a critical acquaintance with the elements of those languages points out the necessity of literal reform, among the learned at least. They are well aware that a consonant must continue initially and finally mute, till animated by a rowel, either a priori, or by its most congenial substitute à posteriori, especially at the end of a word; thus, —I becomes ub, and if uhu is the vocable wanted of forms it by affixing to the occult aspirate a as the final short it or sonly, every trace of the audible aspiration being thus destroyed, as completely as " the baseless fabric of a vision." We all know how bund means bound, from which, with the simple affix 3 u, we can readily make bund-u, store, servant, and in the plural bundugan, whence the very form of a has fled along with every idea of the aspirate as a breather, because the d not being here final is called into action by the intermediate zubur, which cannot alone give conspicuous life and soul to

may communital termination whatever. The self-same reasoning applies to nam name, converted into book by the very commodious significant particle u thus affixed, in nam-u, or according to Gool Cheen nama at most, though he constantly writes named with a redundant h, which to those who can express this inspirate, must give a false idea of oriental pronunciation, and, if I be not mistaken, of Persian prosody likewise. At all events, the useless h destroys the beautiful simplicity of all such words in their Hindoostance insections, name, name, namen, which, as namnh, would be differently declined; and were this the proper time or place for that part of the argument, it might be rendered still more conclusive against the future retention of a mute superfluous symbol on these occasions.

In page 231, Gool Cheen has inadcerteatly substituted a very inapplicable Persian epithet, bala, high, lofty, for the Hindoostanee more appropriate b bula, good, kind, gentle, as b bula admee, b hula manoos, truly denote genticman, while b hules admes, b hules manoos of course refer to gentlegeoman; whence b hulmunsce, gentleness, civility, sunvity of manners, the very reverse of bala admec, a high and mighty personage, who would not perhaps stoop tow enough to be gentle with a fellow creature not as lofty as himself. Indeed, it is doubtful

with me, that ever such a combination as bala admee was heard by good ears in any part of Hindoostan, though we still can discover our own balcomy in bala khanu a lofty place, in company with buramuda a projection, which imperfect European organs have tuned to verandah! on the very principles by which a khansaman, or butler, is metamorphosed, perhaps with too much cause, to consumer! Before closing this communication, let me add, that the subsequent list, bula ecil, bule well, b hula good, buhla amuse, b hoola forgotten, boola cult, bala high, young, h hala spear, exhibits but a brief specimen of Hindoostance words, which sound alike to b.d. hearers (carers,) when the sense is often as opposite as the poles, or night from day. Gool Cheen has been misinformed concerning Mr. Gladwio, who never was associated with Mr. Gilchrist in the experimental institution which preceded the Calcutta College, and where the latter gentleman alone instructed his pupils, not only in Hindoostance but in the rudimental parts of the Persian language and grammar. On this and other portions of Goal Cheen's animadversions, regarding that establishment and its professors, I shall reserve my strictures at present, that neither he nor you may complain of a too longwinded critic and contributor, in yours obediently,

GHOOLAM EESA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Str.—The letter signed "A Clerk," inserted in your last number, farnishes a retrospect of the irregularity and vexatious delay which occurred between October 1816 and August 1819 in the transmission of letters to India; and although so much of the Act of the 55th George III. cap. 153, under which the subject of complaint arose and was long con-

tinued without redress, has been repealed by the 59th George III, cap. 111,* and a new system for regulating the postage between Great Britain and India introduced, yet the history which your correspondent has given of the course of obstruction, surcharge, and disappointment now super-

^{*} Sec on Abstract of to Analtz Journal, tal. vill, 7, 404.

seded, may be useful in many respects. First, such a review is a satisfactory vindication of the friends, relatives, and commercial agents who were blamed by their respective correspondents at each extremity of the line of separation, for inattention to anxious inquiries, or for the neglect of important commissions, and whose tardy replies came to England, as if in mockery of the parties whose expectation had been kept in painful suspense, when the interest of the primary communications had been extinguished by the vicissitudes in families, or the fluctuations of trade. Secondly, it is difficult for the legislature to devise any law, of which the practical results will not depend on the spirit and temper of the officers whose part it is to execute it. On the workers of the nuchinery it must greatly depend whether the operation shall be entire or partial, commodious and beneficial to the public, or inconvenient and tantalizing; for the precision of verbal enactment is seldom so complete as to obviate the possibility of the design of the law being in some subsidiary point legally counteracted; and although, where the scene of vexation is distant, the exposure of it at home must be late, yet even the late exposure of official perversion may prevent the recurrence of similar impediments to a cheap and expeditious system of correspondence; similar, I mean, in spirit, for the same in kind they cannot Your informant, therefore, might well enlarge upon the past, as that is not redressed, although the legislature have made a provision which, I trust, will prove in the main to secure a prompt and punctual management of the Indian correspondence for the future. There appears, however, to be one serious deficiency in the new act (59th Geo. III. cap. 111). By the fifth claure, the postmaster-general at home may, " in his discretion," receive new papers, printed

price-currents, and any printed paper duly stamped, in covers open at the sides, for transmission to India, for which the sca-postage is limited to one penny per ounce, according to the weight of the packet. There is no clause, however, in the act, for extending a correspondent privilege to newspapers sent from India. Is this a deliberate omission of the legislature, or one of the customary blunders which almost make it a problem whether the flaws for which the chapters of statute law are proverbial be the effect of negligence or contrivance in the learned draftsmen? The effect of the fifth clause is to exempt newspapers sent to India from inland But if newspapers, postage. coming from India, through the post-office, be made up into packets, under the third clause, the higher rate of sea-postage imposed upon packets so sent, will not exempt them from the addition of a heavy inland postage. Now, as far us abuses of the press are concerned, there is much more danger of exporting mischievous and combustible materials from England, than there is of importing conscious falshoods framed by perverse hearts, or involuntary errors concocted by half-enlightened minds, from India. The freedom of the press in India is yet a plant of too recent growth, and too fresh as a seedling with the vigor of unsophistical nature, to bear the same fruit as an artificial tree of which specimens abound at home, which is derived from inserting a succession of cankered drafts on a juvenile stem, while a capricious agriculturist assigns the form of the spray and determines the future fruit; so that what seems a young idea just taught by enlightened education and free opinion how to shoot, is too fre? quently the final slip, transmitted through a hundred degenerating grafts from the diseased and worn out stock of a false philosophy;

which, when fresh and original, and comparatively sound, sprung but from a want of capacity to distinguish between right and wrong: whereas a luxuriant desire to confound right and wrong is the last vicious imitation of nature's honest wildness, the last delectable va-

riety in the fruit of cankered principle, the last picture que improvement in the character of the branches from being trained to disorder, and then growing without restraint.

AGRICOLA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sin:—On my late voyage homeward from Madras on sick certificate, our ship touched at St. Helena, and with the rest of my fellow passengers I tried all lawful means, but in vain, to get a sight of the Ex-Emperor, and I understand that he has become more and more averse to shewing himself to strangers. This disinclination to exhibition may be generally known to your readers, but it is as well to make as public as possible the penalty attaching to those who may presume to trespass within

the guard at Longwood, viz. that any servant of the Company's endeavouring to pass the guard line without special permission, will be subject to immediate suspension from the service.

As I had this from the highest authority in the island, you may depend upon its correctness.

I am, Sir,

A CAPTAIN OF MADRAS NATIVE INFANTRY.

London, March, 1, 1820.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—In Gulchin's very interesting essay for last month he states his regret at the stop which was put to Dr. Lumsden's edition of the Shahnamah, and conceives that the non-prosecution of that most desirable work originated in orders from this country; allow me, through the medium of your Journal, to put your learned correspondent in possession of the facts of the case.

In 1816 Dr. Lumsden found it necessary to acquaint the Bengal government that the work would take at least five or six years before it was completed; that a large establishment of Moolavies and other natives must be kept up during the whole of that period, and that the total expense of the work would amount to at least 30,000 rupees; the Doctoralso reserved to himself the liberty of

declining the undertaking at any period of its progress. Upon this the Bengal government were alarmed at the idea of proceeding, and referred the matter home. I do not remember that any reply to this reference arrived while I remained at Calcutta; but it was scarcely to be hoped that, after this discouraging statement, the Court of Directors would order the work to proceed.

I do most heartily join my lament to that of Gulchin's, that any thing should have occurred to deprive us of a translation of Firdosi; and to the glowing admiration which animates your correspondent, when he speaks of his Shahnamah, I am also anxious to

add my humble tribute.

Dr. Lumsden purposed to add to the translation a life of the author, and to illustate the whole with explanatory notes. The slight sketches of the character of Firdosi, which Gulchin has occasionally favoured your readers with, of his chivalry, his independence, and his wit, only sharpen desire after a more intimate acquaintance with him. Could not Gulchin favour us with a translation of Firdosi's life in Gulchin's own style, and in as succinct a manner as the laborious undertaking of his Persian Dictionary will permit?

Allow me in this place to draw the attention of your readers, and especially the students at Hertford, to that part of the eloquent* address of Lord Hastings at the last examination at the College at Fort William, in which his Lordship alludes to the preference given, in a few instances, to the study of the Bengalee language over the Persian; and to remind them that the relative rank in point

of usefulness is Persian, Hindoostance and Bengalee, and not Bengalee, Persian and Hindoostanee.

His Lordship's remarks on the study of the Arabic and Sanscrit languages are worthy of particular attention, and I trust they will have met with it at the Company's col-

leges at home.

I would also recommend to the particular perusal of every Persian scholar in Europe and in India, the most instructive and elegant essay of your learned correspondent Gulchin, which appeared in your number for August 1818, page 113 to 126 Anxiously as we look for the appearance of his Dictionary, the delight with which we peruse his essays will prevent our hearts being sickened with hope deferred.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

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London, March 14, 1820.

See Aziatic Journal for March 1899, pages 959 and 60.

ESSAY ON MISSIONS TO THE EAST.

(Continued from p. 111)

1. On the notion that the empire of India has been transferred to Britain, as a means, in the hand of Providence, of propagating the Gospel there.

I use the word "notion" in the scure which custom has affixed to it; intending by the term an unsupported opinion, as distinguished from any subject of certain knowledge, or any deduction from principles resting even on moral evidence. This noun has no correspondent relation with the verb nosco, from which it is derived, or it would be misapplied. To advance an affirmative, or a negative proposition, as to what the designs of Providence may be, I consider to be equally an act of presumption; and therefore, while I endeavoir to examine this unsupported opinion by the light which history affords respecting the Divine

economy in propagating the Gospel in the varlier ages of Christianity, it is to collect some materials for direction from the past, and not to engage in a conflict of conjectures as to the future.

Christ has said: " My kingdom is not of this world;" and the Divine authority under which the apostles planted the seeds of Christianity was evinced by its growing up to be a plant of renown, and taking deep root in the earth: not merely without the excitement of imperial influence, but without the protection of human power. The eleventh chapter of Hebrews describes the triumph of faith; but a modern school of missionaries, instituted for teaching " Christianity made easy," soothes its own spirit of compromise with the world, by imagining that triumphs can be achieved

without heroes. If the papal tradition be true, that St. Peter was the first bishop of Rome, he stood on a perilous eminence. At Jerusalem the converted Jews had to encounter the opposition of the chiefs of their own nation; thus the toleration, which subject Judah enjoyed by capitulation with imperial Rome, gave to the vigilant persecution which tried the constancy of the first Christian another sword. The faith, thus discouraged in the persons of its original professors, subdued kingdoms, by degrees overspread the provinces, and ultimately the empire. In the reign of Constantine, the Christian religion was established in Constantinople, the new metropolis of all the territory of Rome.

When Providence employs human means, the invisible direction is attested by evident proofs that the combination of the instruments has not originated among themselves, and that some primary cause, operating from an immeasurable height and distance, has put the machinery of secondary causes into harmonious action. We know the engineer is above the pioneer, the general above the engineer, and the sovereign above the general; but human thought cannot ascend to the intervening scales of altitude between the First Cause and what the imperfection of language terms secondary causes. To apply, however, na imperfect comparison: if we were to see a body of pioneers going about from place to place, to make towers of earth and approaches under ground, forgeiting the bearings of their own approaches, and converting them into caverns for shelter, as if they were going to live like Troglodytes at the side of a pleasant hill; reasonable doubts might be entertained whether they were alternately banking and burrowing under the guidance of an engineer, and the orders of a general.

To revert a little more distinctly

to the progress of the Gospel under the adverse supremacy of Pagan Rome. Gibbon, the historian of the decline and fall of the empire, attributes the rapid spread of Christianity to the five following secondary causes. 1. The inflexible zeal of the Christians, derived from the mental obedience inculcated by the Jewish religion, but purified from the unsocial spirit which, instead of inviting, had deterred the Gentiles from embracing the law of Moses. 2 The doctrine of a future life, improved by every circumstance which could give weight and efficacy to that important truth. 3. The miraculous powers ascribed to the primitive church. 4. The pure and austere morals of the Christians. 5. The union and discipline of the Christian republic, which gradually formed an independent and increasing state in the heart of the Roman empire.*

In stating these causes, the insidious design of Gibbon was to undermine the sacred foundation upon which Christianity rests, by ascribing to natural and temporal causes its success, in competition with the pagan mythology of Rome, and other nations of antiquity, among whom the Gospel was preached. But when all these causes are considered together, the deduction which results from pursuing them till they converge in one end, recoils against the author; for that five such extraordinary causes should operate for so many ages as independent, yet consistent auxiliaries to the propagation of Christianity, is an argument for ascribing to Providence the origin and success of such an arrangement; thus the scriptural expression, that Christ came in the " fullness of time," acquires an obvious and emphatic meaning.

These five causes are essentially different from the human machi-

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nery, which some of the most conspicuous modern associations for conducting missionary attempts are content to set at work, to continue, and to extend, as if with an increasing, if not an exclusive dependence upon secular instruments and artificial excitements.

Gibbon might have enumerated several other secondary causes, which assisted the progress of

Christianity, namely:

6. The extensive range of the Roman empire, and correspondent use of the Latin language. 7 The diffusion of the Greek language by the conquests of Alexander in Asia, and the plantation of Greek colo-8 The dispersion of the Jews, by which the Hebrew langu ge was carried to muny remote regions, and the passage of the muni over the slight intervals which separated it from many etern dialects facilitated, and led by a sure path; so that the primitive translations from the Hebrew have the highest claim to govern the construction where it would be otherwise doubtful.

In generalizing the facts of ecattered passages in the primitive history of the Church, Gibbon is not to be implicitly followed, because of the oblique intention of the writer. He tells us, that Serthia and Germany still remained involved in the darkness of reanism up to the fourth century; and that the conversion of Iberia, of Armenia, or of Ethiopia, was not attempted with any degree of success till the sceptre was in the hands of an orthodox emperor. He then enumerated some local exception to this general conclurion: the banks of the Danube in respect to Scythia, and of the Rhine, on the part of Germany, Mesopotamia, and the seats of the Greek empire, then extant in Asia, for the most accessible regions of the cast. His aummary states: " The most favourable deduction will not permit us to imagine, that more than a twentieth part of the

subjects of the empire had enlisted themselves under the banners of the cross before the conversion of Constantine." He had commenced his review by stating, that the first advances of Christianity were principally made in the domestic territory of the imperial city, in Greece, Syria, and Asia Minor. Constantine was the first emperor who publicly professed and established the Christian religion. By his victory over Licinius, the Roman world was again united under the authority of one emperor, thirty-seven years after Diocletian had divided his power and provinces with his associate Maximin. The foundation of Constantinople, and the establishment of the Christian religion. were the immediate consequences of this revolution. In another place, Gibbon says: " His powerful influence, and that of his sons, rendered Christianity the reigning religion of the Roman empire." It is disingenious to attribute the victory of Christianity over the entire state to the first two or three Christian emperors. when all the previous battles had been fought under a long succession of Pagan emperors. Might not the same cause which was equal to the conversion of the emperor, while but a twentieth part of his subjects were converted, be adequate, by its multiplying effects, to the conversion of the people?

Of the five secondary causes enumerated by Gibbon, not one is unworthy of Christianity; and had the author adverted to some other secondary causes, in which the preparing hand of Providence is plainly indicated, his insidious design, in making a prominent display of those five, might have given way to admiration and couviction. It is to be lamented, that although the third only in his catalogue might be expected to cease, when the foundations of an historic faith were laid, the others are either weakened or extin-

guished in the modern Christian church. I. Inflexible zent is succeeded by a spirit of sordid policy and compromise. 2 The doctrine of a future life, so far from being improved by every circumstance which could give weight and efficacy to that important truth, is deprived, by the licentiousness of Antinomian expounders of the Gospel, of every salutary influence over that part of their congregations, who are inclined to abuse the comfortable delusion of an absolute impunity. 4 The pure and austere morals, which are consistent topics in primitive history. survive with difficulty the heavenly motives which fallacious interpreters of Scripture conspire to undermine. 5 The umon and discipline of the church are alike destroyed, by the infinite generasion of independent sects.

In trucing the progress of the Divine economy, in effecting a prepared state of things for a rapid propagation of the Gospel in the earlier ages, it is particularly observable that the two great circles of conquest, which by the extensive diffusion of two cultivated, copious, definite, and well constructed languages, presented ready vehicles for written trith, vehicles with which the nations were familiar, were made by Pagan powers, unconscious instruments in traversing these stages of complete preparation It appears that the originals of two, if not all the four Gospels, were written in Greek : St. Luke's and St. John's. Although the notes of subscription met with in some ancient copies, which confine the use of the Greek to these two, have been lightly dismissed by some wellmeaning critics, to support their own theories of harmony, there is a beautiful propriety in the distribution which assigns to St. Mark's Gospel the Latin, and to St. Matthew's the Hebrew, as the original languages in which they were composed. Be this as it may, au-Asiatic Journ .- No. 52.

therized translations, coevil with the first ministrations of the Arosthes, might provide the Jews and Romans with the joyfulintel iger ce of redemption in their own tongue. Let those who can see any parallel to this, in the yet imperfect diffusion of the less classical English in the region of India, build a lofty tower of expectation on the circumstance. The essential difference consists in English not being one of the original languages of the Scriptures; and the fidelity of particular parts of either a new or an old translation, however good, may always be questioned; hence by the time the Indian converts are well grounded in its clements, Mr. Bellamy's improved version may present a Bible to their perplexed apprehension, reducing the primitive world to chaos, and involving the living race of Postdiluvians in a profound fleod of doubt.

If the conquest of India, the supremacy of Britain, and the conversion of the natives to Christianity, be necessary links in one continuous cham, will the charitable possessor of a missionary spirit, moved by such an excitement, confine his beneficial plan and exulting hopes to this limited field? Will not the good up a be impatient to see the same prelude to conversion extend its embraces to Thibet, to Burmah, to Siam, to Cumbodia, and to all the shades of population which fill up the interval thence unto the cattern shore of China? In such a plan of seeking proselytes there is a happy medium between the ent rprising course of a devout Jesuit, and the decisive sy tem of a victerious Mussulman. The Portuguese Jesuits who went into Japan. preached the Gospel under much personal risk, and made some coaverts; but spoilt all by being detected in a plot to depose the native sovereign whom they had converted. This perfidy not only caused their expulsion, but has VOL. IX 2 X

made the Christian name ever since odious in the country. To reverse th ir plan would be equally odious, and more uns fe. But it is a moderate and politic course for the missinners to wait until the politician and the soldier have prepared for him an avenue and an escort. Mahomed and his successors, as long as their bands of armed disciples were irresistible by the ordering nations, made new converts by the sword and spear. This system of physical compulsion savours too much of persecution to he The modern missionimitated. ary, however, finds it a lawful resource to borrow defensive armour from the militant Turk; to carry no spear, but to take a shield, or at least to approach under the bield of a triumphant soldier, with a flag of truce. By this contrivance martyrdom is neither inflicted nor suffered. And yet there seems to be left in Scripture a prophetic rebuke of this incongruous display of enterprize without peril. " Jesus answered, My kingdom is not of this world : if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews."-John xviii. 36.

2. On the modes of Mission-

ary exertion.

The authorized envoy from a sovereign whom he knows is powerful enough to support him in his mission, will be open and bold in his deportment, and direct and tendy in executing his master's commands. If he went to reclaim a nation of rebels in arms, to invite them to allegiance, and to make overtures of mercy and conciliation to men over whom he believed destruction was impending, would he be content by slow and circuitous methods to prepare the next generation for receiving his mess ge? Would not the people of the province ascribe to some ol lique and latent design the postpen ment of a direct communication to thee, while the envoy was teding to di the nurseries, and

requesting to be entrusted with the education of the children, promising not to divert them from the habits and principles of their futhers, which he admits, by the bye, he has instructions to change? To whom is he faithful? Not to his lord; nor to his remote subjects, if he believes his own representation of their errors and danger? On the principles which it is the business of this essay to unfold and urge, the consistent Christian may look to temporal effects, in weighing the expediency of persevering in the attempt to convert the natives of India: but on the principles on which the missionary embarks in the undertaking, a politic attention to secular considerations is an absurd mixture of jarring motives and ends. The deliberation and complacency with which both the conductors and the agents of missions to the east voluntarily impose the curb of a temporizing policy on the exercise of an office solemnly undertaken, and which they proclaim to be a spiritual duty, involving the immortal interests of millions of men exposed hourly to perdition, is scarcely to be reconciled with the deep and pervading obligations to missionary efforts, which give so much pathos to addresses for exciting contributions to the funds at home.

The fundamental measure is the voluntary dedication, or the judicious engagement of missionaries. By the 50th article of the Lans and Regulations of the Church Missionary Society, it is stipulated that the missionaries who go out under that institution shall be allowed to visit home, with the permission of the General Committee. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, in his letter to the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts,* proposes such salaries for the professors and missionaries to be attached to the new Mission College near Calcutta, as almost seem high enough to exclude unemployed

[.] Asiatic Journal, vol. VIII. p. me.

clergymen accepting the terms, from the opportunity or merit of making a sacrifice. The former is an indulgent remission of the renunciation of local connections, which Christ required in those disciples who were candidates to go out with the Seventy to preach the Gospel in the neighbouring countries. Luke, ix, 59, 60. The missionary assumes an apostolic office, which is altogether different in character from that of a secular clergyman. The bishop's plan is a piece of worldly mechanism, constructed to attract qualified performers by a direct appeal to those feelings which regulate the choice of professions by calculations of interest.

The first operation of the missionary would seem to be, that of enabling the intended convert to read and understand the Christian Scriptures. There are three modes

of attempting this:

1. By putting into his hands a version in his vernacular tongue; or into one of the classical lunguages of the East-for a native of superior education-such as the Sanscrit, the Persian, or the Ara-What the Bishop of Calcutta observes of the translations which had been made at the date of his letter is an indirect admission that their utility is diminished by many pervading defects. lordship says : " In the third place, I would make the Mission College subservient to the purpose of Much has, indeed, translation. been done or attempted in this way, but by no means so much and so well as to make this department of missionary labour superfluous or unimportant. still want versions, which, instead of heing the work of one or two individuals, should be the joint production of several, taking their alioned portions of Scripture, submitting their tasks to approved examiners, and sending the whole into the world under the sanction of authority. Rapidity of execution, and the carrying on of many versions at the same time, should not be among the objects aimed at; it is not to be expected that standard works can be thus produced."

2. The favourite speculation now is, to teach the natives of Hindostan the English language, and the elements of European science. This is one of the four objects to be provided for in the mission college near Calcutta; and thus enounced in the lord bishop's plan: " For teaching the elements of useful knowledge and the English language to Mussulmans or Hindoos, having no object in such attainments beyond secular advantage." This point therefore may be reserved, to be distinctly examined in all its secular bearings.

3. It is well to have a good alternative in reserve. The third—which presents all the advantages of an untried resource, in reviving the animation of hope, and the confidence of promise, if the other two should fail—is to teach the natives of India the Hebrew and the Greek languages; for which purpose the schools now used for teaching English, may, by a liberal addition to the funds, be ele-

vated to colleges.

Meanwhile I beg to collect, for the service of the managers and agents of missions, a few points for remark which have been sug-

gested by others.

A late number of the Calcula Journal, in tracing the career of the Rev. Mr. Burckhardt, who was a Christian miss onary, travelling to distribute hibles, and who died at Aleppo, takes occasion to remark an apparent de position in the framer of the account publish d at home, to magnify trivial and common incident, by relating them in a style of disproportion te importance. The writer trat ditinctly notices, that the recent death of the missionary Burckhardt, has been con aunded with that of the traveller Burcklerd:, who performed the pagrimage to Mecca as a Mahommed a, and gave his dying request to be buried according to the rites of that religion, by the Mahommedon priests at Cairo. The following are alternate quotations from Dr Naudi's letter, secretary to the Mahit Bible Society, and remarks by the editor of the Calcutta Journal.

We have seen many here who appeared in he well adapted to take lithles and Testaments into Egypt; but most showed some fear, either of the Baduw, or of the Masselmans, and the different Chrothis demandantions, or of the Jews; but our extremed Berckhaplt left Malin on board a firesk speed, with my lar e cases foli of Bibles and Testaments, in corlons languages, without any fear; he read, conversed, and distributed, to the quot upon manner; and Divine Procidence, which, without doubt, conducts these grand and important objects, assisted him in every step, as well in giving him a tight discernment in his enterprises, as in preparing the people for the reception of the work of troth.

" Without desiring to detract in the slightest degree from the laudable objects of those extensive and widely spread societies for disseminating the Holy Scriptures, or from the zeal and enterprize of their missionaries, who are employed in this evangelical task, our regard to truth compels us to state that the glowing pic-ture of Doctor Naudi, and pany of the expressions which escape him in the letter given above, convince us that his ardour to spread the religion of the Gospel in these benighted countries, far surpassed his knowledge of the character of the people who dwelt in them."

In the triumphant boast that Mr. Burckhardt embarked in a Greek vessel, with six large cases full of Bibles, without fear, while most of his predecessors hetrayed strong symptoms of this unworthy passion in such a cause, he could hardly have known that all the classes whem he enumerates, Jews, Mohammedaes, and different sects of Christians, had all of them from various causes such a respect for the Scriptures, even in our form, that the wildest fanatic would

hardly dare to shew it even a mark of disrespect. It must be rementbered that all those classes build on the same foundation, at least from Ad on to the last of the Jewish Prophets; though from thence the Jews, Christians, and Mohammedans begin to divide; and that Moses, David, Solomon, Daniel, and others, are personages equally respected by all; while the Mohummedans admit the miraculous conception of Jesus, His being born of a Virgin, His exemplary life, and His divane doctrines ; and the Christians of course would be sufficiently bound by still higher considerations to respect the word of their God. His Son, His Prophets, and his Aposties"

"The 'discernment given to the missionary in his enterprizes, and the preparation of the people for the reception of the word of truth," are blessings which it belongs only perhaps to Providence to accomplish; but the symptoms of this would best appear in learning that great success had followed the steps of the worthy missionaryin something more than the mere distribution of Bibles, which any one else might perform as well as himself; and by learning that many of the Jews and Gentiles, whose hearts had been prepared for the reception of the truth, had openly embraced and publicly professed their conversion to the new faith preached, of which, however, nothing is said."

On his arrival in Alexandria, Mr. Burchandt landed couraveously, with all his case, which he rook to an ian, where he with difficulty obtained a fittle garret, which hardly held him and his cases. After two or three days, the massons came to make some alterations in the bun, and legan to pull down his man; but he, the pulled he situation farourable for the sub- and propagation of the Scriptures, would not quit the hones, but removed, with his health giving orenthandize, into a shad belonging to it. There he contend with cvery one that passed by pensants, strangers, and marchants, both foreign and from the laterior of the content, The seamen, who are very numerous at Alexandria, came so often to

him, that he wrote to us, saying, that " the Greek Testaments which he had dispersed would only be like so many draps thrown into the sea; no great was

In his hours of leisure he walked all over the place, visiting the Patriarch, or the Archimandrite of the Greek Priests, mixing also often with the Turks, Copts, Jews, &c. Thence he departed for Grand Caire, on board a country boar, surrounded by a creat number of Hibles. After experences some dangers, he arrived, rock a little lodging, and, as before, exposed like wares to public sale. Here le found, that not only was his mission known to all, but that he was really walted for. Jews, Turks, Syrlans, Copts, Christians, and Pagens, went to civit him; and, what is of more importance, to profit by bim.

" There is something almost ludicrous, if one could possess any feelings but those of reverence when treating of such a subject, in the manner in which it is said Mr. Burckhardt " landed courageously with all his cases, which he took to an hin, where he with difficulty obtained a garret that hardly held him and his cases." The fact is, that at a trading port like Alexandria, where there are sometimes upwards of a hundred sail of vessels from all quarters of the globe, landing every commodity of commerce and barter that is known, it required no particular courage to land with a few cases of books; and the difficulty of getting a little garret large enough to hold him and his cases, must have been an imaginary or exagge rated one, because there is no place in the world where large caravanseras for ships cargoes, and empty houses for dwellers, might be had with greater facility than at Alexandria; besides which, it is the constant practice when any reputable person of any nation arrives there, for him to be entertained at the house of the Consulof the particular nation to which be belonged. Mr. Burckhardt, therefore, as a missionary of the Malta Bible Society, being under British auspices, would unquestionably have been entertained in the large and spacious establishment which the Levant Company give to their Consul there; or it any temporary circumstances prevented this, abundant accommedation would have been furnished him elsewhere."

" The 'removal to a shed to dispense his health-giving merchandize while the inn was repairing, was a thing which the opulent and hospitable Europeans of Alexandria could not possibly permit, unless these privations were voluntarily courted by the mixsionary, as laudable and meritorious; and it could not have escaped their notice, since all the Europeans, and consequently the ions, are centered in one large street, called on that account the Strada Franca, which is the greatest thoroughfare of the city.

" His conversing in this shed with every one that passed by, pegsunts, strungers, and merchants, both foreign and from the interior of the country, is also difficult of belief, unless it is supposed that he was well acquainted with Romaic, Sclavonic, Turkish, and Arabic, which are the languages of the foreign merchants, and the peasants and labourers of the place, and which cannot be acquired but by years of study or long actual residence, neither of which are mentioned among Mr. Burckhardt's preparatory qualifications."

. The sailors, who were so numerous at Alexandria, and so pressing in their demands, that Mr. Burckhardt thought the Greek Testaments he had distributed among them would be only . like so many drops thrown into the sea, are as dissolute and abandoned as the common sailors of every other nation; and, us far as an indiscreet dispersion of the Scriptures among them would be likely to produce little good, the simile of the warthy Doctor regarding the ' drops in the sea,' might be well applied."

The following remarks, applying to the last two branches of the

subject, are contributed by a separate correspondent, who has given us permission to incorporate

them into this essay.

" One great branch of the human machinery in motion, for the pious purposes of enlightening and christianizing the immense population of the east, is the translation of the Scriptures into their languages or dialects. The intention is good and noble in its kind, but the ultimate success of it remains to be proved. The translation of the Scriptures into languages so widely different from the European, and for those whose customs, habits, and manners are so extremely dissimilar from our own, must prove a most arduous work indeed; and this is indicated by all the modern versions even in Europe, in which is found no small variety. But in the cast we find a set of men in the pay and employment of Europeans in quality of interpreters and translators, called learned natives, Moonshees and Pundits, mostly heathens. we will ask: if this has not been the plan, as it is disclosed to us in the missionary accounts long ago published? The revision of these elementary translations of the sacred books is undertaken by their employers: in some cases it is to be suspected that both are incompetent to the task, and that consequently these preparatory and imperfect translations may hereafter produce in nite mischief and cavillation, when the minds of the heathen are open to receive and apprehend the important truths of Divine revelation. It is something like Christians employing Jews to translate the New Testament, a book in which they do not themselves believe; and the point is, what such a translation mu t be, done by a set of unprincipled hirelings and unbelevers? Every man who understands his vernacular tongue is not able to express him elfreadily, and in appropriate words; neither is every man who understands a foreign language able to compre-

hend the precise meaning of a writer in that language, in the more difficult and obscure places; there is much more requisite, in order to make a good interpreter in another language, than a mere ability to give a grammatical resolution of sentences by the aid lexicons and concordances. There is an innate aptness and qualification in some men beyond others, an idiosyncrasy for interpreting-especially in the sacred language-a genius native and inimitable, not to be supplied by all the grammatical knowledge in the universe. The question is, whether all, or any such mechanical translations of the holy Scriptures will prove ultimately beneficial and subservient to the interest of Christianity, and the honour of the inspired volume. We speak of these matters with caution, not as directed against every effort of the kind, but against such as have been manufactured on the principles of mechanical process.

" Such translations as have been prepared in the Indian languages, by the industry and unwearied labours of Europeans, will bear in them intrinsic marks of real worth, and such will outlive all others. These alone are the fruits of study and true piety; such are the Tamul translations by the Danish missionaries of Tranquebar, and the Madras edition of the New Testament from the labours of the unparalleled Tamul scholar, Mr. Fabricius, who many years laboured in this work. This is very different from the ephemeral efforts of hired natives, whose aids are always suspicious, and whose unsanctified hands and hearts are not to be admitted to the discharge of these most sacred of all la-

bours.

"Another branch of the human machinery is the dispersion of religious tracts among a people by no means prepared to receive them. The publishing of short tracts on scripture subjects with a view to scatter the Divine word in

the pagan empire of China is altogether speculative. Do we think that Christianity is thus to be propagated by measures so clandestice, and as it were by stealth? How degrading the idea to put into the hands of every Chinese bargeman or illiterate porter a packet of tracts to sell or give them away on his journey, as he pleases: this is not only casting bread upon the waters, but pearls before swine; when, instead of the common subjects of religion, the copies of the holy gospel are thus indiscretionally dispersed among the unprepared people of China. The same may be said of the public reading of the Scriptures in the open market places of the cities of Hindostan. We should be glad to know whether, in the early ages of Christianity, the sacred mysteries of the gospel were thus indiscriminately published to the heathen, or whether they were not communicated exclusively to the catechumens duly prepared to hear and receive with reverence the words of life in the congregation of the faithful. Dr. Watts' Catechism and Dr Watts' Hymns, translated into Chinese, have already entered into the speculations of men studying missionary divices in England. How absurd, when we know for certain the deep speculative truths and doctrines contained in such works require a high state of cultivation in Christianity, before the minds of illiterate pagans can be qualified to receive them. should rather hear of tracts and translations published against idolatry: such as teach the doctrine of the supreme God, the creator of the universe, and expose the vainty of idol worship. There are num rous helps of this kind in the book called Apocrypha: there are some very excellent pieces of this sort to be met with of standard antiquity, such a the Epistle of Jerems 5th and to the Book of Baruch ... ow ye shall see in Babylon gods of silver and of gold and wood, borne upon men's

shoulders, which cause the heathen to fear; heware, therefore, that ye be in no wise like strangers: neither be ye afraid of them when ye see the multitude before them and behind them worshipping them. But say ye in your hearts, O Lord we must worship thee.' Here is an exact picture of the idolatrous professions of the Hindoos; we meet a most pathetic and just exposure of the vanity of paganism in these excellent monuments of antiquity; and we should do well to crect the Christian church among the heathen on such foundations as are already made in the sacred volumes. Then may we hope for the divine blessing on all our exertions calculated to teach and promulge the Christian faith in the whole heathen world."

One of our monthly Reviews-London, July 1819—lias recorded an aneedote which shows that one at least of the societies conspicuously active in co-operating with more direct missionary efforts, by distributing books in all the travelled parts of the globe, requires the timely interposition of a faithful remonstrance, pointing to the danger and unworthiness of making fulsome concessions or equivocating approaches to any system of religion which they profess to think false, and know to be repugnant to christianity. The adverse believers, whom it is their object to convert, will despise what must appear to them a palpable and degrading artifice; and the native christians, instead of being edified, will have their faith weakened. Ancedote .- " Application having been made by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge to the luglish chaplain at the court of Constantinople respecting the best means of distributing Arabic Bibles, a letter, received in due cours from hum, was read by the a cret ry some time last year, the B shop of Glouce ter and many other clergy and members being present. The chaplain informed them, that much discredit and suspicion had been attached to the European editions of the Scriptures by the Asiatic Christians, owing to the Bible Society having inserted, in the title-page of their edition, the first sentence of the Koran, "In the name of God the most Merciful," instead of the form of baptism, " In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost the words of our Lord himself, the CUSTOMARY MOTTO in the oriental manuscripts; and hence there was much difficulty in disposing of any copies whatever. One or two of the members present strongly reprobated the conduct of the Bible Society in thus substituting the words of Maliomet for those of our Blessed Saviour; and it was sarcastically observed that deiam was the only point in which such a heterogeneous mixture of soidisant christians could agree."

Without compromising creeds, a deal of good may be effected by appealing to the moral principles of the natives as far as the precepts of the religion which they profess agree with the code of christian morality; as was done with much success by Col. Alexander Walker, commanding the Company's force in Guzerat, and resident at Baroda; who, hy argument and negociation, produced a written engagement from the Jahrajahs to abolish the practice of female infanticide.

To the circulation of Bibles, and the institution of schools, the missionaries in India have added

the substitution of native assistants, hired to read a version of the Scriptures in the local dialect. But of preaching, the direct ministration of the missionary by preaching, each at his assigned residence, we hear but little; and from the following remarks, which occur in a sermon by Dr. Bryce, at the opening of St. Andrew's Church in Calcutta, March 1818, it may be collected, that the little performed in this way is not always adapted to prove by its effects, that faith cometh by hearing : " Too frequently, I fear"this is the tempered language of the chaplain of the Scottish congregation-" has the inquisitive heathen wondered at the wild and incoherent harangues of the man, who, with a zeal destitute of knowledge, would thus guide him to the truths of revelation: too often has he trembled at this vehemence with which his Christian monitor denounces - against an unhelief, which he employs no rational means to remove-the terrors of bell and eternal misery; and is it not to be upprehended. that too often has he retired from listening to such rhapsodies, with no other sentiment than a feeling of pity for his teacher, and a prayer of thanks to his God, that the religion of his fathers has taught him greater charity than any of which the faith that is thus propounded to him can boost?"

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal,

The enclosed Persian lines convey a delicate compliment in a truly beautiful style. I send them for a translation from some of your Persian readers; they have hitherto invariably suffered in the process of rendering them into

English; let us once more try how far the comparative roughness of our language is capable of polish.

Your constant reader,

March 10.

قش

زماند از ورق تل مثال روي توساخت ولي زشرم تو ور فمنچہ کرو پنيما نش

THE BOOK OF PRECIOUS STONES.

Betracts from the Persian Work called " The Book of Precious Stones," by Mohammed Ben Manssur. Translated Into German by Mr. Joseph Von Ham-MICE.

Tuens can remain little doubt but that the knowledge of precions stones first came to us with the specimens from the East; even the names of most of them do not differ from those in the countries where the mines are situated; and yet nothing has been undeknown from these sources except some specimens of the Arabian work of Teifasehl, which Ravius published in the year 1781, or Usrecht, and some passages in Bochart's Hidroroices, treating of precloss stones. These extracts will, therefore, not be nawelcome, particularly to lovers of mineralogy, as they not only contain the original Perplan names of the precious stones, but also the classification; by which it is attested, that the fact, that rubles, oriental topazes, and sapplifres, belong to one and the same class; namely, the Jakut (which is a modern discovery in Europe), has long been known to the inhabitants of the East, and that they have been acquainted for centuries with the mode of determining the specific gravity. The author composed his work in the seventh century of the Hegira (in the 13th of the Christian era) for the Emperor Abu Nasar Behardirchap, of the family of Abbas, in two books, the first treather of precious atones, and the second of metals. Conoldering the likess that have prevaled to the fact for thousands of years, it will not be surprising that among the former the pearl takes the lead.

Every chapter regularly consists of four nections, the first of which treats of the external and visible qualities, the second of the mine, the third of the raine, and the fourth of the internal no stical quafiries. Our extructs are confined to the first two sections of each chapter; as the raine set on precious stones in Asia in the Ithh century could, at the most, be a useless gratideation of the curlesity of amaseurs, and an enumeration of their secret, familious, and talismunic properties, could be of no kind of use to real science.

CHAP. 1 .- Of the Pearl (merunid).

Sect. 1. Of the Classes of Pearls .-Pearls are called merceurid thence the Latin margarita), or lala; this last name is usually given them when plented, They are divided into various classes, according to their water and lustre. 1. Shoheur, i. e. Royal pearls, the brightest and purest. 2. Darr, the common pearls, likewise called charhel, nedshool, and

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ojun. 3. Shekeri, L.e. sugar pearls, are of a red and yellowish calour. 4. Benini, yellow-white. 5. Serdi, the yellow-red. 6. Kroudl, the blue-white. 7. Rounderly clouded with a kind of lend colour. 8. Surehab, watered with red. 9. Sinhab, watered with black. 10. Shemil, the waxcoloured green and yellow, and not trausparent, 11. Rochami, the marbled, dark, not transparent, and without lastre. 12. Churckhob, of aud water, in contradictinction to those called choshob (mentioned alone) it e, of pure transparent water.

With respect to their form, they are divided : 1. Into mudahredsh, those quite round. 2. Uhahai, egg-shaped, 3. Aikid, half that and half round. 4. Shelithami, turnip-shaped. 5. Addi, lenticular. 6. Scittui, in the form of an olive. 7. Shairl, shaped like a barleycorn, & Seill. formed like a tall or train. 9. Shout, 10 the form of a taper. 10. Fakai, in the form of a cau. 11. Nimrai, hemispheri-

cul. 12, Mussarres.

With respect to their size, they are divided into fifteen classes, according to the number of the sieves through which they are passed, and of which one has always larger holes than another. The pearls of the first sieve, which has the smallest holes, me called a 1. The twelve handred; because 1200 of them weigh a mighal. 2. Those of the round sleve, the fire landred, 3. The four knestred. 4. The three hundred and afhundred and eightles. 7. The hundred and seventies. B. The hundred and sixties. 9. The hundred and phice, The hundred and twenties. 11. The hundreds, 12. The eighties, 13. The seventies, 14. Fitties, 15. The fartles, 40 of which weigh a mishal.

Sect. 2. 14f the Pearl Fisherles .- The heat are at Neventlib (Ceylon), and in the Gulph of Persia at Babrein, Kish, and Sharek; but the Arabian are less valued than the Indian. Their colour and quality depend on the bottom of the sea where they are produced; they become dark in a black mod, and yellow in a shallow sea. The pearl oysters drawn out of the sea sometimes move very quickly, and some-

times not at all.

CHAP, II .- Of the Supphire (Jakut).

Sect. 1. Of the properties of the Jabut . - Is in of six different kinds : I. The

^{*} It comed be doubled that the faired is one appointed (tolche), and it is commissioned that the orientalists had already, at that twee, a proper idea of this same, such as we have only adjunct by the latest executables, which performed the orientalists connected with the durance into four clauses; the same large of the same connected to the connected that the connected t (runs d'orient), patier (topesa d'orient), blas, 2 Y Von. IX.

red. 2. The reliew. 3. The black. 4. The white. 5. The green, or peacock colour. fi. The bine, or smoke-roloured. The first, namely, the red, is again sub-divided into six kinds: 1. Wirdi, the cone-coloured. 2. Erghinani, the purple-coloured. 3. Hebremani, the yellowred. 4. Lahmi, the Best-coloured. 5. Sumaki, the porphyry-coloured. 6. Remmani, the poolegranate-coloured, second kind, the yellow, has three divisions: 1. Mlahmishi, the apricat-coloured. 2. Narendshi, the orange coloured, 3. Kahi, the straw-coloured. The third and fifth kinds (the black and green), and the account and fourth kinds (the yeltose and white), are one and the same. The sixth class (the hine) consists of four kinds: 1. Acros, the light-blue. Ludahluerdi, the azure-colour. 3. Nili, the todigo-commend, each of which has several subdivisions. Some divide the jakut lato four classes : lato the red, 3ellow, dark, and white, as they count the peacock-coloured and the blue among the dark. The jakut cuts all stones, except cornelians; and diamonds, and con only be cut by the dlambud.

Of other precious stones, only the the jakut; it is harder than all other money, and cool in the mouth. The red jakut appears white in the are, and again artales to former culour when taken out of it. When it is cut, it is called memach, and in its original mate adahrmi. There are six kinds of precious atones similar to the red julent. 1. The Loud. 2. The Bildshade. 3. The Benefak. 4. The Ker-bend. 5. The Kerkin. 6. The Kuser. The herhend is of a dark-red colour, and the kerbin reddish-black, and transparent in the sun. The kurer has all the colours of the various kinds of the judut. The difference between the julius and the gupes that resemble it is, that it scratches them, is heavier, and lears the fire.; Then the white judget weight more that the ergotal, which it often restudies.

Sect. 2. Of the Mines of the Jakut .-On the island of Saharan, which is sixtytwo farsanges in diameter, and lies about herry tarnanges behind the island of Ceylon, is a high mountain called Sahun, in which jakum of all colours are found. In the year of the Hegica 669 (A. D. 1270), a mine of jakut was discovered to the east of the sillage of Tara, in the third climate, and in the same lattente as the Cannry Islands, and half a day's journey from Calco, though some people assert

that there is no jakut mine except the mountain of Sahun.

CHAR, III .- Of the Emerald. (Semerrad).

Sect. 1. Of the Properties of the Emeraid,-It is divided according to its colour. 1. Into the subahl, grass-green, 3. Rihani, busilish -green, 3. Suluki, leuf-green. 4. Sindshuri, dirty-green. 5. Kergesi, cuphurbla-green. 6. Assi, myrtle-green. 7. Subuni, snap-green. The grazs-green is of a benatiful light culour, like the green worms which are often seen in the grass; it is the lightest, as the soap-green is the darkest. The emeraid, according to the degrees of its purity, is also divided into the bright polished (mikuli), and the dark (antonna)-The first reflects every thing that is held before it like polished steel, while the latter does not bear the frees well. The difference between the emerald and stones resembling it, as the jusper, the green lauf and mina (green glass), consists in the polish. The oblung emerald is called knowba (staff), and several pieces of rmerald joined together by minn (green cunmel) are called natur.

Sect. 2. Of the Mines of the Emerald. -On the borders of Negroland is a pit of emeralds which still belongs to Egypt, where they are dug first out of tale, and then out of a red earth. The suap-green emerald is also found in Hedalsas, and it is on that account called the Arabiau.

CHAP. IV. - Of the Chrysolite. (Scherdahed) +

Sect. 1. Of the Properties of the Chrysalite.- Abunasar Farald, and many other learned philosophers, do not consider it to be of any particular species, but a kind of emerald it is more beautiful and clear, and is divided into there classes; namely, 1. The dark-green. 2. The middie-green. 3. The pale-green. Sect. 2. Of the Miner of the Chrysn-

lite.-It is dug out of the same which as the emergid, and seems to be composed of the same materials, but less finished.

. It is very interesting to learn, with some de-

gree of precisions, the triental names of the emeraid y to be some to explain where the Greeks and Romans, of whom we have handbladde works in omerald, proceed this some, as they could not be argumeted with the note place where they are sow found, the valley of Penn. From the latest accounts of the Frenchman, M. Chilot, who had been sent by the Paucha of Egypt to look for the antiquit expectable mides, be has been so fortunate as to disposer them in the neighbourhood of the Bed Sea, which perty nearly concides with these Red See, which pertry merty conscides with these иссомоля.

I Ravius merely translates the Scheolabed as "Bintaragion mineta value in in the Latin treatise, because Tällardi, as opposed from the text, merely considers it as a killed of emerchal

² The difference between the emerals and the chrysolite, both in their external as well as the their dispreters, is now sufficiently known, and also that, according to replete travellers, the slay-polite is found in bythe.

^{*} Rebrettan Is in Indian linear, and, as some in large in, the biometer of the Carthamus.

† Through the oriental consellants uncommonly band, and difficult to polish, this far to high established it is hardness to a singular but pretty general error.

* This programs of the head of the pretty are to be a pretty.

z This statement of its hardness and weight characterizes it with the most precisions.

Teifashi says, that in his time no chrysolite was dug; the rings which are seen of them come from Mauritania, and tradition considers them as fragments of the treasures of Alexander, who sought in the deserts of Africa for the fountain of life. After the had penetrated with his army into the land of darkness, which flows the green fountaln of life, it is said that the gravel under their feet (green, with the reflection of the fountain of life) was called the pebbles of repentance (hassbaen-nedamet). When they returned to the light, this sacing was confirmed; for both those who had gathered none of the pebbles, and likewise those who had gathered some, repented; the first, because they had nothing, the second, because they had only chrysolite, and which was on that account called the pebbles of repentance.

CHAP. V .- Of the Diamond.

Sect. 1 .- There are seven kinds of it. 1. The white-transparent. 2. The pharaonic. 3. The olive-coloured, the white of which inclines to yellowish, 4. The red. 5. The green. 6. The black. 7. The fire-coloured. The first two kluds are the most common, the others more the most seldom found. It does not break on the anvil under the hammer, but rather penetrates the anvil. In onler to break it, it is laid between lead, which is struck with the hammer, and then it breaks. Others enclose it in resin, or wax, instead of lead. The diamond has an affinity with gold, small particles of which are attracted by it; it is also much anught for by the auts, and covered with them, as if they would devour it. In India, where it is very highly esteemed, the exportation of it was formerly prohibited.

Sec. 2. Of the Diumand Mines .- In the eastern part of Indla is a deep ravine inhabited by serpents, where dinmouds are produced. Some people suppose that it is found in the jaket mines, CHAP. VI. -Of the Cut's Eye. (Ainol-hurr.)

Sect. 1. Of the Properties of the Cat's Ege .- It is a brilliant transparent stone, which appears to the speciator like the eye of a cat seen in a light place. If you turn the stone, this bright focus also turns; and if light falls on it, it plays in waves, which more the more, the stronger the light is which falls on it; if you break a cut's eye luto pieces, you find the same focus in every one of them.

Sect. 2. Of the Mines of the Cat's Eye. -It is aftirmed that the cat's eye is found in the jakut mines, and formed of the same matter.

CHAP. VII.-Of the Spincil. Link .

Sect. 1. Of the Properties of the Sa. nellus .- It is of four different kinds 1 Red. 2. Yellow. 3. Violet. 1. Green-like the emerald. Sometimes the same stone is half green and half red. The red is of eight kinds a k. Geshdiur gr. 2. Plasegi. 3. Temeri, the date-like. 4. Lahmi, the fleshy. 5. Anabi, the dove-like. 6. Bedami, having the colour of Brazil wood. 7. Edrisi, the same enoth. 8. Ekheb, the dark. The gest-dimegi is remarkable for its pleasing colour and lastre. The plased has derived. lour and lustre. The plusegi has derived its name from the village of Piaseg. The flesh-like is dark-red. The gradations of the spinell are various, and jewellers know very well that there is sometimes no difference in the colour between the spinelins, the garnet, and the coloured crystal. The difference consists in the superior hardness of the spinelins, which is not broken on the auril, while the coloured crystal, when held to the son, appears whire. The lond had its name from Bedaelshan, not so much because it is found there, as because it is sold in that province.

Sect. 2. Of the Mines of the Spinell .-At the time of the Caliphate of the Ablanalifes, a mountain at Chatlan was rent open by an earthquake, where there was found the hal of Bedachshan bedded in a white stone. It is very hard to polish, and it was a long time before it could be smoothed,? till it was at length accomplished by means of the gold marcasite called ebrendshe. Smaller stones are front In the bed round a large one, like the sends of a pomegranate. The miners call this bed of the spinell manl. There were found in the mines first red, then yellow lad, and it belongs to the kinds of the ja ut.

CHAP. VIII .- Of the Turquilse.

Sect. 1. Of the Properties of the Turquoise (Firme).-It comes 1. From Ni-shabur. 2. From Ghasna. 3. From Irak. 4. Kerman. 5. From Chowaresm. The first is the most valued, on account of lin hardness, purity, and durable colour. This lias seven kindi : 1. Abu Ishaki. 2, Esheri. 3. Sulcimani, a milky and sweet stone.

[&]quot; Here the well-known fable is mentioned, out of " The Thousand and One Nighta," of the birds which friched up pieces of meat to which the diamonds stock.

^{*} It is not to be doubted that lead is our inmethics, which is found in all shaden of red, and
accress of violet and browne, as also green, like
parrie of Mahamet. As pellow, or under a demention of red, the author, pertings, is the
systeinth, which has much resemble acc, bill in
its brittancy and the manner of treating for
its parpose of polishing.

? M. Von Hammer has here the word Persamhabstrage, which is access difficult to treating
otherwise; yet Brazil was at known to the Persam author.

? The spiricli to extremely difficult to yield,
which can only be effected by all of vital on a
competigate. And it is very remarks a that is
another mentions, instead of the of of vital
and har mentions, instead of the of of vital
and politics, the common iron profits,
from which the on of vital man be justiced.

4. Sermual, with galden spots. 5. Chaki, nky-blar. 6. Abdol-medshidi, beautiful y coloured but noft. 7. Andelibi, a little milky. The turquoise is bright or dult, according to the weather; and is larger in rainy days than in fair. One kind of It becomes of a more beautiful culpur la oil, but then loses it again. Jewellers call it metha; that of two colours is called ebresh. The tunquoise is also similar to a kiml of green and blue cuamel. According to the time in which it was dug up, it is divided into the old and new mines, of which the new change the co-

Sect. 2. Of the Mines of the Turquoise. -It is found in those places after which it is called; the most beautiful and reliest mines are at Nishabur, where that called after Abu Ishak is the most beautiful, and the andelibi the faintest.

CHAP. IX .- Of the Bezoar (Poschie) and other Animal Stones.

Sect. 1. Of the Properties of the Bemar. It is of two kinds: 1. The animal. 2. That found in the miner. The latter is divided into: 1. The yellow, 2. The streen, 3. The dust coloured, 4. That sported like a lizard. 5. The whitish, sported with gold spots. They make of it chesmen, draughtumen, handles for kulves, and the like. If you throw the green become into the fire, it turns black wishout being burned; the inhabitants of Kerman call it muchael abeitan. It la the contrary with the animal bezonr; it is likewise sometimes green, sometimes yellow, sometimes of a dust colour, may be easily powdered, and powdered on the stone. It is divided into the cow bezoar (bakari), and lato the sheep bezone (schoti). The former is a soft yellow stone; the latter, green and soft. It is very often counterfested; The real may be distinguished from the tale, as the former will not take a mark of fire, as its colour floes not fail into a bluelsh, as it has no dots, and, when subbed, gives off a white colour,

S cl. 2. Of the Mines of the Beznar .-It is found on the borders of India and China, as also between Mossul and Dschesirei Ben Omer, in Perala. It is said that the animal begoar is produced in China in the eyes of the stags, in which the exhalations of scrpents, which they have devoured, precipitated by the water, are raid to be condensed into bezoar. The sheep become is said to be produced in the stomachs of some sheep on the frontiers of Persia.

CHAP. X .- Of the Cornelian (Akik).

Sect. 1 .- Of the Properties of the Cornchan .- It has seven kinds: 1. The liverred. 2. The rose-red. 3. The yellow. 4. The white. 5. The black. 6. The blueish. 7. That of two colours, Though n hard stone, it is much used for engraved

Sect. 2. Of the Mines of the Cornelian. -It is found in Sanan and Aden, in Yemen, on the frontiers of India, and at Rum, in Persia, also in the neighbourbood of Basera.

CHAP. X1 .- Of precious Stones resembling the Jakut, viz. 1. The Benefith (Violet). 2. Bidshade (Garnet). Baderdsh.

Sect. 1. Of the Properties of the Benefth .- It is of four different kinds ! 1. Mudeni, of a pure bright transparent red colour, quite similar to the red jukut; so that if it is strung with the jaket upon the same, the best judges can scarcely distinguish them. 2. Ruthi, garlie. 3. Benefshahl, blackish-red, 4. Istnacaht, of a ileht-veilow colour. All kinds of the benefsh; have an affinity with the last, but the benefsh luclines more to bine than the land.

Secondly, Beidshade, the garnet, is a red stone, of pure water, which often loses its lustre when worn in the dress, § and which is distinguished from the jakut, not only by its inferior weight, but also by a greater degree of warmth, the jakut, when taken into the mouth being rold, and making it moister, while the contrury takes place with the garnet. Thirdly, the madendah, or mudebrudah, is a very red stone; it is quite similar to the garnet, but its red luclines more to black, and it is lighter in weight. It has no lustre till it is cut deep from below.]

Sect. 2. Of the Mines of these Stanes.

The benefsh is found in the mines of the spinell; the garnets and madeudsch (made-bendsh, or madendsh) are found on the frantiers of Bedachschan, and

[.] These are probably I mestone coloured by viril if corper. A chemical analysis of the tree been given, in vol. IX, p. es. † Til be of the intumbre in in reality of on the court than the influence of the light

in a 11 live goomy day seems to cause a strikling i a to -

ing the first temperature change the shale of the set of the property is caused by their information of the set of the se western to essent meater,

Yellow is called seed in Persian; and here, and not in the city of Sardes, we are located for the origin of the name of the sardenys.
 Heneisch, Bidshade, and Malenoch, are certainly only deferrent shades in the garnet, and may probably he the violet (almonding) the dark-and and the attention of the garnet, and may probably he they violet (almonding) the dark-and and they attention and content of the proposed. red, and the vellowish red oriental garnet i namely, that of Ceylun and Syria. That their specific gravities are very different to well known.

t Ravius trouslates Benefeth by amothyst, as fairely as he does judiit by hyacinth.

As they have little hardness, they noon become dull.

i It is also usual among as to cut garnets of a dark culour hollow, or to lay foil under them.

brought to Cochemire, about ten days' journey off, which has given rise to the erroneous supposition that there were mines of them at Cachemire. The garnet has a division like the last, and is found in the mountain of Salum, where there are also jaket mines. When they come from the unines, they are dark, and without water, and are not bright and transparent till they are cut.

CHAP. XII. -Of the Ongx (Dicheel).

Sect. 1. Of the Properties of the Dagar.-There are several kludy, as: 1. Bakrawi. 2. Haberhi, 3. Anchi, But they are classed according to their colour: 1, into the white. 2. into the black. 3. late the red. 4. late the parriculaured. The hakrami has three layers; the first, red, and not transparent; the second, white and transparent; the third, transparent, like crystal. The habeshi has likewise three layers, two dark, and a white one in the middle. The onyx is the bardest stone after the diagnossi or jakut, and is about the same weight as a cornelian. Some onyxer are striped, others not; in others, the stripes are interrupted; so that they form singular figures.

Seet, 2. Of the Mines of the Onyx.— Though the onyx is found in several places, the most estecased are those found on the frontiers of China and Arabia.

CHAP. XIII. Of the Mugnet.

Sect. 1. Of the Properties of the Magnet.—There are four kinds of the magnet. The iron magnet, commonly called the iron robber, chenrubu. 2. The gold magnet. 3. The siteer magnet. 4. The tia magnet, which attracts cold, alteer, and tio. The magnet loses its power in oily substances, but increases it when put into blood, gold, or rinegar. The silver magnet is a white light stone, which swims on water, attracts adver, and is commonly called hadachrol-losker, i. c. cow's-stone. The gold magnet is a pale yellow stone, which attracts gold, and the tin magnet is a heavy sinking stone, which intracts tin.

Sect. 2. Of their Mines.—They are found in Acadea, India, and other places.

CMAP. XIV.—Of the Scabade.* (Quarry Space?) (German Spath?)

Nect. 1. Of the Properties of the Spur,
—It is a hard stone, which polishes iron
and steel. It is distinguished from stones
which resemble it by its hardness, which
is next to that of the diamond, which
alone scratches it. It is either reddish or
blueish.

Sect. 2. Of the Mines of the Spare— It is found in many places, as in India, Zanguchur, Siwas, Kerman, Nubla, and Ethlopia. The best comes from Nubla and Siwas.

CHAP. XV .- Of the Malachite (Dehne).

Sect. 1. Of the Properties of the Malachite.- The matachite is a green stone. whileh has the colour of verdigrease, with red and black spots. Some persons affirm that in Turkistan a red maluchite, of the colour of the red jaket, is produced. The dehas is of five kinds; 1. The leck green. 2. Basilish green. 3. The black-creen. 4. The white-green. 5. The emerald-green. The pure punlarhite is called the sweet (schiria), and the dull the bitter (selek.) This is only valued very much in Syria. and Europe. When it is smeared with oil, it receives additional lustre; when it is old and much worn it loses its beauty, and the white of its spots turns yellow. It appears, like the turquoise, bright in screne weather, and in cloudy, dull. If you rabit with patron and oil, you obtain the purest coppor.

Sect. 2. Of the Mines of the Molachite.

—It is found in five places: in the mountains of Mauritania, in Kerman, in Haskerek, near a city which was built by Efrassiah, in Turkistan, and in Arabia, in the cavery of the Beni Salem.

CHAP. XVI.—Of the Laple Lazuli [Ladachiment].

Sect. 1. Of the Properties of the Lopis Lapidi.—Its four kinds are; namely, 1. Betackshi. 2. Gardshi, 3. Dermari. 4. Kermani. The first, 1. r. that from Behabschon, is divided into that with gold spots, and into that without. Powdered hips lapidi thrown into the fire produces a many-coloured smoke.

Sect. 2. Of the Mines of the Lapls Lazali — The most remarkable of them is the lapis lazali communic in Charles, near Bedgehahan, but it is also found he Georgia, in Kerman, and is other places.

Casp. XVII.-Of the Corol (Bessel and Merdelian.)*

Sect. 1. Of the Properties of the Carel.

—There are four kinds of cords i. 1. The red. 2. The white. 3. The black. 4. The dark-coloured. They are soft and white as long as they are in the water, and become hard when out of the water, and assume different rolours. The geomic can be distinguished from the counterfeit by the smell of the rea wreat; in oil, they become beautiful and chimins, but is ringar not and white. They are very

Sentrade is most probably the diameted ager, or corondom; and the word spar (spath) is more titlely derived from what than istan anaben, from which Adeling derives it.

[.] Active say that beaut is the Persian, and mercasian the Archest worth for corals in them, that the former algorithm that stage, and the laster the Learning.

much valued in China and India, because f er are used for adorning the blols. Telfuschi relates that he had seen a smelling bottle made of a coral, a span and a half long, and three fugers broad.

Sect. 2. Of the Places where they are found .- They are generally fished up in the Mediterrapean Sea. The best are the reddest, and the largest of a straight stem. They are polished with spar, and bored through with steel of Damascus.

CHAP. XVIII .- Of the Jasper (Jaschep, or Numb).

Sect. 1. Of the Properties of the Jasper. -it has five kinds; 1. The white and light. 2. The whitele-yellow. 3. The black-green. 4. The transparent black.

5. The first colour. In China they make
a faise jasper, which is distinguished from the genuine by its smoky smell. If a vessel of gennine jasper breaks, it is regalred with artificial pieces, which are scarcely to be distinguished from the

Seet. 2. Of the Mines of the Jasper .-In China there are two mines of h, of which the one called Ak Kash produces light jusper, and the other called Kat Kash, dark. The large pieces belong to the Emperor, the smaller to the workmen. Jasper is also found on the frontiers of Karchear, in Kerman, and Arabia.

CHAP. XIX .- Of the Crystal (Bellor).

Sect. 1. Of the Properties of the Crys. tal .- It is more pleaving, pure and clear than other precious stones, and is of two kinder 1. The clear and pure. 2. The dark-yellowish. It can be melted like glass, and then coloured in imitation of the jaket, had, or enerald. Telfashi relates, that in his time a merchant of Maritania was in possession of a bath made of two pieces of crystal, which was o large that four persons could sit In it. In the treasury of Guina there were four crystal vessels, each of which contained two skins (borachio) of water. Ale Riban mentions the assertion of the lepidarles, that there was often found in crystal wood, and the like, and that be himself had seen two crystals, in one of which was enclosed a green twig, and in the other a hyacoth.

Sect. 2. Of the Mines of the Crystal .-The cryst il is found in seven places; in hid's, Tackiston, Europe, Arabia, China, A men's, and the remotest frontiers of Maghrib Mauritania. Some prefer the Ary inn to the In lian, but the least valued the Armenian, which is called rimbell r.

> Cuar. XX -Of the Amethyst Dech mest .

St. 1. O the Properties of the Ame-

thyst .- The amethyst has several colours, like the rainbow, and four kinds; 1. Drep rece-coloured and sky-blue. 2. Pale ruse-coloured and deep agare. 3. Pale ruse-coloured and sky-blue. 4. Deep rose-culoured and pate sky-blue. The Arabians set an extraordinary value upon the amethyst, and adore their arms with it.

Sect. 2. Of the Mines of the Amethyst. it is found in the environs of the village of Safwa, about three days' journey from Medina. Wine drank our of a gobiet of amethyst does not intoxicate.

CONCLUSION.

Of various other Stones.

Sect. 1. Of the Weshick, or Shetak (probably Jet) .- It is a black stone, easily broken, which reflects objects. It is of two kinds; the Indian and the Persian: the former is better than the latter.

Sect. 2. Of the Chamaken.-It is called the ass's ctone; it is very hard, and can only be bored by the diamond. When broke it divides into branches; and when rabbed on a hard stone, colours it red. The most beautiful is the blackish-red; it Is found in the district of Karak.

Sect. 3. Of Tale (Talk.)-it is of two kluds; that produced in the open air, and that found in mines. It is called aiturei semin, I. e. star of the carth, on account of its clearness and lustre, Artificial pearls are made of it, which are scarcely distinguishable from the natural. They may be known from each other by this, that the artificial swim on the water, but the genuine sink. The tale does not burn nor caleme in the fire. If you dissolve it and rub the limbs with it, it makes them fire proof.+ It is found in many places; the best in Cyprus. The tale can neither be pounded in mortars, nor broken to pieces with iron handers. The way to denote it is to boil frwith bearn, to wrap it then lan piece of linen, and to beat It till it is dissolved, and ourse like milk through the linen. If dissolved tale is mixed with a little resin and saffron, and used as lak, it makes a gold luk, and

without suffron, silver ink.

Sect. 4. Of the Rainstone.—A soft stone, of about the size of a large bird's

UUE.

[.] The Section of the sect may, perhaps, perhaps,

[•] To this opinion of the amethysi, which is cutrent also in Europe (by which it has gained the humorr of heing need as a test or fouch-shape, it seems to owe its Persian name, in which we find the mann of Decken or Deckenshid, whose golder is said to have consisted of a single amegoliat is said to have consisted of a single amegoliat is said to have consisted of a single amegoliat is said to have consisted of a single amegoliat is said to have consisted of a single amegoliat is said. thrat. The Greek name aperugros la also nuininvicated, but it is originally to be derived from Invested, but it is originally to be derived from Pechresis, as the japper from Jambe, the hys-cinth from Jam's, the exercise from Semegrad, pearls (Margarine) from Merosard, the invitation from Persec, the laps lazuli from Ledadiversi, the sardemyz from Sand, take from Talk, chalk from Auls, &c. hec.

† If this is confirmed, it is probably the secret of the incombusthity of the Dervice Rufaji, who performed all kinds of tricks with a rad-bast som.

egg, which is much celebrated among the Turks. It is of three kinds; I. The dust coloured with red and white spots. 2. The dark-red. 3. The various coloured some persons consider it as a production of a mine; some as an animal stone, which is said to be found in the stounchs of swine, or in the nests of some large hird. The Turkomans affirm that they can produce rain and snow with this atome.

Sect. 5. Of the Eagle Stone.—If you shake it you hear it rattle as if there were something in it; and on breaking it, you

find pothing in it.

Sect. 6. The Jarokan (Januaice Stone).

—It is a stone with red and yellow spots, which, when it is rubbed, leaves a red mark. It is so hard that it can only be bored through with the diamond; a little thick atone which the swallows carry into their nest to cure their young of the jaundice.

Sect. 7. The Fineger Stone.—It attracts rinegar, but cannot remain in it, as it always flies out when thrown

Sect. 8. The Oil Stone is set in flames when water is poured over it, but it is

extinguished with oil.

Sect. 9. The Jew's Stone.—A shining stone, which is produced in the sea, and has three kinds; 1. The round. 2. That in the shape of a nat. 3. The oral; is often marked with black stripes, is hurtful to the stomach, but very useful to the bladder.

Sect. 10. The Milk Stone, which, when rubbed, leaves a white mark; it is ash-coloured, and has a sweet taste.

Sect. 11. The Monte Stone, which has

the smell of micr.

Sect. 12. The Blood Stone, also Shadendsh, i. e. Lentil Stone.—This last kind is used to polish the surface of this eye (den spiegel des auges damit zu glätten).

Sect. 13. The Maon Stone, a stone with apots, which become larger and amaller with the lucrease and want of the

moon.

Sect. 14. The Colour Stone, which always reflects different colours.

Sect. 15. The Sleep Stone, which produces sleep when hung over the hed.

Sect. 16. The Stone Miskal, which Is said to be thrown up from the Mauritauian Sea.

Sect. 17. The Marcasite, likewise

called the Stone of Brightness, is divided hato several kinds; the gold marcastic is along up near tsprihan, and is called Ebrendale; it is used to polish the spirelies. The silver marcasite comes from the frontiers of Besachshan; the copper and from marcasite is similar to copper and from

Sect. 19. The Magnina (Manganese !) which is used by the glass manufacturer. It is divided into that with little and into that with large shining spots; but according to the colour into the blackish, yellowish, and reddish.

Sect. 11. Of the Surme and Tutin (query Antimony !) .- It is a bright, heavy, transparent, black stone, which Is divided according to the country where the mines are situated, luto those of Ispalian, Herat, Schulistan, Georgiu, and Kerman. The first is the best, the last the worst. If powdered Surme is applied to the eyes, It increases their polish. The tutia (the genuine eye-paint), is divided into those of Kerman, Kand, India; the last is pure and white like salt; that of Kerman yellowish. It is made by laying the natural tutia stone upon coals, and catching the vapour in an alembick upon mails. The lightest tutia, and the be t for the eyes, is that which forms on the points of the male, the second sort on the middle, and the coarsest sort on the heads of the nails. The Indian is produced on the shore of the sen, and is much used in alchemy,

Sect. 20. Of the Proportions of some precious Stones to others .- Abu Riban to said to have found by experiment that a mlabel of blue Jakut is equal in size to five dank . and three tises of red ; kut, or to five dank and two and a balf for of had; and that four dank minus a cons of coral are equal in size to four dank minus two tiese of onyx and crystal. The mode of discovering the size and wright is the following: a vessel is filled with water, and the stones thrown singly butter the water; the quantity of water which is expelled from the vessel by me u of each stone is equal to the room it occupies. God knows best.

^{*}According to Meninaki, a dayle is no in Egypt to three careasy according to Carea, the in Spane it is the lowith part of a reach a careading to Ferbeng the south. The four, according to Ferbeng, weight sometimes for the state of the care batter comes four batter-comes; and the mis of is one dracken and a hair.

GOLDEN IMAGE OF VISHNU:

CERTIFICATE OF ITS CAPTURE, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF IT.

That image of Gold, described in the following document, is now deposited in the East-Indta Company's Baggage Ware-house. It is intended to be sold; and from its great beauty, it is hoped than the Company will purchase it for their library.

Corr. - Bombay, May 31, 1819 .- This is to certify, that the golden image of the idol Vishna, herewith exhibited, was tound at Nassick on the mouth of May 1818, with jewels and other property bebenging to his highwess Screenant Maharajah Bajec Row Pelshwa Row Pundit Bahander. - This benutiful Paralleute lumes, which is composed of the finest gold from Mount Ophie, was made in the year 1707, and weight 370 tolas. It has ever place been preserved with the highest repention as one of the principal household deiries to the family of Leewalee and his descendants.-A numerous and expensive catabilishmens of Bramins and other attendants were constantly maintained for it. It accompanied the late Prishwa in all his pilgrimages in a trate palanquin, escorted by part of his choicest troops, In this manner the deity was sent to Nasank during the late Mahratta war, where it was discovered by the British autherities, and sent to Poonule with the reat of the property found at Nassick, to the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, who directed Capt. Fearm to dispose of the same on account of government. - (Signed) J. Francy.

I certify the above to be the signature of Capt, Fearon, one of the prize agents to the Populah division of the army.—W. Armanam, acting third Sec. to Gov.

Bombay Castle, July 1, 1819.

SOLDEN IMAGE OF VINISU.

The religion of the Hindons is Monotheirm, they worship God in unity, and express their conception of the divine being and his attributes in the most awful and nublime terms. God, thus ndowed, is Brahme, the one eternal units, the selfextering locomproblemathic spirit.

The will of God that the world should exist and curring is personified, and his creative and preservative powers appear in Prabana and Vishna; white Sivais the emblem of his destructive energy, not however of absolute annihilation, but rather of expression in another form.

In mythology, therefore, this triad of persons represent the alongity powers of reaction, preservation, and degraction, is menaphysics, frames is matter; Vishma, spirit; Sica, mac; or in mural philosophy, earth, water and fire.

Visions is therefore the second person

of the Hindu triad, and has on the whole no doubt a greater number of adorers than any other delty or attribute.

If indeed we take the sect of Vishau in its most comprehensive sense, included in doing; the schism of Budda, be has more than all the other collectively.

He is a personification of the sun, or conversely, the non-law type of him.

Considering Vishna as time, he corresponds with the bours of Egypt. There are legends of his sireping, waking, turning on his side, evidently alluding to the out the nob-tices, also the phenomenon of the overflow and receiling of the Ganges, so similar to that of the Nile in Egypt. On the 11th day (sometimes on the 14th, which is the day of the full moon), of the bright half of the lunar mouth Cartieu, Vishna is fabled to rise from his slumber of from months.

Vishno, during his repose of feur mounts, and when it is just half over, is supposed to turn himself on his side; this is on the 11th of the half-bright of the Badia.

Vieling, in the accompanying drawing, is attended by his two wives; Ladsunt Devi, with the Guilla and Padom in her hand, and Satyavannas. The latter was with him under the same name in his Avarava of Crisna, and so was Ladsburi under that of Rickman.

Vishing is reposing on the five-headed serpent; Sesha, emblematic of eternity, or Anasta as the serpent, as well as Vishino, as sometimes called, meaning culless or infinite. The heads of the serpent are spread into a kind of campy over Vishina, and from each of its mouths between a forked tyngge, and secure instances instant death to any whom rashuses may primply to district him.

Vishou is contemplating and willing the creation of the world. The creative power, Brahma, is seen springing from his navel on a lotus, and Schoo forms a couch for the contemplative deity. Brahma is in his youl four faced form; in two of his hands are the Vedas.

In his left hand he holds the Gadha; the right arm is extended towards his favorite Lachinal. On his breast is a generated Binguillia, worn also by him in his Avanava of Criuna, and his head-dress is called manget for moogort.

The Hindus are mught to believe that, at the end of every culpa, creation or formation, all things are absorbed in this delty, and that in the interval of another creation he reposeth himself upon the serpent Lieka.

SCIENTIFIC TOUR IN CEYLON.

The following Extract of Letter from John Davy, M. D., to Sir H. Davy, dated Trincomalce, Oct. 3, 1217, relates to the same scientific tour in Ceylou of which a short notice was given in the Asiatic Journal, vol. VI, p. 475. But something more is unfolded of the extent to which Dr. Davy was able to explore the country. With chemical and geological researches be combined attention to the remains of antiquity, to existing specimens of natural history, to the manners of the native iohabitants, and to the statistics of an important dependency of the empire.

My different excursions have been highly interesting. As soon as possible I shall give you a pretty minute account of the results of my observations a now I unust be very coucise indeed. In July I went to the southern part of the island, and visited the districts of Matura and the Malagan-patton. In the former gems abound. I saw the natives at work in search of them in alluvial ground. Here I ascertained that the native rock of the sapphire, ruby, cat's-eye, and the different varieties of the zircon, is guelas. These inheraly and cinnamon-stone occur imbedded in this rock. In one place I found a great mass of rock, consisting almost entirely of zircon lu a crystalline state, and deserving the name of the sircon rock. It is only a few miles distant from a rock called the clunamon-stone rock, from its being chiefly composed of this mineral, in company with a little quartz and adularia.

In the Malagan-patton, the most remarkable phenomena, and what I went chiefly to see, are the sait-laker, the nature of which hitherto has been considered very mysterious from the want of inquiry. This I was able to make in a very short time, and ascertain the source of the salt. Many of these lakes are of great extent, and lu a great measure formed by an embankment of sand, thrown up by a heavy sea along a level shore; the water, that falls in torrents during the rainy season, is thus counned, and laundates a great part of the country; the sea, more or less, breaks over or percolates through the sand-banks, and thus the water is rendered brackish. In the dry season the wind is very atrong and dry, and the air very hot; it was from 85° to 90° when I was there: the consequence is, a very rapid evaporation of the water, the drying of the shallow lakes, and the

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formation of salt. It is from these lakes chiefly that the island is supplied with salt. The revenue that this one article brings government, amounts to about £10,000 annually.

The Malagan-patton altogether is a singular country; its woods, and it is almost all wooded, are principally composed of euphorbia, and mimosæ: its few Inhabitants are a sickly race, miasmata destroying their health, and the wild animals with which the country abounds, as elephants, hogs, deer of different kinds. leopards, bears, &c. destroying the fruits of their labour. In the beginning of January I attended the Governor and Lady Brownrigg to Kandy, and had a good opportunity of becoming acquainted with the manners of the natives. The country In the interior, and particularly round Kandy, is magnificent; Its grand features are high hills and mountains, and deep vallies and perpetual wood, and perenulal verdure : the wood is in faulty excess. The climate is fine; the air cool; generally at night below 75°, averaging all the year round the moderate temperature of 74°.

From Kandy I made an excursion alone Into Doombera, and explored a mountalnous region, where a white man was never seen before. My object was to examine a cave that yields nitre. It is a magnificent one in the side of a mountain, in the depths of a forest surrounded by mountains of great height and noble forms. I shall send you a particular account of this and other nitre cares I have visited. The rock is a mixture of quartz, felspar, mica, and tale, impregnated near the surface with altre, nitrate of lime, and sulphate of magnesla, and in one spot with alum, and in another incrusted with hydralite, similar to that round the Geyser in Iceland. From the mountains of Doombera, I looked down on the wooded plains of Birtanna, and saw the great lake of Birtanna, which no European 1 believe ever before visited : it is full of alligators.

Returning to Kandy, after a short stay there I next came to this place, through a country almost entirely over-run with wbod. I wish you could see some of the noble chony trees which flourish here. Three days we travelled in a noble forces without seeing a single habitation, and without observing any traces of cultivation; but some fine remains of antiquity, especially about Candely lake, indicating that the country had once been in a very different state.

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ACCOUNT OF THE CITY OF JEYPOOR.

The following account of this selectrated city begins with promising only a sketch of its present appearance. It preserves us, however, some traditional information from native sources; and some authentic observations made in the British camp on the recent state of things in that part of Rappontana.

The notes of an intelligent correspondent have enabled us to give a rapid sketch of the present appearance of the celeheated city of Jeypoor. The Rajoh Jey Sing is well known for having been a great encourager of European science, and it is mentioned at Jeypoor that the plan of the city was laid out by an Italian, who had gone thither in his early youth, and who was specially sent by the Rajah to Europe, to be instructed in the knowledge of the arts and sciences necessary for the completion of his plans. The Italian was amply supplied with the means of obtaining every sort of intermation, and after several years returned to Jeypoor. It is added, to his honor, that he brought back with him a very considerable partion of the money that had been advanced to him. and that he died in the city which his talents and ingenuity had principally formed. It is possible that this story may not be correct in every particular, but it is certain that the acrangement of the hulldluga and streets of Jeypoor is superior to the genius of a Rajpoot, or any other native of India. In 1779, Jeypoor became the refuge and annetuary of Hindoo learning, and it was from thence that Col. Poller procured the first complete copy of the Fidor, which heafterwards presented to the British Museum. The minner in which they were obtained is related in the memoir of that distinguished character [republished in the Asiatic Journal, vol. VII., p. 465, under the express sanction of the learned author]. Don Pedro de Silve was at that time physician to the Rajah, and many other Europeans were enterpained at court for the cultivation of scientific pursuits. With such a dispo-Rajah availed blusself of European taste and skill, for the perpose of improving and embellishing his city. The liberality and magnificence of his patrouage seem to diffuse over the period in which he reigned, though to an inferior degree, the charm which gave importance to that of Augustus.

The nonexed account is the result of a very short visit to the splendid capital of the Rajpoois.

The city of Jeppoor is enclosed on three aldes by bills of a moderate beight, sur-

mounted with several forts and other works, but at such a distance from the town as not to afford it much protection. The hills, though apparently destitute of verdure, have with their white furts a very pretty aspect; the town has also a good and lofty wall of stone, and the puter are double, with large open courts between. To the west the city is open, with the exception of the wall; but here are several old castle-like forts, by which the plain is preriooked and communiced. As these fortifications are frequently mes with in Rajpoutana, thry do not denote vicinity of a royal residence, nor does any thing else in the neighbourhood; the few villages scattered about having the usual appearance of measuress and poverty, and the country is particularly desolute and unpleasant from its deep tand, a belt of which seems to encircle Jeypnor to the extent of three or four kos. On aret entering the city by the western or Ajmeer gate, the breadth of the street, as well as the apparent regularity with which the houses have been built, excites some surprize; but here, as in all the outer parts, much rain prevails .- It is not until we reach the main street, or Chank, that the extraordinary beauty of Jeypour strikes the stranger, as much with delight as with the utmost astonishment, to behold an Asiatic city so agreeably different to all he has seen before. Instead of narrow miserable streets, across which, as at Bepares and elsewhere, one might phases leap, and large houses crowded with fifthy buts, here is one which for extent, width, and regularity, might be considered noble in any part of Except. It is two * miles long with a breadth of between 30 and 90 feet. The houses from end to end on either able have the most exact and pleasing uniformity, except at the corners, where other streets run luto this, and here in tome places are the Rajport temples, and in other situations orgamented copola-buildings opposing each other, which give a gay and trateful varicty to the scene.

This Choult is wholly a series of shops or warehouses, and the buildings are confineded the ground floor; but above them rises a sort of balastrade, or open acrees, of fretwork masonry, and this again is crowned by a very pretty light turner. The whole is white, and the general effect singularly beautiful. It is nomewhat in decay towards the extreme ends of the street, where the population, as in the authorbs, generally land become scansy, from the miseries suffered in this country,

Two miles of 33 fortunes, by personbulator, The intendith is from green by pacing,

but already are repairs in several quarters carrying on. From the palace, which forms apparently almost an entire quarter of the city, rises a lufty minar of a very elegant form, overlooking the Chouk, into which run other streets of almost equal whith to that already described, regularly meeting each other at a central point, where the Chank forms several squares, and in the middle of these are large reservoirs of masoney, now dry, as also the chappel of the caual rounfust through the city by which they were formerly supplied. The works, however, appear throughout in the most excellent urder, and add greatly, even without water, to the beauty of the city; which, It may be here observed, presents a rare and most pleasing appearance of cleanliness. The Chowringhee roud is not neater: and when a street of nearly the same length, perhaps of greater besudth, and the most pleasing uniformity in its buildlugs, it brought before the eye, accustomed in other Asiatic cities to all that in disagreeably the reverse in every respect, the very powerful and lively effect of the contrast may be easily conceived. There is one drawback to this, in the number of tittle temporary, sheds for the sale of goods in the very centre of the streets; they are of wood, or the common grass reed (surput), and also abound in the equares, where they are covered over with white cloth and filled up with bales of goods, like a large fair. Although the eye is somewhat burt by this Indian custom, the space is so ample that no loconvenience arises from li, while is given a busy trading character to the city, and affords protection to the inhabitants from the sun. The temples are of stone, and in them the most elaborate curious workmanship is thrown away on figures, without take or proportion; yet, take three buildings altogether, viewlug them from a little distance, their forms, though somewhat grotesque, are by no menor destitote of beauty. They would be gladly adapted to give an oriental feature to an European park. The ringing of their bells in the evening, the cries of the wandering traders, and the hum of the busy multitude collected in the Chouk, with the display of all sorts of merchandize, from the gay kimkhob to the muck melou (of which the neighbouring sandy plains give great abandance), form with the pleasing situation a most lively picture. The gates only of the palace present them-selves to the streets (with the exception of one building), and the interior could not at this time he seen. The palace is said to possess within limit specious tooks, graves, &c., and to have many buildings of time white marble; that just alluded to is the Hawa-khana. Intention or imagination has given it the form of a peacock's tall, full spread, and certainly looking

for such a conceit, it comes home to the eye without much exertion of farey. It is a pretty light building, but hav no character of the pulicence; relevands in little windows, seeming to mark the grady spoth of the tail, and is crowded with small glit spires, &c. The rooms must be very macrow, as one can from the street almost see through them.

This fine extensive city, once the great mart between Delbl and the mouth of India, has a vasa number of large houses very superior to what is commonly seen among untives, yet not without the faults they usually display, such as low rooms, small windows, &c. But to this there are exceptions; and throughout Jeypoor there prevalls a comformble cleanliness, and a tasse so striking in its plan and style of decoration, that the stranger involutiorily, when he reaches its interior, stops to gaze with the most agreeable satisfacthin and surprise. Though all without has a cheerless desert wildness, here all is life and bustle; and the baser appears to be excellently provided. Considering the many miseries to which this city must have been subject, during the long period Moor Klun was encomped near it, and possessed in effect the whole province, its present opposizence may be just enuse for The place where the chief just mentioned breached a wall, running from the lown up the hills to the fort, is obserrable from the new work by which It is filled up. At the distance of six or seven miles from Jerpoor is the Rajzh's country palace of Amber, said to be very benutiful; but as the interior could not be eren at this period, we did not go to tar. The country between Almeer and Jeypour has all that checriess, buil desolate aspect common to Rajpootana, but that its state is already greatly improved must be evident to every observer. Few villages now are seed in total rule; much cultivation prevails in parts, and the trureller falls in occasionally with passengers and loaded cattle, which was by no means the case fifreen months ago. Almeer is certainly a more agreeable province than Jeypoor. It is not so sandy, the towns and villages uppear to have suffered less, and fine groves with pieces of water are often met with, refreshing the hears and eye. The near captonucus Husaccantast (the British " focal habitution" with " a unue" | has already within a few morette assumed its proper form, by dint of the most perseverlug exertion, for shelter, and this it abandantly extellits in all the varieties of taste and fancy. The cantonment is always eight miles from Jeypour. The situation is high and promises to be very healthy, and Indeed it has hitherto been so. At a distance rise the hills of Afmeer near which the first British umbannelor bad ble presentation."- Cal. Gov. Gaz.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Table artibiling the Result of a Set of Astronomical Observations, unde to determine the Longitude of Nagpoor, by Win. Lloyd, Captan in the Hon. Company's Bengal Infinitry.

Time.	16 5,28 16 9.09 16 7.19
Longinde in Time.	16 19 .89 .67 8 8 16 19 .89 8 16 19 .89 8 16 19 .89 8 16 19 .89 8 16 19 .89 8 16 19 .89 8 16 19 .89 8 16 19 .89 8 16 19 .89 8 16 19 .89 8 16 19 .89 8 16 19 .89 8 16 19 .89 8 16 19 .89 8 16 16 19 .89 8 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16
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Year, Menth and Day.	19 5 Jan. 18 12 5 Jan. 18 12 5 Jan. 18 12 5 Feb. 8 Longitude Longitude
Longitude in Time.	the Sun 5 16 41.46 The Sun 5 16 41.46 The Sun 5 16 41.46 The Sun 5 16 40.59 The Sun 5 16 40.59 The Sun 5 16 40.59 The Sun 5 16 45.66
Time determined by	1812 & Jan. 14 Equal altitudes of the Sun 5 16 41.45
Venr. Mouth and Day.	12 4 Jan. 14 12 4 Jan. 16 12 4 Jan. 16 12 5 Feb. 22 12 5 Feb. 22 12 5 Feb. 22 12 7 Feb. 22 12 7 Feb. 22 12 7 Apr. 16 Longitude

Emerations of the first Satellite of Jupiter.

Note .- The emersions of the Satellitts were viewed with a releasage magnifying about twenty-five times; the equal and denthe nithules taken with a sextant; and the time of the observations noted by a good watch. - Original Communication.

Emersions of the second Satellite of Jupiter.

CALCUITIA.

Superb Pointing. Aug. 12.—The lovers of the art in Calcutta have lately been very highly delighted with a masterly effort of the people, now at the government house, the production of Captain Smith of the Honourable Company's Engineers, and sent here from Penang, as a present from that officer to the Marchloness of Hastings.

It is a picture of about eighteen feet in leagth by three in height, painted in all, and representing a tract of country proposi-Hurdwar, of ucarly ofteen odles in extent. The accurry is magnificent, including fortile plains, rising uplands, and towering ranges of stopendous mountains, that rise above each other in survey grandeur till their summits touch the okles. The unmber of the figures is not to be conceived by reference to any previous plerure, unless, perhaps, the mind should have a vivid recollection of a crowded paperanta. This design represents the grand army of Lord Hastings in motion; and though all the figures, from a scale and perspective observed, are necessarily small, yet they are almost all of them postraits of such fidelity as to be early repopulzed.

The preture, independently of its peculiar attriations as a piece of great local interest, is said by the first Judges here to be perfectly unique as a production of ara. The more cathusiastic admirers of it declare their bellef, that no Individual now known could execute such a piece except Captain Smith: while all admit it to be at worderful as it is beautiful, and think it will ever stand above and univalid in excellence, for fidelity of representation

and perfection of finish."

This same accomplished artist has been exercising his pencil at Penasig, as we find by the bast guartre of that presidency, dated 10th July, which announces his embarkation for England; and subjains the following list of drawings from his pencil.

1. View taken from the Convalencent Bangalow, 2. View taken from Mr. Phillips's, or Strawberry Hill. 3. View taken from Mr. Hallburton's Bangalow, 4. View of Suffolk House and the Hills towards Glagor. 5. North Beach and Hills, taken from the old Council House, 6. View of Mount Erskine and Pulo Tecnose Bay and Polot., 7. View of Glagor House and Plantations to the Southward. 2. View of Annie's Mills; 9. View of the Waterfall, 10. View of the Great Tree.

These views, the most strikingly picturesque that could have been selected, are gone home to be engraved, and it is intended to have them executed by the first artist in London, each subscriber being furnished with two copies of the set. We understand there are already forty sentlemen on the list of tabscribers, and

we have little doubt that on the object becoming known, many others who are admirers of beautiful scenery, and particularly those acquainted with the island of Penaug, will be dearrows of joining the list of subscribers, which is allowed to remain open, as the more ample the fundathe larger will be the scale of the engraphings, and the more diabeted the style of execution.

Previous to Captain Smith's departure from the island, the coordial acknowledgments of the subscribers were presented to him, for his kind compliance with their wishes, and the eminenty skilful manner in which he had completed the drawings.

CATE OF GOOD HOPE.

Phanician Navigators.—A discovery was recently made in the environs of the Cape of Good Hope, which must be interesting to the historian; whilst digging a cave, the workmen found the hull of a vessel, constructed of cedar, which is said to be the remains of a Phanician callery. If this appropriation is just, there is no longer room to doubt that the hold adventurers of Tyre had reached the south point of Africa.—Calcutta Journal.

ESTRIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The letter dated Culro, March 4, 1819, thus proceeds :-

" In our return to Thebes, we took in Ombos, Hagar, Ill It, and Hemrisha; Trenchis and Edir we had seen coming up. Ombox is very late, and very bigarre in its construction; five pillars in front, and two entrances into two separate and parallel rangen of upacements. Hematic is a small and curiously enriched temple, originally unfurnished. Eunch, celebrated for its codiac, and unquestionably the forest portice in Egypt, is not ing but a portion; the budy of the temple is horled, and the town built up its roof. Fiffer, la the same manner enganbered, is the most entire in its necessories, as least of any other Egyptian temples; it has all the accompaniments of propyla, area, inclusure, &c. quite perfect ; but all nunk in Theben. I am literally afraid of saying any thing of its gigantic size; asize not only of extent. but mass. The disjectra membra occupy many miles, and the largest temple, that of Kamek, is 1,200 feet to leaved alone, without comprehending its dependent sacella temples, to the number of fifteen or twenty, with which it is surrounded. do not remember a more positively subthe effect produced by any architecture I have ever seen, than the rists from the abelisk down the erent parties. I cannot say how much it struck and astonished me, when I suddenly turned, without aux preparation from former travellers, and

unexpectedly came upon the whole forest of its pillars, enormous fragments of moss liete 4, &c. I shall well and long remember it: if I had seen nothing else in Egypt, this would have repaid me for the worst part of the Egyptian tour, the reventeen days voyage to Alexandria. We occupied . nine i time, as you may easily imegine. In taking the measurements and plaus of this city of temples, that we had less time, perhaps, than was necessary, for the Tombe of the Kings; but I contribed, notwithstanding nur hurry, to spend two entire days there-a place of wonders, half seen, half lost; and perhaps irreco-verably so, in the darkness of their strange emblems and language; but it is sufficiently impressive to confound and humble modern conceptions. Most of these tombo are a series to long strait excavations in the limestone rock, some of the length of 100 feet in galleries, opening into rooms, and terminaling in the large arched sepulchral chamber, where the body of the monarch was deposited in a granite or alahaster sårcophagus. The sarcophagus is already on its way to Eng-I nd. The sight of the stuccoed painting which I have got, will give you a better ides of its unaccountable preservation, than any vague terms could possibly do. It le not only fresh, but fresher than any oil painting I have ever seen at home after the first week. It is probable that its date is very aucient, and may exceed, if Herodotus's Persian chronology may be rel ed ou, 1,000 years before Christ. All the lajury it has received has been subsequent to its late opening; the excessive rain for a day and a night at Thebes, almost proved a miracle (Herodotus justly regards the same phonomenon in his time) has damaged the painting and sculpture at t e entrance. We left Thebes late, and ran as fast as we could for Careo; reports of the plague had reached us, and apprehensive, in case they proved true, of being detained in the country till the heat of nummer, before which it could not posof by cease, we decided on sacrificing any ulterior or former projects, such as a lourney to the Great Calin, to the Faccem or Lake Moris, to three salutary and etscutl I precaut ons. On our arrival here, we found that some accidents had occurred, of course in Alexandria, where its return is now periodic, but had not extended further, so that we were only allowed the time for the Holy Easter of Jerusalem and Mount Shai; for my own part I have a in so many of these displays, and am now so little affected by any thing which is mere diplay, that were my companio a relatively willing, I should have prefer to ming of ects which can comand e information, I should prefer a p of cation of our j uracy a little further nto Arabia, to the right of all the pi grims

from Godfrey de Boullion down to Chateaubrland. On these occasions, however, I remember the advice of Terence, and am sati fied with a circuitous route. We remain a few days at Carn, and have engaged camels for next winter; we of course travel in June. You may guess what our appearance may be, when some of my companlons have expended nearly two him dred pounds on their costume. I am happy to any I have not been one of the fortuparty, luchding servants, interpreters, &c. Easter occurs the 16th, I think, of April: to day is the 4th of March. We expert to have sufficient time to see the city during the week, and shall set off inmediately after for Damascus and Palmym, or Teduoo in the Desert. I doubt the practicability of a tour in Asia Minor after this, as the heats are dangerous on the whole of the coust at a very early season, and I am not so Quixotic an errant as to risk my health so obviously as I should do by travelling there after July. You may therefore reckon as a certain thing my return, somehow or other, to Smyrna before the first of the month. I may go once more to Attica, where my bazgace has been sent from Constantinopile, should I find a slilp of war, and thence to Malta for quorantine. We have already had many kind offers from the officers on this station, to the us thither. I propose being in Sielly in October, and making the tour of the Island before the end of the month. I shall take Calabria, and the Volecian and Samulie country in my way back to Rome."

CURRENT IN DAVIS'S STRAITS.

The hottle, No. 2, thrown overboard by Captain Ross, of his Majesty's ship leabella, on the 3d of June, 1812, let. 65. 40. N. long, 54. 10. W. of Green wheth to ascertain the direction of the current in Davis's Straits, was found by one of the servants of A. Macdonald, Esq. at Balcanald, North Uist, on the 17th of July last, and the paper inclosed in it quite dry; so that it was 13 months and 14 days on its passage; the latitude of Balcanald is about 57. 20. N. The paper has been transmitted to the Admiralty, agreeably to their request.

SWORD OF METEORIC IRON.

In June 1814, Mr. Sowerby had a aword-hiade hammered at a low red heat, out of a slice of the ulcoliferous from from the South of Africa, and supposed to be of the same meteoric origin as those afony masses which have been to frequently seen to fall through the atmosphere. This blade was welded into a steel laft, and mounted in steel; it was intended to present it to the Emperor of

Rosala while his Imperial Majesty was in England; but various circumstances united to frustrate that design, and it was forwarded to the Minister of the Interior at St. Petersburgh, with a letter, of which an extract follows;—

"To his Imperial Majesty Alexander,

Emperor of all the Russias.

"May it please your imperial Majesty:

"Pact of a mass of from, of the same nature and celestial origin as that so celebrated which Professor Pallas discovered some years ago in Siberia, and which is now placed in your Majesty's maneum, being in my possession, I have presumed it would be agreeable to your Majesty to accept a sword made from it, as a mark from an individual of that gravitude every Englishman is so actions to express, and of respect for the familiar way in which your Majesty has been pleased to visit my country.

"Your Majesty's most obedient "and ever grateful servant, "July 3, 1814. Jas. Sovemay."

But now a fresh delay was experienced, in consequence of the disturbed state of Europe, which kept the Emperor from his city and expital. At length, however, the award was received; and a letter, part of which is copied below, was sent to Mr. Sowerby by the Minister of the Interior:

" Sin,...... Several cheamstances have bludered for some time the presentation of your letter and sword to the Em-

peror.

"Now, I have the honour to inform you, Sir, that his Imperial Majesty has been pleased to read your letter, and to accept your award with particular henevolence; and, as a mark of his satisfaction, to make you a present of a ring adorned with dismounts, and a large precious stone? In the

middle of them.

As Dr. Creighton, physician to his Imperial Majerty, is going now to England, and is as good as to take open that the delicery of this my letter, and of the said ring to you, I send it herewith by him. I feel at this moment a double satisfaction, both for your zeal towards my gracinus Sovereign, and for the reword you have so worthily merited by it, &c., (Signed) "Kosonawarw.

"St. Petersburgh, May 16-28, 1819."

A paper accompanied the award, of

which a copy is subjoined:

of ductile iron from the sky, or from meteors, is so inconsistent with the familiar operations of nature, as to excite at first disbellef; but when the fact is established by incontrovertible evidence, woulder and reverence succeed. The ore of the mine or the diamond of the indies are indebted for their value to their usefulness or rarley; their origin is too familiar to excite any extraordinary emotion. We are little autorised at tracerting with ball or rain; but meteors strike the beholder with amazement, and stones or metal falling from them complete his associationent.

" This is the only blade ever formed of unalderated meteoric from ; a material that derives its raine from its quality, which is superlor to other iron, from his searcity, and, above all, his extraordinary codestial origin, with the terrific phenomena atrending its fall; a value no other substance possesses, and which renders it worthy to become a sacred pledge of national gratitude towards, and esteem for, the heroic " giver of blessings," who, is alliance with the magnanimous and lawful sorereigns of Europe, has generously fought for " peace alone," and whose arms the Almighty has furoused against the scourge of the earth, to chase away the borrors of ambitions, warfare; of which gratitude Mr. Sowerby wishes to express his part as nn Englishman.

"The immense mass of iron which lately blazed with such fary la America, the une discovered by Professor Pullar in Siberia, another which fell in Normandy, are all of them (at least such specimens as have been seen here) so full of earthy matter, pyrites, or flaws, as to render them totally unfit for bammering into any lustrament, even of small discussions. The only attempt of the kind on record was made in 1620, when Jehangire, Emperor of the Mogule, had four blades formed from the Iron of lighting as it was called; but the workmen found it necessary to add one-fourth of common frun, to

make it suit their purpose.

"That meteoric stones were revered by the ancients, we have many authorities for believing; and it is understood that the Psalmist alluded to them, when he said, "The Highest gave his voice, halfstones and coals of fire," And it is also understood that the first wooder of the world, the Temple of the Ephesians, dedicated to Diana, was built in reverence to one of them. And in the Acts the townclerk appears to mean a similar thing when he observes, 'What man is there that knoweth not how that the dry of the Ephesium is a worshipper of that which fell down from Jupiter?" A stone which fell at Eusiahelm was preserved in the church in the Emperor Maximillan's time. In short, every part of the globe has been visited by such phenomena at some peried, and particularly Rossis and Europe lately, where hundreds have witnessed their bery descent,

"In 1805, Mr. Sowerby received part of the large mass of iron, found upon the surface of the ground about 200 miles within the Cape of Good Hope by Captain

Perrow. An thir piece, us t to lio land, is all that was bearlit away. The rema mir was removed as far as the Table Merctare; but its situation is now unknown. It has been examined by Smithand Tennet, Est., who found in it about 10 per cent, of nickel, which adds to its to the give it a silvery fusire, and on d queed through the stones and the of iron which have been showered down from mete es la Russia, Grent Britaln, Benarce, Normandy, &c., which is destinguished from all other from of this g ... ly its containing a portion of nickel alloyed with it.

"The blade has been hammered at a red heat, without admixture, out of a tingle piece of this fron, an inch thick, gruuml and polished. Its spring was given it by hammering when cold. haft was lengthened by welling on a small piece of steel. It was found to work very plemently, the whole operation taking alout ten hours. The mounting and en-Thus no sword was ever completed from the crude material in so short a space of

tlme.

" Mr. Sowerby, under all those circumsta ces, considers it likely to be revered by penterity, and hopes it will attract attention, and continually be a memorial of the grand example of the merciful Emperor.'

The beath of this sword is two feet: it is lightly curved, pointed, and sharpened at both cikes to eight inches from the point: its width is I luch and 3-nths. The part that is blunt at the back is nearly filled on one side with engraving the neath the imperial crown is a wreath of innel and palm, inclosing the word rend e gle, and then the following in-erigtion: "This iron having fallen from beaven, was, upon his visit to England, presented to His Majesty Alexander Empror of all the Russias, who has successfully jo ned in battle to spread the blessings of peace il rough Europe, by James Sowerby, F.I. S. G.S., Honorary Member of the Physical Society of Göttingen, &c. June 1814." On the other side, "Pure me-teorie iron, found near the Cape of Good Hope."

The surface is not quite free from blem ab, he consequence of the sprending of some minute flaws in the material; but they are only superficial, and will serve to distinguish this blade from any imitation that might be made of it. It posar an excellent spring, much hardness, considering it is not steel, that is, equal to an old Highland broad-aword, and a whiter color with a more silver-like latre than other iron,

It is highly probable that the foliated structure of most of the other meteoric

icons will render them unfit for hammeeting out to such a length as is necessary for a sword blade, if they will bear hammering at all. Thus the blad above described is not likely soon to have a rival : it was fitted up in a black scabbard mounted with steel,-a material by no means generally used in Russia.

TOPICAL REMEDY FOR THE HYDROPHOBIA.

Sig. A. M. Salvatori of Petersburgh, in a letter to Professor Marrichial of Rome. gives the following remedy for this dreadful malarly:

"The inhabitants of Gadici, but when or how I know not, have made the important discovery, that near the ligament of the tongue of the man or animal bitten by a rabid animal, and becoming rabid, postules of a whitish bue make their appenrance, which open spontaneously about thel 3thulay after the bite; and at this time. they say, the first symptoms of true bydrophobia, make their appearance. Their method of cure consists in opening these pastules with a suitable instrument, and making the patient spit out the ichor and fluid which run from them, often washing the mouth with salt water. This operation should be performed the ninth day after the lite. The remedy is so effectual, that with these people this hitherto incurable di case has lost its terrors." Bill. Ital. xlv. 422.

TRACES OF ENORMOUS BIRDS.

Mr. Henderson has discovered, in New Siberla, the claws of a bird measuring each a yard in length; and the Yakuta assured him that they had frequently, in their hunting excursions, met with skeletons and feathers of this hird, the quille of which were large enough to admit a man's arm. Captain Cook mentions baring seen an immense bird's, ne t in New Holland, on a low sandy island, in Endeayour river, with trees upon It, and an Incredible number of sea-fowly; he found an eagle's nest with young ones, which he killed; and the nest of some other hird of a most enormous size, built with large sticks on the ground, not less than twenty feet in circumference, and 2 feet 8 inches high.

REFERET OF IRON MINES ON THE CON-PASS.

It has hen commonly believed that the isle of Elba, in consequence of the inexhaustible mines of iron in which it abounds, especially Mount Calamita, which is supposed to be a solid mass of loadstone, has a semible effect upon the

^{*} An account of several of these will soon appear in No. 27 of Sowerby's Evotac Mineralogy, with figures showing this structure, from which, however, the Siberian is exempt.

needle; the lith berrit that we will be the distributed at the find of the fin

DITTER A PARRICATION DISAVIWED.

The Person setamble who now restroor launage with fluide, and peen er eine ein with inter t, becur ed grat mare ad mer, on is the live mesone print a long paragrah, entitled " I r flata lay the Pola An rin for a dand Francisco, ma Fr A J r-"I." The w le of the e a pricainn, a election ir mile " Trails of More JaTh K , an India, of Proceedings on, who ever resided in Per la, and and trave all in Lurope some thirty real in. The transfing the could expect sentiments periousled. when he length to fly diarows, to police a movera imposimin the units of those who have not disiring it a conugh to d teet the fall ey. The audiented as keeps a jumped, but no part lesy a heen traslated or published in any Li rope at in mage.

CALCUTTA MURSAL.

The number dated Sect. 1 announces a commutation into which the proprietors have entered with the Post-office, on the following but a -

"On guaranteeing the perment into the Post-office at Calcuttin of the whole sum now the lay received at all the various perfect in the country from the circulation of the piper, the product relation for it throughout I have not be the throughout I have not be that the Calcuta formal will be now his read, at the meanest and the most remote stations, free of perface to the second countries, and at an equal rate of an equition for and near."

PUNICAL MEDAL

The c who will to support the reputation of British art by do crimbe it me encouragement, and to rule could the metal of the subsection of a ulpture to an curous leed with the curved gene of an ignity, will be the made the miniature sculptors of an A. xan of hunorthy, will learn with ratifaction that Mr. Mudie (whose grand series of national medals is

Asiatic Journ. - No. 52.

o jo thy in the content of a cold to be one k, in a cold one in a day read to be content of the title bit, e content of the co

HINDOG TAN B LECTURES IN LONDON.

To student lying the define, or whose course of attendance has been interrupted, it may be used to know, as a time them to make the day for it that is the day for it that is the tare has been it ord, and the home for the claim are thus divided a

On The stars, Thur day, and Fellin, the senior classes commence preclaim to 10 A.M. and the juntor stady to be in and court use from 12 till 2 r.M. erery licitue day.

BOMBAY.

Observations on the 11" there, make at the R of the Literary S. 14, for September 1-19.

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VOL. IX. 9					

HINDU ORTHODEY.

Among the efforts to advance Oriental literature in Lendon, we have to notice a new edition, with considerable additions and improvements, of the Hindu Haman Orthopigraphic I Cilimatum, for specific to any Oriental languages, encountries is any Oriental languages, encountries is an hundred popular ancientes, take, petts, maxims, and provents of the Hindural Calenta, takely, takely is the Cikeria, List).

Description of a Piece of Plate presented to Major General Sir David Ochterling, Bart. G.C.H., by the Officers who served in the Division of the Army under Mr Command during the Campulps against the Goorkhas.

This piece of plate is composed of three pure-the patern, the pillor, and the base.

Among the anciente, the patern was used to offer librations to the gods in acknowledgment for signal victories. This form of the memorial is adopted as an emblem of public granulation for the eminent services of Major General Sir David Ochterlory. This viegant bowl may be filled with artificial flowers and fruit, in cleasical alluston to the practice of the Greeks and Romans, who, at their feants, crowned the gobiets and strewed the tables with ruses and other fragrant productions.

A zone of chased work sorrounds it, of interwoven branches of laurel and paint, executed in not silver, deeply released by contrast with the rest of the convex autface, which is highly burnished, and reducts the several objects beneath it.

The second part of the design consists of the pillar, supported by two figures. To the trusci-dupoi and fluted stem of the mountless, upon the upper leaves of which the paters reposes, are affixed mi-Blary trophies, agong which are several shields, inscribed with the words " Detthem is represented the head of an eleplant, is unmarry of the great undertaking which proved so successful at Malows and Jyrtuck : Sir David having ordered pieces of field ordunace to be placed upon these animals and brought to the very rummine of these enlebrated mountains of Nepunl, where the strong holds of the enemy were attacked and carried,

In allusion to the motto, grantes!, together with hommeable armorial distinctions, or ler the royal sign example, to Sir bards Ochterlooy, viz. Presents et Anico, two alles wheal figures, in characteristic attitudes, support the paters. Conrage in personified by a strong unuscular young man, is no ancient military dress, hadding a pulse branch in his right hand. On his believe the flow of England, and on his whell the arun of the Honourable East-Indla Company, designate the service in which the achievements to be commemorated were performed. The fequal figure, representing Fradence, supports the couplies which were obtained by her effects, combined with those of County.

The third part of this clegant work of art constant of the base and scote. From under the circular piloth acoustics leaves leaves leavestery spring, and adoes a triangular platterm supported by three tigers. The contare aidea are decorated with three tablets 2 one of which weblids the arms of Sir David Ochterlany in classed work 2 and the others contain inscriptions in raised letters. The beautiful and testefully wrought sorie, which imports the whole, rests upon tarce feet in the form of shells.

The execution of this piece of plate shorn great homour to the acciests of this country. As an acknowledgment of the high squase of esteemand affection manifested towards Sir David Ochterhay by his breve companions in arms, it is a greativing memorial of the most attribute feelings of the breat, and of the elevation of character inspired by public spirit, and by a virid sympathy with the homoured instruments of our national greatness.

Description of the Armorial Bearings on the first Tablet .- Acme: acure, a then rampeter argent holding in his pawa a trident erect or, and charged on the shoulder with a key, the seard upwards, of the field, being the arms of thehrerlony, with the following honourable augmentations, granted by royal algue manual, dated 31 December 1816, viz.—A chief embattled or, thereon two banners to saltire, the one of the Marhatta states, vert, inscribed "Delhl," the other of the state of Nepaul, arme, inscribed " Nepaul," the staves broken and encircled by a wreath of laurel propers with this motto to the arms, viz. " Fradentia et Animo,"-Crests: creek of honography augmentation under the aforesaid royal sign manual, viz. out of an eastern crown or, inscribed "Nepaul," a dexter arm issuant, embowed, rested gates, cuffagure, the hand, proper, grosping a batton of command gold, certwined by an olive branch also proper. Great of Ochterlopy, a swan proper, ducally crowned, and gorged with a cultar and chain reflexed over the back or, on the breast a rose gulea. - Supporters ; on the sleater side, a godandanze or native actillery man, and on the sinister, a sepoy, buth of the Bengal establishment, in their respective uniforms, and in an attitude of rest, the former supporting a opongestall, and the latter a musket with the bayones fixed, all proper.

Precipit ar.—On the second tablet:

"Precipit ar.—On the second tablet:

"Ochtriony, Bart, G.C.B., by the Office of the consultance real in the Division of the army under his command during the campaign against the Gookhar in the grans adoctors and adoctors."—On the third tablet: "Natur, 5 Nov." 114; Bam ur, 16 Feb. 1815; Tarinagus, 12 March 1815; Chanjur, 10 March 1815; Malown, 15 May1815; "Jyetack, 15 May 1815."

Diameter of its patern 14 Inches; d 7th f ditto, 3 inches; hei it of the while proceedings of plate, 294 its constant.

The classical and element persof plate, with the addition of a part of superh tur , orna cut d with the barel an flues and devices taken from the celebrare! Homan vise at Warwick Cittle, and two beaut ful round dishes raised on pillard stan ", with rich was all cover, and the whole cugravel with the arms of Sir David Ochterlony, Including the above in criptlois, were executed, in il muc ma in cut style of their workman ho, by M rs. Rundell, Bridge, and R m II, under the direction of a committee, in a ting of Sir I and Heard, Lieut.-Color le Alston and Campbell, and Major Mirrhon, and was sent to Inda in the course of last year.

Pamphleteer, No. XXX.-The thirtieth number of the Pamphleteer is just now published, and presents us with the folioning articles.-1. Lord Frakine's Defence of the Whier; a new edition, with a prefa e, in which his Lordship vindicates him-elf from the charges of political rersattlity, thrown out against him, in many recent publications -2. Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider of so much of the Crimbaal Law as relates to Capital Ponishment in Felouies; contaluling a variety of important evidence touching the cycle which are e from the obstacles raised, by the present state of our law, to the bringing offenders to Justice, leaving scurcely a choice between sangulnary revenge or passive submission to injuries, hurtful alike to the individual and to soclery at large,-3. Comments on some recent Political Discussions, with an Exposure of the Fallacy of the Sinking Fund; by A. H. Chambers, Banker, Bond Street, author of the Resumption of Cash Payments, In these comments, Mr. Chambers considers the agricultural capabilities of this country, and the tendeucy of the curn-bill to affect the interests of the farmer, on whose exertings he conceives all the real wealth of the country to rest .- 4. A Concise Ili tory of Titles, with an Inquiry how far a forced Maintenance for the Ministers of Beligion is warranted by the Examples and Precepts

of Jew Clrist April , Jasuph Storr Frv. la mil core bloory much information will found a mich thank interest the second of the larger the particular control of the larger a Visit made to some of the Prison in Scotland and the North of English, in company with Elizabeth Pry; with general Observations on the unsul of Prison Di cipline, by Joseph John Gr. The e notes are conclused from the last number of the Pamphl teer; the beneficial effects of cla- lifeation, employtuent, and kind treatment are evident. from Mr. Gurney's account of the prisons where those means of reformation have been resurted to, and we hope that his " Notes" being preserved in a work of such extensive c regitation as the l'amphleteer, will be the means of their being read and reflected upon with as much consideration as the important subject on which they trust deserves.—6. Sr Wil-liam Congress on the Impractic bility of the Resumption of Cash Payments; ale ving the danger of any reduction, in the present state of affairs, in the circulation medium, and codescouring to pror the sufficiency, unter due regulation, of the representative currency of the con try .-- ?. Reflections on the Liberty of the Pres in Great Britain: this pamphlet is from the German of the celebrated Von Gets, Aulic Counsellor to the Emperor of Antria, and author of Fragments or tre Balance of Power In Europe, and several other political works of much merit. It is written with vigour and importibity, though the author leans toward seasonable restraints on what may be termed the licentiousness rather than the liberty of the press; yet lels views are clear and liberal, and his production is as worthy of the notice of Englishmen, as of those countries which are wishing to im tate their privileges .- & Germany and the Revolution: Professor Goevier, the a throof this essay, has long been known to the public as the editor of the Richard Mercury; his present work was suppressed ed by the Prussian armment, and that circumstance alone would a fice to make it looked after by an Eu li h it ler. It is now freely trustated, excludely for the l'amphietrer, and will, to ult, be thought by a my the most a ten tin agticle conta ned in t e number n w bef le us -9. Mr. Heating d's Plan for the Liquidati u of the Pall De t: in which he asks the question, and at the same time too truly answers it, " bow dans it happen that the journal of public happing ness is not up y out co-extensive with the increase of power is the body poutle, but is to be contemporal as inverse ratio of the tompose? That person

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

MEDRAS.

Tupral Rible.-17 fall wing extract of the journal of the reverend missionary Rhenius, at Madras and Its vicinity, for the year 1813, is intended to remove a mistake respecting the authority of the first Tamul Bilde, into which Dr. Buchaman, though learned in the classes of the One nal as well as the we tern world, was led by a sampline facility in estimating the present utility and expected fruits of missionary labours. The mistaken estimate forms one of the themes for glowing expaniation in the sermon entitled the "Star in the East," There the vocal aunouncement of the fallacy was first heard; but its subsequent echoes are innumerable.

The translation which Dr. Buchanan thus extelled, it now appears without audicient foundation, was introduced in Southern India a little more than a contury ago, by the associated missionaries from Denmark and Germany.

May 3.—I read to day, he vol. ii. pace 511, of the Society's Proc. ii. It following remark of Dr. B. h. he respecting the Tamul Bible. 's It became the father of many versions; a latter a nuccession of improved edition, it is now considered by the Brain he it is now considered. From whom Dr. Backanan received this information I calmat tell; but from whomsoever it be, he has been misinformed.

Account of the Syrth Christian -- We give the following latter at length, on necount of its error anth rity, although, on one or two included all ct., the cours of refraining to omit or abidge in lives a repetition of interim new which has account appeared in the journal.

Extract of a Letter from Livet cel, Moro to the Rev. Harmaduk. Thompson.

No. 1. May 26, 118.— The String course our attendant and the deed are our attendant and the string are fall in the analysis of the string course of the stri

the Ruman Catholies, averse to receive and to follow our festractions.

During my residence in the vicinity of some of their principal charekes, in November and December last, I rearlied very unfavourable impressions of the morais, both of the Catanara and the people. Many of the Catagara lived in a state of acknowledged Recutioneness; and the ple seemed to resemble the Commi Carbalica in ignorance and superstition. Yet they have still retained anna virtues : they are humest, have a regard for truth, and are aware of their own faults and of the accessity of a general reformation. The state of the Syriaus ought not to exene our surprise; but it noght to awaken all oce, exertions, for their instruction and religious interresent.

We must use in strict harmony with their own metropolitan, and conciliate his co-operation. His become has hitherto been derived from very Improper sources, is in important that he should have a fixed and sufficient income, and that all such abuses should be aboitalted: In fact, they have, for some time, been abolished, have therefore requested Mr. Ediley to allot a permanent income, of 50 rupees each month, to the metropolitan, from the funds of the college. That is the amount of income recommended by Mr. Mailey, it is rather too low; but it cannot, at present, be augmented. The present metruo co-operates most cordially with Sir. Bailey, and supports all our plans of instruction and reform. The exe-cution of these plans depends, in a primany degree, on the introduction of a pro-per course of education at the college, for all candidates for huly orders.

The funds of the college are now coffcient for its maintenance. By one of Mr. Beiley's letters, you will see that they had an annual intome of 425 pagodas before the late donation of 20,000 rupees was granted in them*; and that income, together with the interest of the donation, will amount to about 3000 rupees per andam, or 2100 after paying the metropolitan's salary. The maintenance of 45 students, at the annual expence of 46 rapres each, which is found to be sufficient, comes to 1800 rapers per annum; lenving 600 rapees, or 50 rapees each month, for two teachers. Forty-five is, perhaps, a much greater number of students than will be requirite for the supply of vacancles attemp the clergy; and the students will probably be composed partly from the

There repeatedly urged on Mr. Bailey's attention the necessity of establishing a regular and efficient course of instruction at the rollege; but the services of another shie missionary, in addition to Mr. Bai-

Some allowance from the British Goverament, for the support of the parochial clergy and schools among the Syrians, world be most useful; but I am not sanguine in tay hopes of his being granted. The Syrians will, however, be soon in a condition, I trust, to provide, by a regular contribution, for the decent maintenance of their dergy. More than 200 Syrians are now employed he public offices, in Travancore and Cochin; and the whole body of the Syrians has received such marked encouragement and protection, that they will probably exert a greater degree of industry then they have bliberto manifested. The present mode of supporting their elergy, by " Chalamr," or feasts in honour of the dead, is highly objectionable; and I have requested Mr. Bailey to concert with the metropollun a place for its early abulition.

The masses and soven sucraments, still observed by the Syrians, will likewise be gradually abolished.

The translation of the scriptures will be completed in the course of mother month, and two or three catanars may be sent with the manuscript to Calcutta, But would it not be a better plan to carablish a press, and prior the scriptures in the college at Cotym? There is ample room in the college for a printing and book-bluding establishment; and the formation of such an establishment at that institution would, in my judgment, be very useful. We must regard the Syriana as instruments for the more enlarged diffusion of christlanity; and our endeavours to reform and entighten their minds should have a reference to these extended views. 'The Bible, and Malayalfm version of our Liturgy, and translations of religious and moral tracts, could be printed at the college; and circulated in the adjoining countries, by means of the Syrians. If the proposition of establishing a printing

log, seem to be essentially requisite at that Institution. Every thing is to be done from the beginning; and Mr. Balley has been so much occupied with the translation of the Rible, that he has not been able to bestow so much attention on the affairs of the college as was perhaps I caracatly recognized that requisite. another missionary may be stationed with him at Cotyni; and that a proper plan of study for the lastication may be adomitted to their society, and receive the benefit of their revision. The affairs of the college ought, is fact, to be exported in detail to you by the missionaries. A course of English instruction is very much wanted at the college, for it would be cinineatly useful in critishtening the minds of the Castones; card I should hope that an English reacher might be sent from Ma-

[&]quot; see donne Journal, sal, vii. p. 297.

press as Cotym should be approved, its execution ought not to be delayed.

But, above all things, send us all the missimuries that you can possibly send. Mr. Bulley requires one conflictor, at least, at the college: a missionary is wanted to replace Mr. Dawson at Cochia and Cranganore; and, in fact, we could employ 20 missionaries with facility and nelvationge.

Country Schools .- Character of Saudappen.-The native christian, Sandappen, employed as the rigitor and reperiotendent of many schools in simultaneous operation, is noticed to the Saintle Journot, vot. viii. p. 593. The following fuller and more distinct account of his proceedings relates to the same scene of action and point of time.

It was there observed, to the credit of Sandappen, that the attendance of adult auditors at the country schools gave opportunities for preaching the Gospel, in availing blosself of which Sandappen was

particularly diligent.

Of the country achnols, those at Trivaloore, Panabakum, and Ranninoortoore, are virited and superintended by Sandappen, of whom some account was given lo the first report ; thuse at great and little Conjecteram, by Throovengada Asarier Bruhmin; and those at Koorookapettah (which is close to Madray), Vengendamangalom, and Chingleput, by a catechist from Madras. All of them are, besides, occasionally virited by the missionaries themselves, ex circomstances permit.

The auperintendence exercised by Sandappen and the Madras catechist, consists in examining the schulars in the lessons which they have learnt, entechlying them in passages of scripture or from catechisms, observing whether the schoolmasters conduct the relucis according to the regulations, and using every means to excite them to fresh diligence. From Tiroovengada Asarier, as being yet a beathen, so much is and of course required; his superintendence consists simply in seeing that the schoolmusters otherve the regulatious. Nearly the same course is pursued by the missionaries themselves, when they visit : with this difference only, that their inquiries into the state of the actions are more extensive; and that they have authority to make such new regulations, and give such additional lostruetinus to the schoolmasters, as they judge requisite.

Besides a respectable acquaintance with the scriptures, and an apparently conscientions adherence to their precepts, the pative visitor, Sandaupen, is pomerced of a considerable knowledge of the sacred and classical literature of the Hindoos,

which he is skillful in using to libustrate and confirm the truths of stripture. He has composed an original address to bin heathen countrymen; which, nines rethe missionaries, has been circulated to some extent, and is often laguired after. His labours, in instructing, catechising and reading, are almost becomes; and this under the discouragement of an opposition, as vexations as has been offered to may mative veryant of the mission. Of his schools, one had been discontinued or the date of the last report; martier, that at Tratshi, has sluce found a cludlar end. One of his latest reports respecting this village, before the school was given up, was lo the following words: "The more diligently I preach the grapel of the lond at Tratabi, the more they harden their bearing and the more they revile me. The number of children who come into the school is now only seven or eight."

Other variations, indeed, in the names and number of the schools, will be remarked, on comparing the statement given shove with that exhibited in the last report. It will be seen that two schools have been discontinued at Madres, and one at Trivutore; while new ones have been founded at Panabakum and Koorookapettah. The failure of those at Madras appears to have been ultimately caused by dislike of christianity, which was taught in them; mixed, in some instances, with an undefined apprehension of some sinlater motive connected with them; the progress of their decline was alow, as they were quaintained, in every instance, as long as any prospect of good remained. The blacory of the fifth school displays on lustance almost us striking as that before recited of the third school, though in a contract direction, of that raphi and total transition to opposite fertiments above remarked as characteristing the native community of India. This school was established in consequence of a petition, signed by several respectable beather matives who lived in the street where it was to be carried on, or in its vicinity, and one of them offered unasked a piece of ground to build a school-bouse; but, before long, the whole scene was chanced the owner of the ground delayed, on various pretexts, to complete his grant; and, during this interval, the children were assembled and instructed in the front of some pative houses in the street. Soon after the owner of the ground sections to grant it at all; whereupon the petitioners were informed, that unless they provided a suitable place for the school, it would be discontinued; after a while, the natives, before whose houses the children assembled, became troublesome, and winked to have them removed; the pericioners failed to procure a new school-

place by the if it limited them; and then, at her, the school was figure, disop is used. A chance somewhat shallar, there is not so decided, was the cause of the fourth, or Mussulman school, being di continued : It was established, indeed, only as an experiment; though not upplied for, it was apparently liked by several respectable Moormen at firet, and some seemed disposed to interest themlives in procuring a proper scite for a hool-house; but these hopeful appearsters quickly rankshed; the teaching of the libe was the grand objection ; indifferrnee succeeded to interest, and dislike to indifference; and the prospect of benefit from its continuance was at length so small, that it no longer justified the experso of maintaining the school.

The committee charish, however, a personation, that, elect as eyas the conimmance of these schools, the instruction pives in them has left some good laspressing, perhaps even some savour of christian truth, lo the minds of many who artended them, either as scholars or anditone; and that thus both were useful, in some de ree. One at least, the fifth, has heit a lasting memorial behind it. A few mildt andres from the country, who, when puring by, had stept into it, and reamixed what was being taught, reported and commended what they had beard at their own village of Tirookatchoore, near Changlepus; from whence, before long, a petition was sent, tequesting that a like actions might be established there, with an express declaration that the petitioners wished the ten columnidate to be raught in it; and though a school line nor izen actually established there, for reasome which will be stated hereafter, the circum tauces of the petition fuduced Mr. Rhenius to visit the place twice in his country tours; and, on both occasions, he had opportunities of preaching the gospel, and of distributing traits and testaphente.

In the course of the last year, a general usermbly of all the schoolmasters was beld, thrice, to the mission-house at Madrac. On the Aint of these occasions, instructions * were read to them, and a copy afterwards delivered to each. At these assemblies, inhante and comblemial communications were elicited from the schoolspasters, of their own proceedings at their spations, of the state of the surremoding country with respect to religion, and of the aspriments intertained concerulag the christian beaks intenduced amone them, on all which was founded much advice and exhortation, how to we ld and overcome their difficulties, to answer object to a depel apprehent one, and encourage a more familiar reeart to their schools and residues. If sort of considering was also held of the schools assessed in acquaintance with the scriptures, and particular portions were pointed out, of which they would be expected to give an account or the next assembly. A solemn address concluded the meetings. Much harmony and friendly feeling attended them, and much increase of unity and diligence seems to have followed from them.

It was noticed, in the last report, that the committee had consented to the employment of headsons as schoolmanters. The same system has been continued a and, out of 13 schoolmanters now employed under the Madras mission, must are heathens, besides Roman Carbolics.

Compare this with the desire Journal, page last referred to, col. 2, 1, promotepounts. We would publish the truth at once, if we could make it fully and circumstantially, but it comes out by fragments.

The beathers have not, in every lustance, maintained a faithfulness and perneverance in their duty proportioned to the readiness with which they undertook it. At the visitation made by Mr. Rhetion, it was frund, in two schools, which had been established near a twelvernouslihefore, that the children did not know even the Ten Communitoriets, which are the first christian lessons taught; and had made, besides, scarce any progress in other prescribed parts of learning. A change of sentiment had happened in the heads of the village. Those who had appiled for, or consented to the establish-ment of the school, now opposed in ; some of the schoolars were prevented by their parents from attending a the Bralimine persecuted the echoolomater, or dealt deceitfully with him; and be, yet a stranger to the supporting hope of the gospel, because fearful, and desisted at length from the abnusings duty of Christhan instruction. In these cases, milithus strong reprosess were applied, and the salary of the offenders was reduced : tost the occasions for these severities have been

Polamottah, and ricinity.—The Her. Mr. Hough has continued through this year, observes the report of the Madras Committee, to the close of Dec. 1318, to easily forward his momentum plans for promoting the objects of the Church blissionary Society with unabated send and prudence, and with increasing ourcess. The Hindoos count the wanting moon as a mouth; but then they housely call it the dark half of the moon;

[·] fire these Interest of in Appendix XII,

but from the following specimens of increasing success, the terms creasest and decreasest seem to be confounded.

The large town of Toterarys, on the sea coast of Tinnerelly, about facty miles from Palameotrali, bad very early engaged Mr. Hough's attention. It is a Dutch settlement, containing a considerable native pupulation, a great proportion of which are "Purrawara," a class of Homas Cathalles inhabiting the sea-coast of this district and of Ceylon, and engaged chiedy in the coasting trade of that part of the country. He established a school there, with some prospect of success, at the beginning of the year; but the Jealoney of the Roman Catholics, and the prejudices of the natives against a Protestant Christian schoolmuster, defeated the plan.

A Roman Catholic schoolmaster was then proposed to them, and the measure was approved of at the three; but it fell to the ground when it should have been carried into effect; and every uttempt to goin a footing among them was disappointed, till a Heathen schoolmaster was selected, who was instructed to the inproved nethod of teaching, and was found willing to adopt the prescribed lessons and books. Under him the school still continues, but in a very low state.

From the achools of Palancounth Mr. Hough derives lacronsing satisfaction. Much suspicion and prejudice prevalled for a length of time against the use of the Scriptures and books, and some modification of the lessons was at one period found unavoidable; but the jeakouy of the people on this point has gendently lessened; and so long aga as the month of March hast, Mr. Hough reported that religious books were read with much more freedom than they were formerly, and indeed, that there were several instances where a lively interest appeared to be laken in their contents.

Timevelly, the chief town of the district, situated at a little distance from Palamoottals, was the next place to which Mr. Hough's attention was turned; but the difficulties opposed to his making an entrance there were many, and for a

while seemingly insuperable.

With the fickleness of disposition which has been remarked of the universe of India in a preceding part of this report, some of the most respectable inhabitants of this place, after long extering the greatest repugnance to the introduction of a school among them under European superintendence, suddenly releated, and professed much desire for its establishment. Hardly were the necessary preparations begun when their united changed again, and every obstacle was thrown in the way. Three months clapsed before a

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house could be obtained adapted for the accommodation of the felocity but one was at length processed, and on the test of June an English school was opened, in which there were soon twenty cidhlien.

At the beginning of the following mouth another school was opened in the rilings of Tachinoor, near Timescelly, and forty scholars were shortly collected

10 11.

In the month of December another actions with opened, with the full engagement of the Inhabitants (one of whom appropriated a house for its use), in a populous place called Mylappallyum, about three miles from Palaucottah, which by the end of the mouth contained reventy children. At this period Mr. Hough reported on the state of his schools generated on the state of his schools generated on the state of his schools generated on the state of his schools generated.

rally, in the following terms:

** Our school at Palamoutah continues
the same as when I wrow last.
That at Tinnevelly is greatly increased;
and there is every appearance of the
people's conting in a better mind toward
us. I have a matter of some ability, prepuring binnelf to take charge of a Tsmul
school in that towar, and fully expect
him in he qualified in a few weeks. The
school at Tachineer continues as it was a
the school-room is finished, and we were
tunder the necessity of building a house
for the master in the village.

"The opening of the school at Mylappallyant was a scene most gratifying to my feelings. Moremen and Hindoos docked around and in the place, to hear the Christian prayer that was affered to the Malesty of Heaven, invoking the di-

vine blessing on our labours.

" The school at Tatecoryn will disappoints me. At one time since our last report there were seventeen scholars; but they have fallen away again, and the last account stated that the masther was reduced to ten. Indeed, if the report for December prove no better, I think of withdrawing the schoolmaster, as the centleman who has littlerte superintended the school is removed; and if it figurished so little under his care, there are but faint hopes of its prespering without I find the Roman Catholies, in every other case as well as this, far more perserse than the heathers. I risit their churches, converse with their priests, and offer them books ; but not noe has yet accepted the proferred boon. I have, outwithstanding, the most pleasing encourare not in valu.

"It has caused a stir among the Cachefic people. Several have intimated to the catechist here a wish in join our church; and one, though a most perfect Nicodemus, has been to me cerestal times, first to ask for a book, exit is talk above it and bog a Testament, and sout to en-

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quire late the origin of the warship paid to the Virgin, and other parts of their service, the legitimacy of which he evidently began to suspect."

Excommunication of Christian.—These additional rays of allusion have broken their scattered way through a cloud of observe expeculment.

la is, however, the painful duty of the committee to record a general failure of the hopes and promises which had been for a long time held out in the person of une of their earliest native assistants, the reader Christian. In the character and proceedings of this late much-estermed pervant of the mission such circommunees have been brought to light, as have obliged the missionaries to depose him from his office, and to interdict his appearance at the Lord's Table. discinsure took place a year ago; and the committee lament to say that, from want of sufficient evidence, in the judgment of the missionaries, of a true reprotance, he remains suspended from his office and the community of the church to this day.

CALCUITA AND NORTH INDIA.

Ministrations of Chapter and vicinity,-Extract from Mr. W. Bowley's Journal .-Jon. 6, 1818 .- Mr. Adlington arrived this morning. We went to the resort of pligrims; met several devotees, and questioned them whither they were bound. One replied, " To Atlahabad, that place of sacred bothing." Another began to speak in high terms of some who had out their throats and drowned themselves In the sacred stream; while others suck themselves with large pots of water! spoke to them at large on the love of God, in sending his Son to die for sinners. Two or three appeared touch affected, and promised to come and realds with me, to hear more of the gropel. They sent one of their company to see my place, promising to come themselves to the afternoon; but, as I capected it would be, none came.

Jan. 9 .- A pundit from a neighbouring village, who has argued strenuously for months, had not a word to say against the Christian religion; but, on the contrary, appeared much for it to-day, and was not ashamed, as they generally are, to accompany me to Bulhtawins; and carnestly intrented to have a copy of the new translation of the Hoder gospel, having read and heard portlom of it before, at a time when he did not discern the value of it. The other translations, he said, mere not intelligible to Hindoos. He nave seculs to be aware that it requires prent ferritade to close in with the gatpel, and that the world would rive up against those

who should profess it openly. Some months ago he experienced something of this kind from those of this village, to whom he had read the tracts which he had received from me. He argued in favour of the doctrine contained in them; but fielding that it only get him the ill-will of his neighbours, be himself then broke loose, and renewed his arguments against us as headily as ever, till the change observed in him to-day.

Jun. 14, 1818 .- The pandit spoken of on the ninth attended, and beard me read on the New Birth. He sald many things very pleasing : such as that he saw daily the infinite difference between the Christian and the Hindon systems of religion; that it was the must difficult thing in life to break through the obstacles which lie in the way of the Hindons; that to be a proper judge of these matters a person should close his eyes to the world, lest he lose sight of the truth again; and that be plainly any that all, without exception, who albered to the vades, shasters, and poorsons, which are their tuered books, were under great delusion. He was nearly reconciled to the gospel before: hut the great opposition which he met with from other learned men of his village, caused blut to break loose again, and commence a new series of arguments; and now again he seems perfectly aware that there is no salvation out of Christ.

Jan. 19.—Early this morning I visited two villages, about two calles and a half distant.

At one of them the number of lababitants is about 760; and out of all this number there is but one Brambin who can read: he accepted of a tract; and about twenty perioss heard me read and expound; it gladly: at the other village were many Brambins, but of a different spirit from those of the former village. The learned pundit already mentioned belongs to this village. One Brambin came up to us in a great rage, while I was reading a portion of the gospels under a free, and said that it was a sin for him to hearken to me. I desired him to shut his ears if he did not like it.

Jan. 20.—My pundit received a letter from a subadar's son, stating that he had parted with the scriptorus and tracts which he had taken with him to the army up the hills; and begged to be supplied with others, as the people were eager for them.

Jun. 23.—An invalid sepay, who has been a litter enemy for a long season, appeared convinced of his sin, and much downcast that he cannot come out from among his companions. He asked me if he might not go on to believe in Christ, and think upon him all his days, without making an outward profession, and be saved at last, I told him that if we heared at last, I told him that if we heared

lieved in Christ with the heart, we shall confess Him with the mouth.

Jan. 26.-1 set out for Secrole, and arrived at four o'clock: saw dear Mr. Corrie.

Jan. 31 .- The Invalid sepoy, on account of persecutions which he had suffered, left the traces that he had some days ago received. He said that he could not bear to be treated thus, and that we were commanded to live in peace with our neighbours. I told him that the scripture did not say that they would live in prace with us; and as he would rather please life neighbour than his Greator, be had made them his gods, and let them save him.

Feb. 8, Sunday. - Being requested by Mr. Corrie to visit the native Christians and others at Buxar, along 70 miles down the river, I set out, after English worship, about ten o'clock at night, in a beat, accompanied by Bakhtawin and a

pumlle.

Feb. 11.-Came to Ghazepore with my two friends, and walked about the streets. Two Hierans accompanied us to the bunt; and, after they had received tracts we set sall. Two Brahmins came rounling along the shore, begging for books. Two Hindoos accompanied us from this place. One of them had two stone blols, which he had been purchasing to set up in a temple which the Bramhim had persuaded him to build, entering into free conversation with him on the absurdity of these things, and on the difference that there was between them and the salvation of the grapel, he seemed convisced of his sin, and laid the whole blame on his advisors, and begged to know what he should do. On henring our reply, he said the people would laugh at him if he sylthdrew from his parmae; but, to remedy the evil, he said be would make the whole over to the Bramble, and beeged that we would visit the vilinge on our way back.

A Woman delivered from the Burning Pile.-Extract from the Journal of Mr. Smith, Baptlet Missionary at Benares :-" Aug. 27 -Addressed the word to a crowd of people at Prublad-ghat, where a woman was to be burnt alive with the corpse of her husband. At the close of the discourse a Bramkin said, " your Scriptures are quite contrary to ours, therefore I hope you will not speak usuca. The curpse and the woman were taken to Brumha-ghat, where they intended to burn her with the corpse. After they had performed their superstitious ceremonies, they placed the woman on the pile with the corpse, and set are to the wood. As soon as the flance touched her, she jumped off the pile and fell into the water; Immediately the Branchina seized her, in order to put her again into the dames; she exclaimed, " do not munier me: I don't wish to be burnt." The Company's officers being present, the was brought

frome safely,"

Malda. - The Raptist Mission have a station at English Bazar, near Malia. Krishna, the first native convert, is their resident missionary, having been removed hither in 1318. He continues to labour as an enthest preacher with success. Two of his countrymen, the mission reports states, have openly confessed the Saviour in the course of the past year; and afford him some degree of help in his hisours.

It deserves to be remarked, that the circumstance of conversion is followed by that of employment under local mixsion in so many instances, as to be a frequest and almost a constant effect of the powerful change wrought, or professed to be wrought, in the heart of the new convert. This effect greatly increases the expense of missions.

To return to Krishon, who seems to have been aincere in his profession, the mission report styles him the " carllest of Hindro evangelists," and states that he begins to feel the infirmities of age. being near sixty. It is lotended for his relief to send him farther assistance,

Guyan.-This is a large city, 265 miles west-north-west of Calcutta, and a place of great Idolatrous resort, where the Baptist'mission have mother station, at which Rughoo, a Brambia convert, off-

cipies.

Mr. Fowler, born in India, who resided here on his own estate, and was a roluntree labourer among the patient, has lately removed. Ruchoo goes out daily, to read the scriptures to any one who

may be disposed to hear them.

Benares. - Some acrount was given of Jay Narain's Histori endowment of a school in this ancient seat of Brahminical learning, in the Asietic Journal, vol. viii, p. 589-591. He gave the house, which cost him 48,000 rapers, and an endowment of 40,000 rupees in money. In March 1819, the number of scholars was 121; of whom 63 were studying English, 32 Persian, 11 Hinder and Sanscrit, and 15 Bengalee; teachers of the native lunguages having been appointed. The classes of those who are studying English. A small daily allowance is made to most of the scholars out of the lands; but others of good family attend, for the sequisition of English,

Beside this school there is another at Secrete, a station of the military close to Benares. It has been supported during the year by the residents in the religibourbood, at an expense of above #15.

In a letter undressed to the committee

3 B 2

of the anchory. Jay Narrain carnestly requests that two missionaries may be sent to Benarry, and a printing press established. The committee, enxious that the benevalent intentions of this benefactor of his countrymen about be fulfilled without delay, have appointed to this station the Rev. Benedict La Roche and the Ber. John Perowne.

The most sconomical arrangements for Jay Namin's echool leaving on the hotely an annual charge, on its present reals, of awards 40001, per annual, beyond the proceeds of the faunder's endoucaent, the Governor-general law, on the representation of the case by Jay Narsin, liberally agreed to relieve the society of lucypeuditure on account of this school.

RANGOON.

Death of a Missionary.—The Adatic Mirror, of Aug. 26, contains two pacagraphs, which together compose an authonocement too melaucholy to be given abroptly.

By the report of the Britannia, the vessel which brought to Calciuta advices of the Eug of Ava's death; we are sorry to find that the Rey. Mr. C. Wheelock, misalonary, and fallen overboard and was drowned, on the 20th August.

It appears that he had been for some rings in a declining state of health; on the day that this unhappy accident happeared he was stitling beside Mrs. Wheelock, who was writing, when he left her without being perceived; hearing the door of the quarter-gallery clear, and missing him from her side, she concluded that he was gone there; his unusual stay however gave her some alarm, and she was induced to open the door, but he was mithere; every part of the ship was searched in vain for him, and it is conjectured

that he must have let himself down by the quarter-gallery, as no noise of his fall was heard by any person on board.

CHINA-

A letter from a missionary at Macao, dated 1st April 1819, gives the following details respecting the persecutions which the Christians have experienced in China:

" Every European priest whom they discover is acrested, and put to death on the spot; the same fate is reserved for the Chinese Christian priests. The other Christians, when they will not apostatize, suffer the most dreadful torments, and are afterwards hanished in Tartary. In this year, 1819, there are in the prisons of the provinces of Sateuen alone 200 Christians, who wait the moment of exllo; a Chinese priest had been strangled, and two others are about to die in a similar In the whole empire there are but ten missionaries, five of whom are at Pekin, who can have no connection with the inhabitants but in secret. The em peror has declared that he will have no mure painters; watch-makers, nor even mathematicians. The bishop of Pekin has attempted in rale to introduce himself into his diocese under that title. The only pagana which remains to the missionaries to penetrate into the country, is to gain the couriers which go from Macao to Pekin; but if the thing is discovered, the missionary and the courier are put to death on the spot. In spite of all these persecutions, the Catholic religion is ex-tending itself in the midst of the torments of the faithful. For 50 years they reckoned in the province of Sutceen but five or 6,000 Christians ; there are now 60,000. Thus is rerified the ancient prediction of Tertallian—" The blood of the martyra is the seed of Christianity."

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, March 9, 1820.

A general court of proprietors of Eastladds stock, was this day held, parasons, in advertisement, for the purpose of cousidering of an address of conductence from the East-ladds Company to his Majesty, upon the death of the late King his revered and laterated Father; and of congrandation upon his Majesty's accession to the throne of these realms.

The minutes of the last court harley been read;

The Chairman (Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq.) after studies the occasion on which the proprietors had been convened together, proceeded to observe, that in discharging his duty of addressing them, he was perfectly convinced the feelings of the whole court were in unknow with his own; he was entirely satisfied of his only echoing the sentiments of the Reat-India Company, when he spoke of their late revered and Immented Sovereign, as a monarch whose reign was equally mild and splendid, and, during the long period of dixty-years, displayed an uninterrupted example of all the virtues which could dignify the man and adorn the throse! (Hear, hear!) His conduct and, charac-

ter during the course of government, sosingularly and providentially protracted, must be contemplated as producing, not merely benefits, but blessings for the people of this aution; blessings which they would ever hold in dear and grateful remembrance, (Hear, hear !)

The glories of his reign, brilliant and numerous as they were, added a stability to the existence and prosperity of the country, while shedding a lastre over the pages of its history, which would be read with exultation by succeeding ages. (Hear,

While, however, they were lamenting the past, they were called upon to view the future with the feelings of hope. was well assured that the East-India Company, a body of men eminent for their zenious loyalty, were, at the same time, prepared to express their reseration and affectionate attachment towards the new sovereign, and their inviolable zeal for his Majesty's most illustrious house. (Hear,

Flaving made these few observations (and the subject was too eloquent in itrelf to require more, in order to insure the unanimous concurrence of the court), he should direct that the address which had been prepared be now read, and submitted to them for their consideration

and approval.

" To the King's most excellent Ma-

Most Gracious Sovereign:

" We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eastludies, in general court assembled, bumbly beg leave to approach your sacred person, sincerely to condole with your Majesty on the loss of our late most excellent sovereign, whose memory, so deservedly dear to the present age, will be transmitted with reverence and affection to our latest posterity. We reflect with peculiar satisfaction, that, under the auspices of your royal father, the East-India Company has been the fortunate instrument of extending to distant regions some of the many blessings which this country enjoyed, under his mild and benignant government, during a long and glorious reign.

" Permit us, gracious Sire, to offer to your Majerty our sincere congratulations on your accession to the throne of these kingdoms; and to add, with all homility, our most faithful and carnest assurances to your Majesty, that the East-India Company, firmly united in principles of loyalty and affection to your illustrious family, will luvariably persevere in the most dutiful attachment to your royal bouse and government; and that our anxious endeayours shall be employed to impress deeply. on the minds of all connected with us the most realous regard for that happy

government under which we live, and the truest sentiments of allegionee, fidelity, and affection to your sacred Majesty.

"We pray that your Majesty may long continue to reign over us, on the throne of your ancestors; and may the blessings which we now enjoy be perpetuated under the government of your royal house."
The Chairman.—" I shall now more,

that this court approve of the address which has been jost read, and that the chairman and deputy-chairman be requested to present the same to his ma-

Jesty."

The Deputy-Chairman (G. A. Robinson, Esq.) in seconding the motion, felt it quite unnecessary to add a single observation to those by which his hon, colleague had introduced it; satisfied that, on an occasion like the present, there could be but one sentiment and one feeling in the court, both with respect to the loss which had been sustained in the demise of their late revered and lamented sovereign, and with reference to the congratulation with which they might justly approach the throne, now filled by his itlustrious freir; under these impressions, he should content himself with merely

seconding the motion.

Mr. R. Turning apologized to the court for intruding himself upon their artention; he, however, should not have offered himself to their notice, if the court had been attended as numerously as the interest and importance of the subject demanded. He certainly should have remained silent, too, if any gentleman of more weight and of greater talent than himself, and he perceived a tearned friend in court (Mr. R. Jackson) whose abilities were universally acknowledged, had risen to address the proprietors. But, as no gentleman had claimed their attention, he hoped he should be pardoned for offering a few remarks, since he could not, in justice to his own feelings, suffer a motion, on an occasion so solemn and so important, to be passed over in almost total silence. He gave to the address, which had recently been read, his unfeigned and unreserved approbation; and he was sure no proposition had ever been made in that court, on which more perfect una-nimity could be manifested. It was not necessary that individuals should be pos-sessed of high rank and elevated confition in society, in order to enable them to offer an opinion on the subject now under consideration; happily for this nation, the merits of his late Majesty were of so open and undisputed a partire, as to make a deep and lasting impression on all ranks of his people. (Hesr, hear!) He was not, indeed, deeply reused to the science of political intrigue; a science which, though sometimes beneficial to a state, was more frequently artended with crit course-

quences; but throughout the whole perjo of his reign, he sheared a just capocity for governiue, and an analous desire. to protecte the solid happiness of his sub-Jeck [H.hr. hear !] Commencing a cureer, as his late Majorry had done, at an age which precluded the advantage of matured experience, be uniformly held out an example of patrioties and virtue, which must be remembered with gratitude now that he was no more, as it procured for him, while he lived, the love and veneration of all classes of society. (Hear, He was not only great as a sovereign, but in all the private relations of life; as an hashand, a father, and a friend, his virtues shone conspicuously. He left the example of those virtues, as a valuable legacy to his country, and posterity would, he had no doubt, turn it to a good account. His Majesty's reign could not, consistently with the nature of human affairs, have been protracted to so great a length, without the occurrence of many circumstances of embarrassment. But it was not too much to say, that on every occasion where Majesty was called on to make use of his executive power, the good of the country, unmixed with any feeling of ambition, some alone to actuate his mind. (Hear, hear!) If there was any portion of his long reign, the ovents of which were peculiarly spiendid, perhaps it was that portion which was more immediately connected with the success and prosperity of the East-India Company; and to which, therefore, he might be permitted more jumpolintely to allode. it was stateely in the nature of human events, that any future sovereign should witness such a increasion of governors in today as had presided there during his late Ma-Jesty's reign; governors who administered the affairs of that great empire with justice, milduess, and forhearnice. (Hear, Arms f) His majesty had lived to witness many of those great actions, many of these glorious achievements, which had been perfurinced in India, and which would, for ever, ornament the pages of their history. Unhappily, his Majesty's last days were clouded and overeast; but It was pleasing to reflect, that if, in the latter period of his life, it had pleased henven to restore him to reason, he would have turned with unmixed satisfaction to the situation of their Ensuera empire; not on account of the conquests which had been achieved there, but because the mild spirit of the British law had been introduced. That law was not exercised merely for the beactil of the European inhabitants, but for the safety, security, and protection of that immense population which was subject to la away. If is asserted unclassed up took back at the gast reign, it imparted equal pleasure to

contemplate that which was about to commence. There were, it was true, at the present moment, some emberrassments and difficulties to be recovered: but still they had, amidst all that was gloomy, sufficient grounds for hope and consola-The " civium graor prava jubenthem" certainly prevailed in some parts of the country; but when they had on the throne, the " justime of fenderm propositi sirum," they had nothing to fear from the threatened columbia. Hear. force /] As long as the throne displayed firmmess, moderation, and an auxiety for the general good, he was sure there would always be found good sense and good feeling enough in the country, to give to his Majesty's government every confidence, and every assistance. While such a disposition existed amongst the great body of the people, this enoughy had little to apprehend from the design of wicked individuals. He could not conclude without making one other observation; and the circumstance was a most remarkble one, with respect to the estimation in which his late Majesty was beld by persons of all religious persuasions; at the time of his funeral, there was scarcely a place of religious worship throughout the country which was not opened, for the purpose of expressing the deep regret his demise had accasioned; the united talents of the clerical profession were exerted on that melancholy occasion. The ormost abilities were called forth, and the utusest sincerity of heart was manifested. to diluting the virtues of the decreased monarch. The language used on the occasion was glowing and energetic. But na the cleegy felt that they were untering the praises of God's ricegerent on earth. who had administered the laws with mildeen, some allowance should be made, if, indeed, any were necessary, for their warm expression of attachment and regret. (Hear, hear !)

Mr. R. Jackson said, he had not intended to offer any observations on this occasion, because he felt most strongly the justice and propriety of what had fallen from the chair. It was truly stated. that on an occasion like the present there could be but one heart, but one feeling, but one sentiment in that court, He ennouved it so impossible to select language more forcible than that which had been made use of by the hop, chairman, in speaking of his deceased Majessy, and the apprehension that any thing which he might offer would perhaps weaken its effect, and fall short of what such a subject demanded, had induced him to remain allegt. He was very glad that he had proposed that course, because it gave to an hon, friend of his, who would not otherwise have spoken, an opportunity of pronouncing a very cloquent and approprinte cologium on bla late Majesty, and a very just panegyric on their present sorereigu. He did not believe it possible for any person, however conversant, not merely with the history of his country, but with that of the world, to point out a monarch so perfect, so worthy altogether of praise and houser. (Hear, hear () They all knew that many designations had been affixed to the names of a ratiety of princes: bow far they had been deserred, he would not stop to loquire; they had "the great," and "the desired," "the l'aimable," and "the well-beloved;" if they could hear the latter epithet without smiling at its modern application. They found, indeed, in history, surious additions of honourand public esteem. But if he were asked what addition he would nois' to the name of his late blayesty, it should be that which was always in his mouth and in his heart when he contemplated his character; he would call him is George THE GOOD!" (Hear, hear !) Ills hoo. friend had said, that, during his long reign, his Majesty had met with some reverses and embarrasments but be believed (and those who most minutely viewed his reign would accord with him in scutiment), that he all critical situations, he broked up to the constitution of Great Britain as his judge; and, according to his conception of that constitution, he shaped his conduct with a framess of spirit which would have accompanied him to the block, had it been nerestary for him to have marifeed blus-(Hear, hear !) pell in defence. in cases of political energency, whatever difference of opinion might exist as to the measures adopted, he sincerely believed that his late Majesty acted necording to the parent digrates of an apright mind. In all moral difficulties, he looked with steadfastness to his God-he looked up to that sacred source, from which

alone aid could be derived; and in all political difficulties, he looked up to the constitution, which he wished to share in common with his people. (Hear, hear!) There was another part of his bon, friend's speech which also deserved notice. He had adverted to our possessions in India, and had justly described the general priuciples on which they were gereraed. He could not belp blusself adverting to the well known fact, that, happy as our European subjects had felt themselves, under a succession of rulers who had ad-

ministered their authority with great urbanity, yet all the advantages which they

enjoyed fell infinitely short, when compared with those which his country had

benjowed on the people of India. He

knew that European states were very facile in speaking of the blessings they

conferred on those who were placed under

their colonial away, while perhaps the people themselves felt to advantage whatsperer ; such, for instance, had been the connection between Spain and South America: but he would confidently masect, that lafinitely the greater portion of the natives of India, of those who were more inhabitants of the Company's territories, who had been rescuent from the oppression of tytanous, despute, and selfish soversigns, would be afficiented and dismayed, if it were attempted to withdraw from these the presection of British law. Nay, not only the longitely greater part of the population who shared that happiness felt thus, but others who were not an altuated, enerred, when they could, the benefit of the firm and indexible administration of British justice, by preference to all other systems, Therewas senteely one of the natives who, in a case of the pimost importance to himself and family, would not, if the question were put to him, much rather trust to British integrity than to any other species. of adjudication.

He could not conclude without experising the great actisfaction ha felt as tho mode in which this motion had been brought forward; because, up to a very recent period, it had been the practice to confine addresses of this kind to the court of directors, and the first the proprieture knew of any address to the throne, whether of condulence or congratulation, was by learning from the Garette that their directors had gone to court with one. exclusively their own. He could not give offence now, as the practice had gone by. in reminding the court that he tormerly objected to that mode of proceeding; and when the objection was mode, the sentiemen believed the har most housearthly met the wishes of the court. He always enaceired that a corporate address should be the address of the whole corporation; and he did not think it would be the less accomble to the royal personage for whom it was intended, because it was the address of the entire East-India Company, and not of a portion of that body. Gen-tlemen might be assured that it was with their executive, as with all other goremments: if they wished their power to be strong, their conduct near be con-ciliatory; if they wished the popular voice to assist them by its great and commanding fuduence, they should always resultest how easily it was to be cultimated by those who would take the trouble to aindy the English character. The presentation of the address by the hon. chairman and dejuty-chairman, was perhope on this occasion, countering the circumstances of his Majorry's health, the fix and proper course. But he still thought that on any future occurion, when the Company approached their ea-

vereign, whether with cornect disorauces of artischment in time of danger, or with any other scuttment, which impelled them forward with one feeling and with one heart to the foot of the throne, their representation could not have less force or weight, if some of the members of that rourt were delegated to go up with the encentire body, as was the case on a late ocens on. It would be time enough, however, to elsert to this subject when the occasion officed. At present, he concerted to at delicacy and propriety justified the course recommended. The address itself and his cordint approbation, which was equally due to the manner in which it had been introduced, and the adulesble terms in which it was drawn. The motion was agreed to, and the court mijourned.

GENERAL QUARTERLY COURT, 22d March, 1920.

I From the lateness in the month when the get tes place, the Editor luments that the processings at the lodin House on Mar 5 15 234 count be given in the percent number with proper effect. A strick, however, is subjuined, for the infire list of the public a and the whole rill be political in detail, fally and corerrolls, and all its documents, in the next Jugana!

A cert quarterly court of proprietoes of Ear to dia mock was beid at the East lad a it mas on Wednesday the 22d day of Murch, which was made special for the purpose of confittuing a resultation of the same court of the 22d day of December last, approving a resolution of the court of directors of the 10th day of Navember precedire, for granting to Sir George Hilaro Barlow, K.L., a pension of £1,500 per annue, to commence from the 21st day of May 1818; and further, for the purpose of taking into consideration a resolution of the court of directors for offering to ble Majesty to raise a corps of volunteers, at the expense of the Company, in aid of Government; and to enable the directors, if such resolution be approved, and it should be necessary, to apply for an act of parliament to carry each resolution into effect.

The miantes of the proceedings at the last court were read, when

Mr. Howarth rose, and requested the attention of the court, while he mated that the consideration of the committee of bye-lawr had been called to the procostings of a general court, upon a proposed grant to hir G. H. Haclow, as far as those proceedings related to a due observance and execution of the bye-laws. The committee entertaining doubts upon this subject, deemed it their duty to refer the question to legal opinions. He assured the court on captions disposition urged

them to cavil at the proceedings of the executive body, nor an idea entertained of impeding the proposed grant, but that the committee were influenced solely by a desire of faithfully discharging their own duties, and obtaining a legal sanction for the proceeding.

He moved that the case and opinious of Mr. Serjeant Lens and Mr. Serjeant Bosouquet be resul, which motion was agreed to unanimously; the case and opinions being read, were undered to be

filed on the journals.

These opinions buring affirmed that the proceedings of the court of directors had been conformable to the Lyc-law, and might be carried loto effect if sanctioned by the court of proprietors, and that the grant of such pension would be legal, should the court of proprietors be natisbed of the necessity for granting it,

The Chairman (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) proceeded to state that the court was made special for confirming the resolution of the special court of proprietors, on the 22d day of December last, sanetioning the resolution of the court of directors on the little day of the preceding

November, for granting unto

BIN DECRGE HILANO BARLOW, K b. a pension of £1,500 per annum, to rom-

mence from the 21st day of May, 1818, and to be paid to blus one of the Company's territorial recennes during the continuousce of the Company's present charter, if he should so long live.

The Chairman moved that the court do now confirm the said resolution, which being seconded by the deputy-chairman (G. A. Robinson, Erg).

Mr. R. Inchian rand to more an umend. ment; he suggested that the eleck should read the report of the court of directors upon the case of Sir Geo. H. Batlow, K.H. and the grounds upon which the proposed grant was recommended, together with the appendix of vouchers and documents. He commenced a long speech by stating his feelings of gratitude to the committee of bye-laws for the course they had taken; and was assured that Sir George's friends would not be disposed to question the motives of duty which accussed those who contended that a proper degree of Informarion, according to the laws of the Company, had not been laid before the court of proprietors, for that court to sauction the resolution. The evidence forming the principal Inducement for the directory in granting the pension, touching the amount of Sir Geo. Barlow's fortune, was not forthcoming; it was not produced on the score of delicacy; he thought the learned counsel might not be aware of this circumstance when they gave their opinion; they had, however, in distinct terms, said, that the bye-law had been sufficiently complied with, if the pro-

prietors were satisfied. He thought, however, that the court ought not to be satisfied, quoting the acts of 1773, 1793, and 1784; abowing as a matter of history, that grants had been so improvidently made as to call for the interposition of the legislature, and titat several checks were provided to restrate them; particularly that of echlering them to the approval of the commissioners for the affairs of India; he related the origin of a new formariou of hyp.laws, remarking on that which have upon the present case. He observed that these limitations on pensions had been superreded by grants of special some by way of graduity, viz. to the late Lord Nelson, other distinguished fadiciduals, and many meritorious officers of the Company, which had been the occasion of another tive law for reprieting them; he considered these shewings as necessary for his conclusion, that sufficient exidence had not been given to sauction and Justify the proposed grant, and concluded with a very long amendment.

Sir John Secrell, in seconding the amendment, followed the same line of argament, contending likewise that the general court of proprietors was in the nature of a court of appeal from the court of directure, and consequently ought to have all the evidence laid before them, upon which the directors land decided, adverting to the letter wiltren by Sir G. Barlow

to a foreser chairman.

Mr. Bebb allowed it was true that be had received a letter from 5tr G. Barlow; that it was a private one, staring the amount of his fortune; that he certainly had communicated the contents of that letter to the court of directors, but that It pover was on the records of the house, and could not be considered as a public document. He had, however, no objection to read it then, if it were the pleasure of the court. (General eries of no, no.)

Mr. Gabagan only combuted the argupretts of the mover and seconder, onetending that the court of proprietors was out an appellant jurisdiction, approring the law apinlous which had been filed, assured that the court, if themselves were estished, were justiced in sanctioning the

printing protion. Mr. Dixon expressed himself disentiafied, considering the evidence insufficient.

Mr. Patting observed jocusely on the incongruity of the different legal upinions in and out of court, he asked

" Who shall decide when doctors d'augree !"

and determined from this difference of oplains to take leave of legal advice and apply to plain common sense, which instructed him to think the evidence upon the table was quite sufficient to justify the conscience of the court in confirming their former resolution; he played

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upon the terms delicacy and indelicacy, alluding to the remark of the surrante Dean of St. Patrick, " that the nicest man was a man of the names: Idea; " westerd that no idea of delicacy had been attended to in the first instance; and punsidered the gallant officer was entitled to the peution, the reward of his distinguished merits. Mr. R. Jeebron shortly replied.

The Chairpage in patrice the question assured the court of proprietors, that the directors had acted on the principle which lavariably governed them upon all former

occasions of the like nature.

The question on the amendment was then pur and negatived by a large unjority. and the original question for confirming the pention carried almost uppolinously.

CORPS OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Chaleman then rose to state that the court was further made special for the purpose of taking into consideration a resolution of the court of directors for otherlug to his Majesty to raise a curps of volunteers at the expense of the Company, in aid of government, &c. &c. -After seceral perspicuous observations, polacius out the utility of, and the reasons for, adopting this measure, the Chairman concluded by moving, that the said resolution be approved of.

The Deputy Chairman seconded the

morjan,

The Chairman gave the following explanation as to the permanency, the numbers and the expense of such an establishment .- riv: Number of men, eight handred. Expense of clothing and normtring the same for the first year 49,620 Supposing the duration of their service to be six years, and spreading the expense of the outfit, in the first year, over that period, - the expense of the first year would be £4,630 and that of the subsequent years £3,630 each. But it was stated as part of the plan that an account of the expense of maintaining the come should be annually tald before the court of proprietors, in order that the expediopey of continuing the same during the period mentioned might be subject to their consideration.—The resolution was then put and carried anunimously.

CHINA TRADE.

Mr. Weeding then rose, and stated, he understand an application had been made by certain merchants and ships' owners to the lords of his Majesty's treasury, for adopting some parliamentary measures, to eire the petitioners a parricipation in the trade to China; he had no doubt of the decision of the court of directors upon the subject, and was assured if such 2 measure should be granted, it would can in delusion and disappolutment to the great and serious loss of those who should conbark in it.- Adjourned.

VOL. IX.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

A MILD rolemlas differed over the face of ; the affairs to lodie, indicates that a costed power is but a broader base for penic, repose and security, when a spirit of equity and wisdom animates the mercandut, which has conducted a relocust war to a victorious termination, Various little colordes of sallitary operatwo grew out of the late Plodarce and partlal Maliratia war ; some of which had a relation with the plus of the grand campaign; others were the effects of a temporary diversion of British detachments from the old exterior points in the circle of stations, which, in the errogeous calculation of some native chieftains, presented them with an opportunity of taking up arms with success. These skirmishes two are ended; and the gradual appointage, of intelligence from the field army, allows us to bring up some arrears of intelligence relating to transactions, as well lu the consiguous countries of Asia as in India,

INDIA—BRITISH TERRITORY. Political—Official.

The minutes of a court martial, of which an abstract follows, give authority to a pice distinction to the character of situperative language, which must have the tendency to give a tone of increased urbanity to genteel conversation.

Brad-quarters, Culcuita, Aug. 20 .-At a general court-muriful, held at Secunderabad, on the 24th May 1219, and on enhanquent days, Ensign Charles Denne, H.M. 'n 30th, was arraignest on the following charge, signed by Wm. Sullivan, Lieut. H.M. 30th regt. :- For augentlemanlike and unotherlike conduct, in saying in the presence of Major Murray, H.M.'s 30th regt., Lieut. Garrey, and Lieut, and Adj. Atklown, H.M.'s 30th regt., and others, at different periods, that I was a comment, lier, and blackguard, and this at a time when I was not present with the corps to defend my character against such harsh expressions."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision.— Sentence. "The coast finds the prisoner, Eurign Charles Denne, of U.M. 30th regt., guilty of the charge preferred against him, with the exercison of "ungentlemanifes conduct," of which the coast fully acquite him. For that part of the charge on which the court have found bian guilty, is not bentouse him to be reprimanded in roch manner as

the officer confirming this sentence may

be pleased to direct."

Lieut.gen. Trapand deemed it expedient to make the following observations—

"If the prisoner knew any circumstances implicating the character of Lieut. Sullivan, it was his duty to represent it officially to the commanding officer of the regiment; but his conduct in feoreting to private aspersion is highly reprehensible. I confirm, therefore, the sentence of the court, and in pursuance thereof most severely reprimand Eurian Deane, of H. M., 30th regt. of foot, accordingly.—Eusign Deane is to be released from arrest, and return to his duty."

The most noble the Communder-luchief directs that the foregoing order be entered in the general order book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service in India.

Political-Unofficial.

Extract from Original Correspondence.

We are very quiet in India, and likely to continue to for some years to come. It is true the ex-Rajah of Nagpoor, my good friend Appa Salab, is still at large, though nabody knows where he is gone to, and indeed it is of small consequence, at he is a man of no talent, neither has be treasure to feed those who have. This part of India labours under a great scarcity of grain, and which is felt bearily by the poor, numbers actually dying of famine every day. To give employment to the poor wretches, the government has been good enough to make capital roads all through the cantooment and residency : I cause the Nagpoor government, alies the resident at this court. Perhaps five or 6,000 people are working at these roads every day : you see we take care of our-selves first; for some are of opinion that if the 5 or 6,000 workmen were employed in improving the streets of this capital, streets which are choked up with fifth, stagnual water, and every possible impurity, more lives would be saved in 20 years than what the famine will carry off.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.
Official—published in India.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE,

Light Battalian in Gen. Smith's Division disembodied.—Sept. 29, 1819.— D. O. by Briggen. Smith, C.B.—Brig, gen. Smith has had frequent occasions of witnessing the good conduct of the light battalion; and their valuable services during the late campaign shewed the perfection and utility to which the native troops of this presidency could be brought, under intelligent officers, as light infantry. It is with very great regret that the commanding officer has found it expedient to break up this bandlon.—He desires to express to Capt. Montresor the perfect satisfaction he has given him in conducting the command of this battallen, and begs that officer will accept and communicate his best chanks to the whole of the light companies, for their spidierithe conduct while they have been embodied together.

—(Signed) S. Hallifax, Dep.ad.gcu."

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY, Unofficial—Published in India.

Nertualish.—No continuous account of the operations in the Bairool calley having appeared in England, we extract the following from a Calcutta paper; but as the narrative proceeds, we have inserted references to pages in the Asiatic Journal

containing collateral lutelligence.

" On the accounts reaching Lieut.col. Adams, commanding the Nerbuddah field force, that Capr. Sparker's post at Bal-tool was threatened by an luvading body of Arabs and Poorbys,? a reinforcement of two companies of the lat bar. 23d reg. under Lieut, Gammon, was immediately detached from Hussingabad; but, before it find arrived, accounts were received that Capt. Spacker and his detachment had been surrounded and destroyed. [Asiatie Journal, vol. vii. p. 312.] Report mak-ing the energy very numerods, Major M'Pherson, with seven companies of the 2d bat. 10th reg., three companies of the 2d bat. 23d reg., and a squadom of the 7th native cavalry, was detached, with orders to pursue and destroy, if possible, this new enemy, who, by the game they were playing, threatened reluation and destruction to the villages and syote la that neighbourhood. This force murched about the 20th of last July; on the 23d or 21th a requirition was made for more troops. [Idem, p. 435.] Accordingly on the 25th, Capt. Newton, with the three flank companies of the 2d of the 10th, and two 6-pounder field pieces, moved towards that quarter. On the 26th, at about 3 p. m., in the middle of his march, and at the distance of fourteen miles from Shalspore, which place he intended to reach that night, be was met by a arpoy of his own corps desperately wounded, and immediately after by four or five others, together with the Dawk people from Shalipore, who all stated that are or 6,000 Arabs, Poorbys, and Goands, had that marring attached and destroyed a party of about 30 of our sepons, with the exception of those few who escaped busts wounded, and that they were then on a way to attack Capt. N. and his detailment, which consisted only of 150 men. That officer resolved on attackeding toom and his game, and awaiting their much a but not finding an eligible upor here for that purpose, he proceeded on for these inities, and established bitused between two nellabs, giving insteadance instee to Col. Adams of what had occurred it Shalpons, and of his then alteration.—[Infect p. 5.51].]

and of his then situation. - [Idea, p. 510.]
On the Lieut.colonel's receiving Capt. N.'s dispatch, Maj. Cumming with squadran of the 7th brigade of gallopers, and four companies of the 19th N.J. was detached to his support. After the arrival of this force, accounts were brought of 200 of the enemy's horse being within a few miles, posted on a bill. The major, fearful of giving alarm, and to prevent de-lay, did not move with the whole force, but sent a troop and the 1st company of the 2d of the 19th against them. The account of their having been there proved true, by the embers of fire being quite fresh, and the discovery of a sepay of the 2d of the 10th field to a tree; he was alive, but cruelly mutilated. On the atrival of the detachment at Shahpore, all enquiries possible after the enemy were made, but without effect. The vidage, which is very large, was deserted; the dead bodies of many of our poor sept 18 were discrevered dreadfully manufed. Nameroes tranks, belonging to Maj. M'Pherrou's officers, were strewed about completely pillaged, and other property be-longing to officers, which being useless to the marguders, was remiered by them of no ntility to others. The major bearing that the Shulppore pass was occupied by Araba, neut out a reconnoising party that evening, the 31st, with orders to possess it if found vacant. The following moreless the detachment pursued in route. On the baggage ascending the ghant, the Guandi, to the amount of about 100, came down from the bills, and ancorded to carrying of some private baggage and harkeries belonging to others. The plants soon communicated to the line, when they were pursued, and eleven of them bitted. On the 3d of Angust this detachment and Maj. M'Pherson arrived at Baltool. Maj. M'Pherson land been very active and realous in marching after the enemy whenever he heard of them, which was every where, but he could find them no where.

On the 4th, the gallopers and the four companies of the 19th were sent built to Shahpore, which was assigned their port. We now heard the enemy had concept the day Hamppers and Aumhah; but the read there was so drawiful and appalling from

[·] Signifying Prom and Robillah congrents from our provinces, principally Robilland.

could not possibly - 1, -t - , le - , on the 9th, findsoften and a spearance of its clearand that this necessary to make the detachment marched Anne dan, eleven miles much-care of Parell, and about eight unles from Anu-A. The difficulty experienced on this my werels, rendered it absolutely necesby to relinquish any further attempt uneath r moderated. I shall take the sportnulty of mentioning, that the and men came out ill equipped, ming to the sudden and unexpected call for their service in this inclement senson, and the expectation of their early recal to cantonments: hence arose hardships and privations, which, added to the severity of the weather (quite unprecedented to the oldest memory, still increasing in its violence, because was thorrible.

On this sport, with rain falling night and day in corrects without the alightest intermission, we remained till the 16th or 17th; and I may venture to say scurrely my officer ever elept on a dry bed; some, w o had lost their's at Sha jure, were make what shift they could, and for living, nothing could be more tched; hardly a bottle of wine the whole for days past, and and dy was so scarce, that half a wine ot it was at one time considered a and allowance. Tea we were nearly out what remained was damaged and Incess; however this, even bad as it was nured and made nuch of; we at times went without, and also procured it was with disculty, and of our go to having illed, and the dying. Sugar we were entlody out of, and latterly sul tituted common goor to avectin our tel. Notwithat adieg these privation, and state of wretcheduess, lu rutten and worn-out reuts, by constant ralu, drenebed through above head and below foot, nothing but good-humour and eerfulness prevailed throughout.

As to the Europeans, troopers, sepays, and cattle, words can hard y do justice to their soffering; grog alone kept lite and all to other with the Europeans. The cavilry marched at a moment's notice, came away without tents or buzzuge of any ant, and were obliged to hudd'e together in an old paul or two, spared to them with much and serious reconvenlence by the infantry. This triding assistence affor led them but partial shelter; so h as it was they were glad to get, and u ethankful for it. They had no change of Juthes, consequently night and day they were the same; the infantry, though somewhat better accommodated with and ually hard with the rest o peers. The miserable and decover hor a was really melancholy;

chancing their pickets gave but temporary relief, for they were soon again up to their knees in mud; their less were lacerated by the ropes, and awollen to an alarming ilegree; for the case of which, they were tied by one leg only at a time, and one were so bad in their legs that they could only be tied by the neck. These very bases, now spiritless and tame as cows, from their low and emaciated condition, are kent with difficulty at their pickets in cautonment when chained and apparently securely fastened. Many of them died, and some never recovered their strength or condition.

The enemy, who had for days past re-mained quiet, stole away and wrested the village et Mooitrie from our palice, who sham fully abandoned their charge, although fully equal in means to have resisted twice the number opposed to them, having a gharry luside with fire pieces of cannon and 250 Nujechs to defend the place. This news being communicated to Major Cumming, the order for our march was issued. In the mean while, he detached Capt. Ker with a troop from Synkerah (the place to which we is rebed that day, the 17th, distant south 8 miles), to reconneitre the enemy's numbers, and the plan Itself. Capt. Ker arrived a little before day break, and came upon a mounted picquet, distant from the walls 300 yards; this picquet he charged, and destruyed 29 out of 30. He then proceeded to examine the town, which he had nearly completed without discovery, when on a sudden he observed the enemy coming out on the plains in hundreds, infantry and cavalry. The latter advanced on him, protected by their inf ntry, who spread out and tried to outfiank him, snipling as they moved along; but they were at too great a distance to incommode him in the st test degree. They were in a swamp and secure from his attack; which he saw, and confined his movements to the horse, who on every attempt to surround him were repulsed with loss by his charge, and fell back on their infantry, who had now advanced to their support. Owing to the weak state of our imper, and the overpowering numbers of the enemy, and being at a long d stance from support, he was obliged to asake good his retreat, which he effected by the best management possible.

The enemy at one time broke loto his ranks, and actually speared a trooper; in this manner, charging and retiring, he was followed for seven or eight miles. Too much cannot be said in this officer's praise; he conducted his party in a style which commanded the admiration of the whole detachment; and but for his steady and determined gallantry, instead of meeting with the trifling loss of alx or seven killed and wounded, his whole troop

must have been annihilated. [Asiatic

Journal, vol. viil. p. 380.]

The day after this, I think the 19th, we all noved towards Monttain; but owing to the exercise budness of the road, and the torrents of rain which continues to break over us, we with the utmost difficulty arrived before the place on the 21st ultimo, distant south of Synkerah only twelve miles.

Moultale la an extensive village, having a puckah wall on three sides; the south face is covered by a large deep tank, with puckali ghants ascending from the village close to the tank; inside, on the west face, is a fort mounting two three-pounders on its bastions, commanding the village completely; it has also numerous puckah houses enpuble of much resistance, and the zemindar's residence is a sort of citadel. In the centre atreet was planted a 12-pounder; some one or two, of the the gateways mounted 3bastions at pounders. On our earliest approach we were greeted by large bodies of horse and foot on the plans; when we arrived within 1,000 or 1,200 yards of the walls, they saluted as with their guns and matchlocks, and presently a skirmich commenced between our cavalry and light infantry and theirs, in which we succeeded in driving them inslife; at the same time a few shells from our 6-pounders were fired inside, and some round abot, ber with what execution I cannot say. They bad the effrontery, at one time, to-run a 3-pounder out of one of their gates; which they opened on our column, and for all the harm it did, they might have saved them elves that trouble.

Lieut, Fell commanded the light infantry on this occasion, and killed and wounded about 15 of the enemy. The cavalry did the same execution. On finding it would not be prudent to attempt the place with the means we then had, and being 100 miles from any support, just midway from Humingahad and Naspure, we retired a few hundred jurds and pitched our camp. I must now mention, that out of 15 companies present and two squadrous, our numbers, from sickness occasioned by the severity of the weather, was reduced to 550 fighting men. On the 22d, finding our picquets within range of their largest guns, we fell back and took up a new ground. The enemy observing the picquets by themselves, made an attempt to surround them. Major Cumming seeing this, ordered out a troop and the light infantry of the 2d of the 10th, under Lieut, Fell, to reinforce our parties which were left to cover and protect the baggage. The additional force did not deter the enemy's approach, which terminated in a skirmish similar to the one on the preceding day. In this little bout we had two men wounded, and the come to be the total wounded.

On the 23d, not -curred. On the 24th, is the many accounts were brought if the second laving abandoned the village, ment was lastantly sent in posterior from taking the wrong road or attended they returned unsuccessful. It is a that night, Capt. Newton of the 10th, with 150 infantry and a troop of was detached, and after a murch of II 22 miles computed distance, through mud, and whilst raining is torrents nearly all night, found the way at day-break on the 25th, resting on the east bank of the river Bhail, about 33 yards from the ghaut. The river was wide, rapid, and so deep in places, that sepoys were here and there taken over their bends, having their muskets and pouches in their hand. The cavalry, en effecting a lamiling, commenced to form, the infantry with all celerity forming in their rear; while forming, the party was descried by the curmy, whose cavery collected in a moment, when our's canad. The better mounted of the enemy and off, leaving their comrades to their Me. which was soon determined, for hard ; man of them escaped. Our infantry a dart to reach a deserted village change, and gain it before the Arabs and Porker had time to establish themselves build the walls; this succeeded, and they make to close quarters at once, determine to a short time the fate of the day in favor, at the point of the bayon t. Markets, pistois, and matchiocks were to be on a par, nine out of ten flashing is the pun, and the enemy's awards have chance with the bayon t. Not a Arab attempted to run or ask for quarter; I is afforded the sepoys of the 10th a fine field for revenging the fate of their but tered brothers, who so gallantly fell by the able of poor Sparkes. [Idem, p. 381.]

Meer Sahih's brother, a fine dashing young fellow, who commanded this bedy of the enemy, was amongst 117 counted dead on the field. It is impossible to entimate the number of wounded, but the natires give out 175. Lieut. Laue, who commanded the cavalry, had his horse shot under him, and Cornet Sydney was alightly touched with a sword. A havildar of the cavalry was killed, some sepors woulded, and several burses were killed and wounded. On the 21st, in the afternoon, Capt. Ker was detached after another purt of the garrison, and came upon them ut the village of Lallawary, but on his approach they went into the ghu ry of the plain. Ker took up a position, and -t into eamp for a reinforcement; but be it had time to arrive, the come, un bserved, got out of the posite the

desiry; and before they were discovered on the plains, they had a utile or two start of our troops, who pursued and came within abot of them at a notlah, where we killed and wounded about the different being thought useless, our party trunned. We had in this affair six or seen accu wounded.

Early is September the weather began to clear, and we were favoured with a sight. of the son occasionally, though still very seldem; but until now we had scareely the digistest interscution of fair weather for forty-fire days and nights. Madras troops under Maj. now Lieut.col. Munt, having arrived at Moultaic, we returned to Buitool. On our prrival there, Maj. Comming with a squadron of his reg. returned to flussingabad, making over the command of the Bengal troops to Capt. Newton, Mid. M'Pherson being left in civil charge of the district at Moultale .-The march of the caralry to Hussingshad opened the road for us, and we were span enabled to replenish our stock of

on plice. Founds the middle of September, Maj. now Lient, col. Bowen, of the Madras service, matloned with a but, of the 16th light inf. at Aumilia, made a susprise ou a large. body of Poorbys and Goards at Bhowday, and killed and wounded about 100 of them. On the 17th Copt. N. had intelligence of a body of the enemy being assembled to the N E. of Halmot, and accordingly demened a timop of cav., 100 of Roberts' horse and 200 inf. under Capt. Cruickshauks, to attack them, and move against the enemy in any quarter he might bear of them. On the 23d that brilliant and dashing affair at Jeah Jany took place, of which the Cutcutta papers have already made full mention. On the 24th this detachment returned to Baltoni, covered with glory .--[delatic Journal, tol. vil. p. 657 and vol, viii. p. 381, col. 2.] During its absence Capt. N. heard of numerous other parties la the beart of the hills, but wait. ed Capt. Ca return to enable him to proceed against them. In the meanwhite he provided himself with five days' provisions for 300 men, trusting to his wits for more, should be find it necessary to remain out

On the 25th, at 2 A.M. Capt. N. with the 2d of the 10th, some of the 23d, and a squadron of the 7th, in all 300 men, marched for the rendexrous of Thakour Pumb Sing, Leichmun Sing, and Kern Bhaer, aftented behind a strong and large stockade in the Dood Pahnb. At 10 a.M. 17 miles distant N.E. of Baitool, the detachment came in aight of the coemy's position, when they formed in three columns and moved to the attack, the ravally men in file on the left dank of the

centre column. The moment the enemy discovered the detachment, they were seen running up the hills in every direction, bag and baggage. On approaching the stockade, they opened a sharp, though illdirected fire, and made for the bills .-The rout now became general, and they proved too nimble for our sepoys, ill-aulted, after a long march, to travel fast or lar over bills with a musket on their shoulders and 36 rounds to pouch. Report states about 50 of the enemy to have been killed and wounded. Capt. N. finding a pursuit frontess, re-assembled his men. destroyed their steckade, burnt their cantonments, and murched in the evening to Rannypore 3 miles north, at which place he had ordered the gallopers from Shahpore to meet him, under the supposition, when at Baltool, that the enemy had reoccupied the gliurry there.

On the 25th the gallopers were sent back to Shahpare, and the detechment marched towards Bakore, to best up the Koor Gubbo's quarters; Capt. N. apprehendley delay, mured on with the car, When within ave all es of the place, at the distance of three quarters of a mile of it, he minde a detour round a jungle not to be abserved; but this chief having recently been touched up by Capt. C.'s, was ton much on the alert to be surprised. The party being discovered, the enemy took to the mountain behind the village; our car. charged, but were brought up by two notlahs, which caused delay, else many of the enemy must have been out up; as it was, between 40 and 50 men are said to be killed and wounded. Cornet Allen was sent after them op the hill with the skirmishers, dismounted, while Capts. N. and C. followed the enemy to pursuit as far as Jwah Jhany, 4 miles east. Meer Sabib'a palanquin and Capt. Sparkes' test, a camel, and about 100 head of cattle, fell into the hapda of the detachment, which for the night rested at Bakore, and returned their steps to Rannypore the next day.

On the 28th it rained so bard that the detachment could not move until evening, when it changed ground to the foot of the Dood Paluth district, south 3 miles, to be ready for a dash early the aext morning at the three Thakoors, of whose hanns Capt. N. had fresh tidings. On arriving near the hills, several Gounds were seen below; they were pursued, and followed over the kills, until it was quite dark. One man only of them was killed, and about 60 head of cattle taken.

On the 20th the detachment marches at 3 A.M. to attack the Thakoors. At day-break and not sooner it was discovered that the wind and rain had so beaten down the long grass, as to completely hide all traces of the pathway. The guide, however, seemed confident, and

was allowed to lead on, through beds of ugllatin and some places where vertainly human beings had never before been. At length, about 1 o'clock, it was determined the detachment should return, and the only consolation it had, if it may be allowed to be any, was, there was no help for the disappointment. Capt. Newton heard afterwards, to his mostification, that he was within two miles of the enemy when he returned, but they were off the road he was pursoing. On the Soth the detachment halted, and the march back to Baltool was ordered for the next day; but at 10 F.M. Capt. N. was turned out of hed by a party of villagers, who came to inform him that Kuttoo Thakour with all his followers was then in the hills, making for the head-quarters of the ex-rajab. It was then raining dreadfully, and the idea of another disappointment to the poor men was a serious consideration. The villagers, however, were orgent in their soli-citations, and a party of 80 inf. and as many cav, was instantly ordered. Capt. N., Capt. Craickshanks, who volunteered, and Cornet Allen, moved off at 11 A.M. It was expected they would have come ou the enemy at day-break; but the distance proved farther than was stated, and they could not get on so fast as they wished on account of the rain, which never for one moment ceased to pour. This afterwards proved fortunate, as it detained the enctuy, who at 8 A. M. were surprised by our party, and Thakoer Kulloo and his adherents were to a man destroyed.

Kolloo headed the attack against our sepoys at Shabpore, in which he received a musket ball through his left knee, and was then lame from its effects; his mother and two lufant brothers were takes and brought into Baitool, Kulloo was supposed by the natives to be invulperable to the sword, and was esteemed by them as a brare and enterprining sol-

dier.

On the let of October the detachment returned to Bairool, when Capt. N. made over the cummand to Maj. M. Pherson, who had returned from Mooltale; and now we may say ended all further surprises and attacks on the enemy; for the whole of the officers, with the solitary exception of the commandant, were shortly laid up with dangerous fevers, of which three have since died. Our men also died daily, and upwords of 700 men were sick is hespital by the 15th of Oct. ; 50 men, cav, and inf., could not be mustered on the parade fit for duty. The cattle, public and private, were all dead and dying. Latterly we were obliged to leave the tents on the ground for want of cattle to bring them away; Indeed by this they were so rotten and torn, as not to be worth the trouble of conveyance from one ground to the other. The Madras troops at to the other.

Monitale suffered equality with core. believe they lost four if not five to in less than two mouths; in chost, troops never auderwest more hardalshe and pri various, and in no instance could is be borne with more patience, so truly the characteristic of the Mulls and Qui 1196's. I shall now take my leave of the subject and the hills of the latter, I would fain say for ever; but, alas, I fear I am not yet quite clear of them,

Another pen now takes up an imlependent part of the narrative.

This private account has already been gigen in Asiatic Journal, vol. vill. p. 296; with the efficial corroboration, p. 293. For other operations in the same field, by other corps, see also the same rollime, p. 77, 180, 484, 486.]

RELATIONS WITH NATIVE POWERS. Unofficial.

TALACHPORE,

Bismillah of the Nabab's Son .- A letter from Umrette, published at Calcutta, Aug. 25, describes the celebration of the Bismillah at the court of Ellichpore, in the following terms.

The Neward Solabot Khun Behadar has lately given a very splendid entersalnment to the European officers of his brigade, and the principal native sintars in his service, at Ellichpore. The Newaub's youngest son having arrived nearly to the age of five years, he has been initiated in the principles of the Mahomedan religion. which is called the Bismillah, which ceremony has taken up several days, when the khelauts or dresses of honor were distributed. Then the maindee or staining the fingers and feet with the bina, afterwards the multitub or first lesson in reading the Persian or Arabic alphabet, which was followed by the shargush, or grand procession round the city by turch light, which was truly splendid, consisting of many thousand torches, coloured lanthorus, transparent figures, blue lights, fire-works, and every surlety of show that could be seen in an castern sowaree .-The latter part of this ceremony was celebrated by a very splendld dinner given by the Newaub, at his palace, to the European gentlemen then at Ellichpore; no pains were spared to make every thing most agreeable and pleasant. The two grand halls which face each other were splendidly lit up by beautiful chandeliers, and an immense number of large lamps and wall stades, which being most tastefully fixed in the hall and verendah, formed a pleasing contrast, and net off the Eastern architecture to the greatest advantage. The enclosed court or garden between the two halls was gradually itiaminated by many thousand little lamps

the down and the court (which is en the polisades, i - a - m, and their reflection from the lacre tountain and jet-d'est in the cenor had a grand effect. The native masic and mantch added much to the hilarity of the evening, as they had put on rich dresses and entertained as with a few Perat a sough. On our going away, we were presented with butter and garlands of dewers. The ald Newaub and his family almost hunds with us, and we departed highly delighted with the attention and pleasure we had experienced, and which would have done honour to the most culightened European nobleman. The old Newznb, though more than sixty years old, is very active, and perhaps as good if not a better horsemun than may of like siladars. His kindums, and wish to please all ranks of society, make him much liked by all who have any communication with

P. S.—It is rather extraordinary we did not feel the shock of the earthquake of the 17th June at Umrutee; but it was smallly felt at Effichpore, about 30 miles N. Westerly, and water was thrown out of the fountain in the palace, &c. &c.

CALCUITA.

HATRIS AND MOORSAN PRIZE MUNEY.

Joly 31, 1819.—An official notice was published, referring to general orders of 11th Aug. 1818, of a further distribution of the annuan value of ordinates and stores captured in the forts of Harras and Moocsan, awarded by Government to the captures. [See Asiatic Journal, vol. vii. p. 314.] The amount at present to be distributed in Furrackahad rapees 38,547-11 5. The troops engaged, were x 11.M. U.C. 8th and 24th.—Foot 14th

and little.

Horse act.—rocket troop, N.C. 1st. 3d, and 7th. 2d, grenadier batt.

N.1. 2d. batt. 1st.—2d. batt. 11ii.— 2d. batt. 12th.—2d. batt. 15ib.—1st. bait. 25ib.—1st. batt. 29th.

Pioneers and Minera.—Engineers and Sampers.

Robilla Cavalry 1st, and 2d, Artillery, Cawapore division,—Agra, blaj gen, Marshal—and staff,

CITIL APPOINTMENTS.

duy. 28.—Mr. E. Sterling to be an assistant to the resident for the States of thundetkand, and superintendant of the Nerbudda territories.—Mr. J. Simson to be dute thate.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMO-TIONS.

Jug. 28.-Major Colchwole, of the roy.

the Governor-gen, to proceed to Bombay, underinstructions that will be communicated, and place himself at the disposal of the officer communiting the forces at that presidency.

H.M. Army.

Aug. 16.—Until the pressure of H.R.H. the Prince Reseat, in the same and on the behalf of His Majesty shall be made known.

17th Lt. Dreg. - Arthur Dalzell, to be Cornet without purchase, vice W. Marsiott promoted-18th July 1819,

65th Foot,—Ensign J. Mulitera to be Lieut, without purchase, vice E. Thomasa, deceased—15th July 1819.—W. Fitzmaurice to be Ensign without purchase, vice J. Malkern, promoted—thus.

chase, vice J. Malkern, promoted—duto. 67th Foot.—Cornet W. Marriott from the 17th Ledrag, to be Lieut, without purchase, vice W. Jones, deceased—18th

July 19th.

53d Fast.—The following appointment is cancelled.—W. Histop to be Ensign without purchase, vice G. Despard, pro-

moted-30th Jan. 1819.

Artillery Regiment.—Ang. 21.—Maj. C. Benwn to be Lieut.col. from the 2d of Aug. 1819, rice Butler, decreased.—Cap. G. Swiney to be Maj.—Lieut. W. G. Walent to be Capt. of a company.—From the 2d Aug. 1819, in succession to Brown promoted.

Medical Dept.—Acting superintending rang R. Lowe to be superintending surgifrom the 14th March 1819, vice O'Neil, deceard.—W. Barnett, 27th N.l. is permitted to return to his dary by the Hon. the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

Transfers.—Cornet B. E. J. Kerr, from the 4th (Sneyd's) to the 1st Robillah Cav. —Lieut. Cave and Cornet T. B. Smith, from the 4th Robillah Cav. to the 2d Nasseree butt. the former in his present rank, and the inter as Eusign.

Aug. 24.—Lieut. Duke, late of the Coldaream Ganris, and at present ad easign in H.M. 46th, to be an extra aidde-comp to his exc. Lieutigen. Sir T. Histop, vice Capt. Sir J. Gordon, retignal.

Aug. 25.—H.M. 67th.—Until the pleasure of H.R.H. the Prioce Regent, acting for His Majesty, be known, A. Pilford to be easign without parchase, vice M*Donald promoted, 1st April 1819.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Miscellanies, -Letters from Tirhoot member that mother shock of an earthquake had been distinctly felt at different places in that district on the 3d of Aug.

We regret to state that, on Monday evening, Aug. 30, Capt. Haviside, of the H.C. whip Streathem, met with a very sectore accident, while riding on the course. Being unfortunately thrown from his horse, he had his thigh hone broken, and his spine-much injured.

About the 30th of Aug. a very large shark was caught by the people on board the Lord Cochrane lying immediately outside the emocing of Culvin's Chant. The Harkars of Sept. 2 mentions the execupstance, in order to warn those seamen and others, who are fond of hathing in the river, of the danger to which they thereby expose themselves. We recollect instances of persons having been drowned. while hathlag alongside of ships off town. where it was suspected they sunk, to rise no more, in consequence of their having been bitten by some of those varietous inhabitants of the watery element, and such suspicious would now appear to have been just.

Subscription Race Stand .- In coursequence of the resolutions of the jockey club at Calcutta, passed on the 24th of Muy, a subscription paper for a race-stand has been circulated, occumpanies with a drawing of the proposed building. We capy some of the principal resolutions.-2. That every person shall be at liberty to subscribe whatever com he may think fit .- t. That the antacribers shall not be aubject to any further demand or charge than the amount they may at first autiscribe .- 5. That the stewards for the year shall have the charge and control of the gace-stand after it has been bulk, and that no entertainment shall be given in it without first obtaining their permission. -f. That the jockey club engage to keep it in perfect repair .- 7. That the jorkey club do subsarihe 3,000 rupees to build the same.

The Calcutta Journal of Aug. 23, cdutains an engraving of the design,-The rare-stand is attracted to the south of the course, on the north side of the road running between the Kidderpore und Aliapore bridges; having two frants, one facing the north, and the other the south. -The upper calcanade is latended for the accomplishation of the speciators, and is to be fitted with chairs and benches, and protected from the sun by Venerian bilinds, fixed between the communa; there will also be a strong railing, to present accidents.-The lower story of the building many be used as a ball room, having a wooden floor in the centre, 40 by 25 feet, and policetium doors at each end, for the convenience of throwing the whole into one space. The height of the lower story will be 17 feet 6 inches; the upper 18 feet. The whole of the building will be mently of the duric proportions, with, plain cornices and friezes. - It is also in contemplation to have a range of offices on the south, built way between the nottab and the mad, to correspond he in architecture, as nearly as possible, with the run-stand.

The Weather and the Cope - I per prehensions of tuning is the Lipper Provinces, adverted to in accordence to the provincial letters below, there is a moved by an amplicious commencement of the rains. The dutress which was the ideal creature of alumn is past, but some of the facts stated may be instanctive subjects for cales review.

Hurraingabad, "This part of ladia into present perfectly quiet, and the good or frees of putting down the fundamental introduction of our sway, are beginning to develope themselves, though the great scarcity of provisions during the present year has had a baseful influence, in retarding the prosperity of the hitberto sailly hurrasted inhabitrants of this his valley.

Attale at one time sold for elekt acces the rupee; but I am happy to my the price has lately become more moderate. and I trust the distressing spectacle u. parents bringing their children for sale will ere long be spared no, as the present rains lines set in most favourally for the cultivation of the land. The Nerhaddan has not risen to may beight till to-day, but, I am sorry to say, thus as least a dozen unfortunate people have been seen to pass on chappers and pleces of wood, who have been ewept from their villages by the andden rising of this river, or some of its tributary streams; three bosts have been sent to rescue these minerable sufferent from a watery grave, and I have to hear shortly of their having successful in the attempt. It is painful in humanity to observe, that the owners of the bonts were obliged to be forest upon this duty, though they might have performed this of wing act without the amplicat danger to themarises, as the river was perfectly smooth and the wind very muderate.

Grazipoure, Aug. 5.—The rains can mindly be said to have set in, only some occasional showers haring fulfor. Grain is dreadfully dear, and each has be the distress of the lower classes, that means stones have been selling at 30 sem for a rapec, which is one-third higher than wheat rold at, when I arrived at Grazipous in 1816. They take out the kernel, and having boiled and dried it, convert is late fluor.

Pitesien's bland,—A subscription was set on find on the 1st Sept. In Calcura, and soon completed, for an plying the falcabitants of Pitesian's to an elying implements of hosbandey, and other medit articles. These juteresting people, it will be recollected, six discentants of the meditineers of H. M. S. Bounty, and were visited a most time ince by Capt Henderson, on hit way a from Valgaria to

Labora; le a mon pe centre again to Com to count of the top Hercules, etin at the gries Island The r e arms to both hose been purcover man r har direction for the use of it its beauty it species about 3,000 ing a lare a pended. Among the article, which have been provided, besides of ful tool - I append that of husbandry, are some live right; two chests of fruitmen, secured for a long soyage; one key of the renor-tail peak; two looses of segitables, and a refer assortment of seeds and too for aning and planting, sained to the sail and climate of Piccaira's Island, mon Dr. Wallich, superintendent of the I' tana; Garden; a strong boat, of which the istunders were much in want; some viennentary tracts, and a few bibles and prayer bucks.

Following letter, giving an account of some daring robberles committed on the writer, and comphilalay of accing-acc in the follow, was addressed to the following the Calculla Journal.

Ex facto jus oritur.-Sir; An you have shewn a desire to publish whotever may be of verylee to the community to general, I am induced to hope that you will give the following circumstance a place in your Journal, as I had supposed there was some meaning annexed to the present that " Justice never alcepa."-An attempt was made to break open my godown, about one o'clock A. M. (in which was my pay, yesterday received.) The chake star hearing a unise, proceeded to the spot (about 50 yords from the house), calling to the police chokeedars, but in vain, though they ought to have been round the premises, as I pay mouthly for this additional protection, and I am close to the tame, and not far from the thunpale. The robbers, on the approach of the chokeedar, wounded blus in five places with an instrongent used by the dooners [called a cuttable, and I continued to have an alargo made, as soon as I beard the unise, by my bearery, &c. who had collectof guand him ; and one of them went also to the basic and to the thungah, but could pet un assistance. I waited above no hour, and as In that time, I could not procure any, I dispatched a letter to the magistrate, relating my situation; but latter waiting another hour, my servant returned and informed me, that although he had stated the occurrence, and said the unilention was " zorrosce khota" for of learned into consequence), he could not get the letter delicered, the servence telling him they had orders miver to distorb their marter at eight; the letter was therefore left and the morning. I remember a similer elecumnatence when the juil at another station where I lived was broken

open by the prisoners, and the native offirers could not get to the magistrate, as his servants said it was not their magto awake him when asteep; on this occasion also there was a great disturbance, and several men were wounded. At this place I have been twice rubbed to a large amount, and my premises often lavaded, and I see no further security, as my representations have produced no change; and in cases where the thannaha usually use allowed to interfere, I have applied in tale for their protection. Since writing the above I have had a letter from the magistrate, acknowledging the receipt of mine, with a request (on account of the frequency, as he says, of the attempts on my property) that he may proceed to examine my premises. But of what use is this, Mr. Editor? Whether they are good or bad, it cannot lessen or increase the obligation to have them protected. All my secounts, myself, and family, might have been murdered last night; and yet the magistrate must unt be awakened. and the thannadars (as he informed me) could not act without his orders! To upply to him, therefore, was of no use. At home, if a justice of peace will not, on complaint made to him, execute his office, or if he shall misbehave in his office, the party aggrieved may move the Court of King's Beach for an information, and afterwards may apply to the Court of Chancery to put him out of the commission. In this country, there being och her Court of King's Bench pur Court of Chancery, what is the regular mode of proceeding? Your reply will infinitely oblige

Note in reply.—Our reply may be given in three lines. As we think it must be evident to all, that the remady should be sought by an authenticated statement of the neglect complained of to the government, if it be beyond the power of any

other authority to reduces.

Elephant Hunt.-Extract of a letter received in Lundon, dated Khaegunge, May 4 - " For some days before our arrival of A-, we had intelligence of an immense wild elephont belog in a large grass swamp within five miles of us. He had inhabited the awamp for years, and was the terror of the surrounding villagers. many of whom he had killed; be had only one turk, and there was not a village for ntany miles round that did not know the burran ek dart he hather, or the large one-touthed cirphant; and one of our party, Colone S , had the year before been charged, and his elephant put to the right about by this famous fellow. We determined to go in pursult of him; and accordingly, on the third day after our arrival, started by the morning, mustering

between private and government elephants 32, but seven of them only with sportsmen on their backs. As we knew that, in the creat of the wild one charging, he would probably turn against the nule elephants, the drivers of two or three of the largest were armed with speace. On our way to the awamp, we shot a great quan-tity of different sorts of game, that got up before the line of elephants; and had hardly cutered the awamp when, in conrequence of one of the party firing at a partridge, we saw the great object of our expedition, the wild elephant, get up out of some long grass about 250 yards before us, where he stood staring at us and flapping his home ears. We immediately made a line of the elephants, with the sportamen in the centre, and went straight up to him, until within 130 yards; when fearing he was going to turn from as, all the party gave bim a volley, some of us firing two, three, and four barrels. He then turned round, and made for the middle of the swamp. The chase commenced now, and after following him upwards of a solle, with our elephants up to their beilies in mud, we succeeded in turning him to the edge of the swamp, where he allowed us to get within 80 yards of him, and gave him another volley lu his full front; on which he made a grand charge at us, but fortunately only grazed one of the part elephanes. He then again made for the middle of the swamp, throwing up blood and water from his truck, and making a terrible noise, which clearly shewed that he had been severely wounded. We followed bim, and were obliged to swim our elephants through a piece of deep stagment water, occasionally giving ahot; when making a stop in some very high grass, he allowed us again to come within fill yards, and got another culley; on which he unale a second charge more farious than the first, but was prevented making it good by some shots fired when very close to us, which stanged and fortuinitely turned him. He then made for the edge of the swamp, again swimming a piece of water, through which we fottower with conshierable difficulty, in consequence of our pads and howdain having become much heavier, from the soaking they had got twice before; we were up to the middle in the howdals, and one of the elephants fairly turned over and threw the rider and his good into the water. He was taken off by one of the pad elephanes, but his three gons went to the bottom, 'This arcident took up some time, during which the wild elephant had made his way to the edge of the swamp, and stood perfectly still, looking at us, and trumpeting with his troub. As some as we get all to rights, we again advanced with the eirphants in form of a

crescent. In the full expectation of a despersie charge, for ore we matchen. The natural new altered us to come within 10 yards of him, when we revery deliberate also at his bead, and no receiving this fire, he made a most furf-out charge, in the act of which and when within ten yards of some of us in rerelved a mortal wound, and tell as dead as a stope. Mr. II-, a civilan, has the credit of glying him his drath-would, which on examination proved to be a small ball from a Joe Manthy gan over the left eye, for this was the only one of 31 that he had received in the bear, which was found to have entered the brain. When down he measured in height 12 feet 4 laches; In length fence the root of the tail to the top of the head 16 feet; and 10 feet round the neck. He had apwards of 60 balls in bls head and body. His only remaining tusk when taken not weighed 36ths, and when compaced with those open was considered small for the size of the animal. After he fell a numher of the rillagers came about us, and were rejoiced at the death of their formidable enemy, and appored us, that during the hast four or five years be had killed mearly fifty men. Indeed the Lines. ledge of the mischief he had occuriously wan the only thing that could reconcile us to the death of so noble an animal. We were Just three hours from the time we first saw him, until he fell ; and what added much to the gratification of the day, we lead not a riugle accident to man or elephant, exception Capt. I's numer, and he was so fortunate as to recover bla guns the following morning, by meno of divers. Od. 8-, an old and very keen India spacesman, declared he had never seen or heard any thing to equal ties day's Sport,"

Unaccessful Attempt to precent a Suttee .- A lever to the Editor of the Calentia Journal, contains a private had intual's own account of his ineffection interference to prevent a Surrey. We lasert the letter on a surrative of facts. The writer expaniance beyond these, and his recalm rather of marke falling than refined - atiment, calls for the direct interpoliting of force, to suppress the practice, either too. forgetful, or too mindful of the muting at Vellore. In the present more of the preat Calcutta, great circumspection is inenmbent on the editors of papers in admitting or copying anonymus communientions; for it may be that a few carlous strangers would glastly see all the forests in India felled, and stacked into one lesmense pile for Britannia to make a suffee 3 D 2

of heracit, while a few weak children contribute their well intended preparations for the previous constraplie.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Jauroal, —Sir, Returning from Chitpers on Sunday evening, about six o'clock, I observed a concourse of matires assembled on the banks of the river, a little above the liang Baror Ghaut, and curiosity having prompted me to enquire the occasion, I was informed that a Suttee was about to be extellarated.

Haring bever withcased the horrid spectacle of which I had heard so much, I directed my bout to proceed to the spot for the two-fold purpose of endeavouring, if possible, to present the wretched victim from immedating herself on the functial pile of her husband, and in the event of interference proving irreflection, to see a carcanous which the lubabilants of a civilized country would hardly admit the existence of, unless certified by the evidence of a person who had actually witnessed the ocure.

On arriving at the bank of the river, I immediately enquired for the Thanastar of the place, who I found was not on the apot; but the Jemadar being present, I requested bins to couse on board my boas, I asked him whether any licence or authority had been granted by the magistrate, to satetlon the ceremony for which I saw preparations; and if to, to inform the from whom it was obtained.

He replied that the usual authority, or tablester, had been procured from the magistrate, and that the document was in possession of the Thanadar. I requested him in and for it, which he did; but an answer was returned by the Thanadar, that compliance with my application was deemed unnecestary. I then asked the Jewadar whether he was certain that the sacrifice about to be made was voluntary, and whether any interference might not operate to prevent it; he answered, that it was the wish of the widow to burn with the body of her deceased husband, and that any effort to prevent it, would and that any effort to prevent it, would and that any effort to prevent it, would and that any effort to prevent it.

During this conversation, I observed preparations for the rection of the pile going on with great activity; it was constructed of alternate layers of forewood, atraw, and dry bundso twigs. In a few minutes I anteed a poor decrepted resect-looking old woman, apparently more cheef-looking old woman, apparently more fined than after, and probably upwards of 5th years of are, horse slowe to the river in the arms of another woman, surrounded by two or three men, who I was given to understand, were relatives of the misseable creature.

On the arrival at the edge of the civer,

some pair of water were thrown over the head of the woman, and a busel of leaves placed in her hand, which she appeared to be almost without strength to support; and after this operation, she was stripped of a few ornaments. A parcel of wooden combs were stock in her hair, and her apparel being changed, she was conveyed towards the pile, on which the body of her husband lay extended.

On reaching the pile, she was released from the arms of the wuman, who had Kitherto supported her, and hustfel round it three or lour times amidat the rocifetations of the multitude; and then with the sid of the rufflans that sucrounded her, she mounted the pile, on which she reclined in a state apparently as inani-mate as the dead body of her husband. At this interval I observed one of the most active of the attendants, fasten her with a cord to the body of the deceased, and lostantly a quantity of straw, dry bundons, and fire-wood were thrown over the victim of this disgraceful scene, sufficient to prevent her moving or exiticating herself from her dreadful situation, had she been an fuclined. A long hamboo. was then laid across the whole, no doubt with a view to prevent resistance, had any been practicable, but which on this occasion appeared superfluors. In two minutes the whole was enveloped smoke and flames, and the work of destruction was complete.

I turned from this diabolical scene with scutiments of horror and diagnot, which I can hardly find words to express, lamenting that such should be tolerated under the humane away of a British government, satisfied that if these in power had been witnesses of the shocking exhibition, greater efforts would be made to subvert a practice that well timed interference might do heach to check, and in time perhaps entirely extirpate.

On the present occasion it appeared obvious to me, that the wishes or intentions of the unfortunate woman were not consulted, and that she was harried late eternity by a number of unfeeling nonsters, who in any other country would have been guilty of wilful and deliberare marder.

(Signed) A Subscutter.
Sunday, Aug. 8.

BUFFING INTELLIGENCE.

Less of the Osein.—The following correct statement of the circumstances which occasioned the abandonnept at ara of the ship Osein, Capt. Bay, was communicated to a letter to Calentia, on the authority of the commander.—She had got round the Cape before the 29th Jan., 1819, on which day site sprung a leak, having before experienced a beavy sea on

the Laguillas Bank, which recasioned her to make water. The leak was very serious, and both pumps were kept constantly going for twenty-four hours, without being able to gain upon it. On the contrary, at noon on the 30th, there were feet water in the bold, and the greatest exertions that could be used were qualife to prevent its increasing fast. In this critical situation, the only chance that remained for those on board of escuping her inevitatile fate, depended on their preparations for quitting ber, and accordingly the long boat was got out, and water, and bread, as well as such necessaries as could be readily got at, were put into her. Embarking in the boat the commander and crew ateered for Saint Helena, and were from the 31st Jun, to the 12th Feb. exposed to great sufferings and auxiety, until they reached Saint Helena. During this time they ran about 1400 miles, and were particularly fortunate in making the leland to a mile. All who had been on board were sayed with only the clothes that they were, as nothing could be brought away besides, with the single exception of the mail. They afterwards proceeded to England, as we have already stated, in one of the Company's China ships.-Hurkara, Aug. 13.

Loss of the Margaret.—The Margaret ressel, of Colentin, Capt. Georgeson, sained from the Cape of Good Hope on the 14th of Veb. last, bound to Zanibar, an Island on the N. E. course of Africa. She continued her voyage through the Mozambique channel. On the 2d of April she struck on a shoal in lat. 11° 27' snath, and long. 40° 31' cast. As a manifal meraporandum, it is essential to state, that from the lat. of 12 deg. 50' south, the land should not be approached nearer than the lat. of the Cape Delgado northward, of which, as far as the lat. 7 deg. 47' S.

la safe.

A further extract from the log-book

may be aseful to pavigators.

Friday, April 2, 1819 .- P. M. Pleapant breezes and dear weather. At 12. 20. saw the island of Macales, bearing south. At 2 passed it. At 4 saw Must-laland, bearing N. J. E. Hauled up N. E. by N .- At 6 abreast of Must Island, about 3 or 4 miles distance. Saw a reef projecting from the N. E. and of it in a N. E. direction for about 3 miles. Hanled up N. E. by § N .- At 7. 50, saw breakers on the starboard bow; put the belia up, in order to wear; but before the ship had fallen off more than two or three points, abe struck. Took in studding sails and clewed up and furled every thing, but from the press of sail being on the abip. and going fast at the time, she forged' ahead considerably before it could be got la, and fell over on her larboard broadside.

Sounded, had two fathours of water about, and eight feet forward. Heisted out the jully boot, and long boat, and ran out the stream anchor astern in sight fathoms of water. Started the salt water, and shifted the bulgast and other things aft to lighten her forward, then have an the stream cable, but could not start her. -By this time the water had fallen considerably, having only about ten feet aft and six forward, and it began to treak alongside. We now thought of gettine one of the bower anchors out astern, and for the better security of the long boat, endeavoured to get her booyed up with empty casks to receive the anchor, having done to, we endeavoured to have! the boat under the bows to receive the anchor, but found the breakers too high to attempt it without rauning the greatest risk of losing the boat; we therefore hanled the boat outside the breakers, and made fast to the stream cable.-The weather at this time (about midnight) began to assume a very threatening appearance, and we bad some very hard aqualla from the S. E. attended with heavy rain, thunder and lightning, which continued until day-light.-At day-light we found the reef to extend in shore of as an fac as we could see, and outside the ship in an easterly direction for about four miles, then stretching away to the portlaward. Mast Island, which we had passed the night before, bearing about S. W. by W. ten or twelve miles distance, and another island to the N. W. learing N. W. 4 N. about the same distance from the ship, and the main land to the westward about eight leagues.- Find but litthe probability of gening the thip off. there being no appearance of the tide's rising; we thought of sending the long boat to the isfued to the N. W. with part of the crew and some provisions, that in the event of pur being obliged to leave the ship, we might have some place of agicar. Accordingly we got two make of water and some provisious, arms, &c. into the long boat, and left the ship at 8 4. or, for the island, taking a part of the crew in the boat, which did not reach the island until II, 30 A.M. and having landed the articles, left eight men to take care of them, whilst the remainder returned again to the ship, which they did not reach until 5 p.m. Found the second ofherr and remainder of the crew preparing to leave the ship; the captain having determined to remain by her during the night.-After getting some few articles which we throught would be useful to us. we quitted the ship and landed on the island at 10 r.m. In the marning both boats referred to the ship, found she had been beating on the rocks richertly during the night, the stern post being broke, the rudder unahipped, and larboard inde

bilged .- Seeing now no prospect of savtog the reasel, we determined to glandon her, and culearour to reach some port on the coast in our boats. Accordingly at noon on the 4th we quitted the ship for the last time, taking with us in the boars Riteren small bags of dollars, and landed on the Island at 4 F.M .- In the course of the night, we came to the following reso-lation, of staying on the island for a few days to get the boats in order; to take the crew, being its in number, besides provisions, water, &c., and the long-boat being in a very leaky state, we thought it unsafe to leave until something was done to her; but being apprized of three of the cren being in a state of mutiny, their intention being to take away the longboat, with the dollars, to some part of the coast, [and no doubt had they met with my opposition, something desperate might have ensured) we determined to cooling them at the present time, and haring previously accord ourselves, we sent for them, lashed their hands behind them, and kept a watch over them throughout the night,-In the morning we deremitted to leave the island as soon as possible, as we thought, by deferring our departure, other disturbances might arise among the crew; we, therefore, began to get the provisions and water into the boats, and having divided the crow in them, led the island at noon, on the 5th of April, our betentloss being to sail along the curst to Zauzthar.-On the passage we mee with aumerous difficulties, falling in with reefe of rocks, sandbanks, islands, de, and in one place we were obliged to imiond both boats and hand them over a sandbank, near a quarrer of number; otherwise we must have pulled against wind and current to the southward for ten or twelve miles, in order to clear a very eatrivine reef. On the passage we landed on several of the islands, all uninhabited, and were fortugate reough to find a little fresh water on most of them. We did not arrive at Zaugibar until the 14th April, baring been mine days in the boats, the crew being much farigued and very low spirited.- A few plays after our arrival, we tound there was a dow bound to Bombay, on board of which we get a passage, and arrived at Bombay on the Both of May, having been at sea fortyone days, and the greater part of the time on terr abort allowance of water, through the negligence of the Arabs having neglected to fill the tanks before we left Zanziber.

Capt. Georgeson adds: "I think it my bounden duty to inform the public of the tingularly bind attention and bospitality experienced by myself, officers, and crew, from the Arab generator of Eanzillar, who readily furnished as with a boune, provisions, &c. of the best the island afterded

during our stay there, and afterwards procored us a safe passage on board his own vessel to Bounkey, free of any expense."— Calcutta Journal, July 16.

Loss of the Brig Hope .- On Thursday, the 6th of May, says the log of leng Hope, Capt, A. Penn, belonging to the port of Calcutta, we were off the island of Bourbon. At 11 A.M. saw the land, and at 4 r.m. discovered the point of St. Dennis. At 5 were near the shore; but baze prevented them from society the lown or the coast. An hour after, the mate went to the top-must head, and mistonk the flag-stuff on St. Debuis for a ship lying at auchor. The soundings suddealy diminished from twenty, to ten, and five fathoms, and while the ship was endeavouring to wear to 24; when the histiantly struck on the rocks. The captale ordered the long-boat out, but before the crew could get an anchor in it, the boat, with the guaner, one sonkanny, and fone lasters, was forced off by the wind and such, and deified away. A pitot from the shore cried out, to cut away the maste, which was done; the captuin, while on the quarter-deck, received a violent blow on his chest, from the maid-boom. The disabled captain, and the mate, conceiving their further exertious with the remalning crew to save the ressel, quite upavailing, quitted her at 11 P. M. leaving a topus or sweeper on board. The captain's lady came on shore, in the july bent, with two lasears; the rest of the people reached the share by swimming on the spare main topmast, and the mate, in attempting anxiously to swim without assistance, unfortunately went against the rocks and terminated his existence; this life was the only one lost on the occasion.

The gunner went to the wreck the next morning, and brought away the Bourhongovernment dispatches, and three days afterwards four casks or brandy only were recovered from the cargo and stores.

Lors of the Hayston .- This ressel was wrecked on a reef near the Maldives. The humane and ready assistance afforded to the unhappy survivors by the chiefiain of that group of islands, claims the warmest acknowledgment from every British goverament of the East. The ship Mayston, Capt. Sartorine, left the fale of France on the 1st July, and struck on a reef to the westward of the Mahdives on the evening of the 28th of the same month. The slip was in stays when she struck; by which means her head was to the surt, and it is to this electrostance that the preservation of the survivors is chiefly to be attributed. The Hayston remained on the reef for three days, at the coal of which time all exertions to save any part of the thip or cargo were found totally upavailing. A raft was then constructed, on which three lascars volunteered to emback, and on which they put off from the ship, but they have not since been beard of. The remainder of the crew was obliged to remain two days more on the wreck, on account of the heavy surf, and during that time prepared a large raft, capable of conveying nearly all the people on board : but this was carried off by seven lascars, who succeeded in gaining the land upon it. The long bons, jolly boat, and pinnace were then prepared: the two latter were upset by the surf, sand the planage stove in pieces; the long boat struck on the rocks, and was filling fast, when the sarang and lascar speceded in taking Capt. Sartorius and two others out of her upon a smill rafe : the rair could hold no more, and the long boat drifted away to the N. N. E., and, with those on board her, has not since been heard of. The rest, with the assistance of some Maldire boats, ultimately reached the land, and proceeded to the main islands of Mall, where the sultan resides, who afforded the most humane and liberal assistance to the sufferers .- After a stay of fifteen days, Capt. Sartorius, the passengers, and a part of the crew, embarked in a Maldiva boat supplied by his highness, the rest of the crew preferring to remain, in order to proceed direct to Calcutta, whither the solian promised to family them with a passage. His highness most liberally refused any payment for the vessel, or for any of the supplies made to the crew of the Hayston during their stay at Mail, although the commander offered drafts on Calcutta to the amount of the expense which his highness had been put to .-The island of Mall lies in latitude 4.11.N. Mr. Meyer, a passenger, is the only name which has reached us of those who lost their lives on this melancholy occuafon. See Capt. Sattorius's Letter, in the Mudrus Intelligence.

Arricals.-Passengers by the Marquis Wellington, of which the arrival, Sept. 5, was noticed last number : Mrs. Hope; Mrs. Wyat ; H. Hope, Esq. civil service ; J. M. MeNabb, Esq. ditto; M. M'Leod, Esq. M.D. assist. surg. ; C.W.Welshaman, Esq. M. D. assist. surg. :- Griffiths, Esq. assist, surg.; Fairtle, Esq.; Lieur, Col. Tidy, C. B.; Lleuts, Breum, G. Macken-zie, Fowler, Kent, Manselt, H. M. 14th reg. with a detachment; Ensign Murray, H. M. 59th reg. with a detachment; Ensign Caruthers, H. M. 17th reg.; Ensign Cares, H. M. 87th reg.; Mesura Wyatt, Cheap, Cooke, Compbell, writers; Messrs. Fleming, White, Wakefield, Cantly, Campbell, Roberts, M'Morine, Moorshead, Halbed, M'Virie and Corbett, caslets; Mr. Furbur, free mariner.

Departurer. - Aug. 31. Lord Cochrane, Williams, for London, via Madras, Cape. BIRTHS.

July 29, at Hussingabad, the Lidy of G. Webb, Esq. moiet. surg. 15th N. l. of a son. ... Aug. 16, at Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Nicholas, of a son. . . . W, at Natione, the hely of I. F. Ellerron, Esq. civil service, of a son 24, the Judy of the Rev. James Keith, of a son. . . . 25, at the same place, the lady of A. Orr, Esq. of a sun 26, at Cawispore, the lady of Major H. Bowes, 10th N. L., of a son. . . . 29, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Hampion, of a son. . . . 30, Mrs. W. H. Twentynan, of a son.... 31, Mrs. C. M. Pratt, of a daughter. Same date, Mrs. W. Wallis, of a son ... Sept. 4, the lady of Majur Robert Hampton, of a still-born son, ... 7, the lady of Licut. Whittle, R.N. and master of the Boating light vessel torch, of a daughter 10, at Jessore, the lady of W. Wonder, Esq. of a non.... Same day, the lady of Ensign Donnithorne, H. M. foth, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 9, at the Presidency, Mr. J. Fielder, of the Bengal marine service, to Miss Lonisa Walters, account daughter of Mr. James Walters, of Cawapore. 25, at her uncle's, Major M'Pherson's, quarters of the Imperial Palace of Delhi, Lient. R. Rideout, of the 7th 22t. E.J. to Miss J. Clark. Sept. 17, Mr. C. W. Lindstedt, deputy register in the secretary's office, military department, to Miss Mary A. M. Turnbull.

DEATHS.

May a, at sep; on board the Moira, Mrs. Maddock, the lady of Capt. Maddock, assist, secretary to the military board, and the daughter of Benjamin Comberbach, Esq. . . . July 14, at Sythet, Mr. M. B. Smith, at the advanced age of nearly eighty years. For nearly hity years of his life Mr. Smith was a resident at Sylbet; he had for years been asslataut to the superintendent of the hotanic garden of Calcutta, to the riches of which he contributed many of the most core, useful, and interesting plants, cultivated there, or described by its encersalve superfutendents. His real and exertions were indefatigable and soccessful, and his memory will be cherished, both at that garden and several others which largely share in the interesting and beautiful specimens that he distributed among them, as long as ludlan botany has an admirer... Same day, in Rajpontana, Capt. B. Matther, 2d L.C.... 22, at Almoral, Lieut. J. Bateman, Interpreter and qu. mast. Let but. 13th N.I. of a typhus fever.... 24, at Clittagnus, Linux R. J. Grange, 16th N.I..... 25, at Mattry, Lieut. R. Wurran, 7th L. C., ... 31, in bourd the Eliza, at sea, Lieutzul, Wessun, Bengal ostaba....fug. 1, at Agra, Lieut.

to afford medical aid to the officers recently posted to corps serving with the Hyderobad and Nagpoor subsidiary forces, the detachments of the Madras Europ. reg. and 1st las. Jd reg., proceeding from Propagatales upder the command of Capt, Hankins, 1st bat. 22d reg., as also to the laucura, dunly bearers, and all public followers attached.-Ensigns recently promoted, ported to duty until further ordera: E. J. Dusantny, J. W. Ro orth, J. Mills, and G. W. Whistler, with the 2d hat. 10th reg.; E. Dyer, W. J. M. Wynter, T. Rooke, and J. Denne, with the 2d bat. 14th reg.; W. H. Smith, C. W. Young, J. Homffreys, and P. D. Barrow, with the 4th extra bat .- The ensigns of infantry lately promoted, and appointed to corps at Vellore, will place themselves under the orders of Licut. Walker, 2d hat. 4th reg., and proceed with him on route to their corps.-Asslatherg. Cox, ribe corps, to accompany and afford medical aid to the detachment proceeding from the presidency under the orders of Lient. Walker, 2d hat. 4th reg.

Juy. 16.—Maj. Mason, 5th reg. L. C. to take charge of the detail of that reg. now at the presidency under marching orders, and all officers of that corps at Fort St. George, will join and accompany the detachment on route to Join the head quarters of the reg.—Lieut col. Steel, 2d hat, 2d reg., is appointed a member of the general invaliding, &c. committee directing to assemble in Fort St. George, in the room of Moj. West, relieved from that duty.

dag, 18.—Capt. J. T. Trewman, qr, mast. of brig, in Mysore, to act as the paymenter during the absence and on the responsibility of Capt. Crewe.

Aug. 28.—Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. Laurens, 1st L. C., to be interpreter and gr.mast., vice Kemble; Lieut. G. Grav, 24th 18.L., to be hill, to 1st bar., vice Berrie; Lieut. J. Robins, 3d N.L., to be fort adjof Serimgapatin, vice Oldhall; Lieut. J. U. Mitford to act as fort adj. of Seringapatata, in the absence of Lieut. Robins.

19th N.L. Schillent. J. Michael to be capt., from 9th Aug. 1819, vice Hurdis, deceased.

21th N.I.—Sen. Reot. (her.capt.) W. Berrie to be capt., from 9th Aug. 1819, sice Blas, deceased.

The malermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Rom, the Campt of Directors, without prejudice to their cank:—Lieut, Beretzapt.)

J. F. Patiner, 5th L. C.; Capt. J. N. Absty, artillery; Ident. T. Benste, ditto; Capt. T. Dowelas, 5th N. L.; Lieut. G. Muriel, 8th N. L.; Lieut. C. M. Gibb, 12th N. L.; Lieut. N. Watsis, 28th N. L.; Sarg. Gilbert Briggs; Assistancy, John Leving, 3t. D.

Cadeta promoted to ensigns: F. S. Adams, J. E. Laveridge; Mr. W. Far-sken admitted on the establishment.

Sept. 6 .- Licut. J. J. Underwood, engiocers, to be alde-de-camp to Lieut.gen, Trapaud, chief engineer; Capt. J. Bell. 9th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Maj.gen. Bell, commandant of artillery; Capt. G. Rose, N. I., to command the 3d extra bat., vice Chanvel; Capt. E. Wallace, 2d L. C., to be maj. of brig. in Mysore, vice Osborne; Lieut. (brev.capt.) E. J. Poote, 25th N. I., to be maj. or brig. In the southern division, vice Walker; Lieut. (brev.capt.) H. Conway, 4th N. L. to be cantonment adj. at Wallajabad, vice Kutzleben ; Lieut. P. Corbett, 8th N. I., to be adj. to let bat, of that corps, vice Page :-Lient, G. Dunnunge, Bth N. I., to be interpreter and gramast, to 1st bat, vice Isaacke ; Lieut. S. Hughes, 24th N. I., to be adj. to 2d bat., vice Brody.

8th N.I.—Sen capt. C. J. Walker to be maj., and Sen.llent. J. H. Isaacke to be capt., from 30th Aug. 1819, in succession

to Carstairs, deceased.

PURLOUGHS,

Aug. 18.—Capt. R. Crewe, paymaster in Mysore, to the presidency for three months.

Aug. 28.—Maj., G. Wangh, 24th N. f., extended to 31 Oct.; Lieut. (brev.capt.) W. G. Page, 8th N. f., to Europe; Lieut. F. Blundell, horse artil. to Bengal, for six months; Lieut. J. S. Kinsey, 1st N.F., vet. bat., to Bengal for five months.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Sept. 5.—The Hon. Sir George Cooper embarked on the ship Bellance, Capt. Pike, for Bombay, under the salute due to his rank.

Extract of a letter from Musuliparam; -" A bout belonging to the ship Palmars, in working on shore on the 21st July, against a strong westerly wind, was upset about three salles to the southward of the lar, by which discressing accident Mr. Herring, the chief officer of the ship, was unfortunately drowned. The accident being observed by the look-out lascar at the flag-staff, the master-attendnot's boat was immediately disputched. and providentially succeeded in saving the boat's crew (consisting of six lascars, who were driven fast out to sea on the bont's bottom, and pearly exhausted) from a watery grave, after they had been half an hour in the water, exposed to a heavy swell."

minning.

Jug. 29.—At Madura, the lady of G. F. Cherry, East, of a daughter.... Sept. 3, at Bangalore, the lady of Licut. T. Simkins, of H. M. 34th reg. of a daughter.

....5, at Quilon, the lady of Capt. Elphinstone, of a daughter.... Get. 6, the lady of John Shaw, Esq. register of the supreme court of judicature, of a son... Same day, the lady of H. W. Kensington, Esq. civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 8.—At Nagpoor, James Gordon, Esq. surgron to the residency, to Maria Louis, only daughter of Major George Fraser... 21, at Secundershad, Capt. J. Wetherall, H. M. Royal Scots, to Almeria Laura; and Capt. F. Larkins Doveton, 3d Madras L. C., to Euclis Sophia, twin daughters of C. T. Grant, Esq. paymenter of H. M. Royal Scots, and ninces of the late Lord Viscount Falkhud... 28, at St. George's Church, G. Mather, Esq. H. C. Medical Estab. to Mary Ame, eldest daughter of the late C. Chambers, Esq. of Middlesex.

DEATHS.

July 14, at Madras, the right Rev. Fre Joze de Grace, acring hishop of the Roman church... Aug. 23d, in the Ganjan district, Mr. C. Bird, civil service... Sept. 14th, Lieut. M. Smith, 5th regt. L. C... 18th, near Aldelabati, on the route from Naggoor to Hyderahad, Major H. C. Blair, of the artillery... 19, at Chittledroog, Eleanor, infant daughter of Capt. J. J. A. Willows, 28 hast. 18th... 28, at Black Town, Mr. A. C. Meyers.

BOMBAY.

EXPEDITION TO THE PERSIAN GUILFIL.

Oct. 4.—The right bon, the Governor in council is pleased to direct, that the strength of the force assembled for forcing service under the command of Maj. gen. Sir Wan. Grant Ecir, K. M. T. be reduced, by withdrawing the battallon companies of the 1st 3d reg. N. L., the Sank companies of the 2d 4th N. L., half a company of ploneers, and one company of artiflery basears.

CAVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 9.—Ollyct Woodhouse, Esq. to be advocate-general.

Mr. J. Krotish to be acting register to the Sudder Adamlut and superior tribunal.

Mr. G. M. Blair to be assist, to the register in the custern zillah north of the Mylece.

Mr. H. Borradalle to be assist, to the register in the southern Concan.

Mr. H. Shee to be second assist, to the collector of the eastern zillah north of the Mylice.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMO-

Aug. 23.—4th. N. I. Lieut, and Brevet capt. W. Hollis to be capt. of a company, vice Lewis deceased.—Date of rank 11th Aug. The mest noble the Gov. gen. in council having authorized the appointment of an effective staff for the force of Kandelsh, at present under the command of Col. Has kinson, it. M. 67th, so long as that force staff continue in the field, the right hou, the Gov. in council directs the following appointments, to have effect from 1st Sept. 1219.—Capt. S. Whitehill, to be nestst, adj. gen. with the field force in Kandelsh.—Capt. D. Wilson, assist, quar. mast. gen. do. do.—Surg. F. Cruso to be superintending surg. do. do.—Lieut. T. Bailie, 2d N. L. to be maj. of brigade at Pounsh in succession to Capt. Whitehill.

Attention.—Infantry.—Lieut.-col. W. D. Cleiland to be lieut.col. vice Warden deceased,—Date of rank 15th April 1819.

First or Grenadier Reg. N. I. Maj. F. F. Stanton to be maj., and Capt. R. Macfarlane to be capt. of a company vice Cleilard promoted, do. do.

Promotion, -- Infuntry. -- Seo.Maj. J. Mc Clintock to be Lieut, -col. vice Kenny deceased, -- 2d June 1819.

Sirth Reg. N: I. Seu. Capt. F. Donnelly to be maj. and lient., and Brevet Capt. M. Blackall to be capt. of a company, vice Mc Clintock promoted,—do. do. do.

Aug. 27.—Cadet W. Wyllie to be easign, Aug. 28.—Assist, surg. Wallace is placed at the disposal of the hon, commissioner in the Deckan, that gentleman racating the simution of deputy medical storekeeper to the Poona division of the army.

Sept. 26.—Capt. Hore, maj. of brigade, to act as assist. adj. gen., and Licut. Steele assist. quar. mast. gen. on the Madras estab., to act as assist. quar. mast. gen. with the force in Kandeish, until religious by the officers who have been nominated to those situations, date of appointment 1st Sept. 1819.

Surg. Maxwell to act antil forther orders as garrison surg. of Bombay, vice Ecklord resigned, and Assist. surg. Hathway acting garrison assist, surg. during the employment of Mr. McNeill as deputy medical storckeeper with the expedition to the Persian Gulf.

Sept. 30.—Licat, fireworker J. Lloyd, Bombay artill, bat., to proceed to Nagpore, and place bineself under the orders of the Resident. Acting Licat, fireworkers Wm. Jacob, to be Licat, fireworker artill, bat., vice Osborne deceased.—Date of Rank, 30th August, 1819.

Oct. 2.—Assistancy. Hathway to act as Dep. ared. store-keeper at the Presidency during the absence of Assistancy. M'Neill on the expedition to the Persian Gulf. Brev. Cap. J. Shevill to act as Sabsassist. Comm. with the force assembled for foreign service, without prejudice to his situation on the staff of Brigages.

2 E S

Smith on the return of the force to Bom-

4.-Office of dep.paymaster to Poonah division is abplished; and Light. Hoghes, who filled it, to be paymenter to the force in Kandeish.

6,-Assistaurg. Barra is appointed to the Med. charge of the garrison of Tanhab during the absence of acting superintending Surg. Jukes with the expedition

to the Persian Gulf.

FURLOUGHS.

Aug. 26 .- Lleut. E. P. Lester, artill. batt, to Europe for three years.
Sept. 1.—Endge C. Waddington, En-

sheer corps, for one year. 30,-Maj. W. Sandwith, H. C. Europ. I. to England for three years. The order notices the major's valuable services for soveral years in the pay and commissariat departments. Lieut.col, the hon. L. Stanhope, commanding the northern division of Guzerat, to the Presidency.

Oct. 6.—Surg. W. Currie, Madras es-tuburat, to England for these years, Capt. J. Brown 2nd bath grenadier N.L to Eng-

land for three years.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Recorder's Court, Sept. 8 .- W. Millhurn, Esq. took the oaths and his seat on the bench as an alderman of the Recorder's court of Bombay; and Graves Chamney Irwin, Esq. barrister at law, took the narls on his being admitted to practice in the name court. Sir O. Cooper is daily expected.

The late Conernor and his Successor. Oct-The rt, bon, Sir Evan Nepean has taken his passage in the free tridler Albipls, Capt, Lynu, for London, to sail hence about the 1st Nov. The hon. M. Elphinstone is expected to arrive here on the

20th inst.

Northern Ports, Sept. 1 .- Accounts from Surat and Broach continue to lament the derustation made by the unusual fall of min, during this last mouth, in both the cotton and pulse grounds in the neighbourhood of those places. This, on referring back, we find to be a very usual complaint, and that every year a quantity of seed is sown in the end of August, or even so late as the end of September, to replace what deas been washed away,

MILITARD INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivols, Sept. 25.-H. M. ship Liver-pool, Capt. F. A. Collier, C. B., from Manritius, 8th Sept. 1319.—26th. Ship Upton Castle, Howell, from London 8th Mar, and file of France, 3d Sept. 1819 .- Passengers Mr. Hitchings, free toerchant,— Oct. 9, H. C. ship Barossa, Hutchin-son, from England 6th May.—Passengers : Sir C. Colville, G. C. B., Lady Colville, Mrs. Lamy, Mrs. Kase, Miss Franklin, Miss Compbell, Miss Cooke, Miss Muiri

Lieut.col. Blair, Maj. Jackson, Capt. Lamy, Lieut. Bunfoy, Messra, Kane, Taylor, Grapt, Pratt, Stewart, Jones, Hagart, Troward, Duff, Hall, Warry, Pinching, Ennis, with 50 recruits for the 47th regt,

BIRTON.

July 26, the lady of Capt. Landale, of the ship Jessy, of a daughter .. . 29, at Surat, the lady of S, Sproule, Esq. superintending sucy. on this establishment, of a daughter ... Aug. 5, at Anjar, the lady of Capt. Charles Paine, 2d bat. 8th reg. N.I. of a daughter .. Sept. 3. the lady of Capt. Mathew Boles, of a daughter. . 9, at Bombay the lady of Capt. Keith, sub-assist, com, gen, of a daughter, . . 18, the lady of Dr. Barnes, archdeacon of Bombay, of a son. . . 23, the lady of Capt. John Hall, Bombay marine, of a son, . 30, at Byeulla, the lady of Major Hodgson, commissary of stores, of a daughter. . Oct. 2, the lady of Wm. Erskine, Esq. of a daughter,

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 12, A. N. Riddell, Esq. H.E.I.C.S. to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of Lieut. col. Edwards, H.M. 73d reg.

DEATHS.

Aug. 29, at Brouch, Lieut, Fireworker, B. L. Osborne, artillery, dep. com, of stores Sep. 16, st Anjar, Charlotte Catherine, daughter of Capt. C. Payne, 2d bat. 8th N.L., 29, H. G. Macklin, Esq. Adv.gen. 30, G. G. Wallace, serg. maj. 15th N.I ... A short time since at Kurtiwar, James Roy, Enq. late assist. surg. on this establishment.

PROVISIONAL COVERNMENT IN THE DECKAN.

POONA.

Festinglaf the Battle of Assaye. - Sept. 3. Major Lusbington, C. B. and the officers of the 4th regiment Madras cavalry, gare a grand dinner at Poona, to the Han. Mountstuart Elphinatone, in commemoration of the battle of Assaye, in which that corps bore a distinguished part. The toasts cherished the remembrunce of many names of high celebrity, as well among absent friends as the guests present. We cite part of the speech with Which the chairman latroduced the health of the Hon. Mountainart Elphinstone. "It may be well supposed, commemorating the battle of Assaye must be a pleasing occupation, yet how greatly is the pleasure increased, by having on my right hand the companion of the noble Wellington in that ardnous struggle. Yes, on this very day, Thursday 23d Sept. 16 years ago, a specimen was afforded our honourable guest, what British Iroops could do, and the recollection of their steadipess and bravery our that eventful day, must have dissipated all vain feproand doubts, if any such ever existed in his mind, as to the result of the perfidious attack of Bajee Row, on the small force under the callant Colonel Burr at Kirkee, on the 5th November 1817, where the character of the Bombay army was nobly upbeld under cirromstances of a very trying description. Though not bred to arms, Mr. Elphiustone is a good soldier. He deserves that honourable appellation from the service he has seen, and from his gallantry in sarism; and I am confident you all feel towards him, as you do towards those of your own profession, who, from their distinguished conduct in the field, have established claims to our Particular regard."

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Sept. 11 .- C. Scott, Esq. to be prov.-Judge of Jaffan, from the 1st last, vice W. H. Ker, Esq. who resigns.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Loss of the Houston.-'The Hayston, Capt. Sarturius, we regret to state, was wrecked on a reef to the westward of the Maidiva Islands on the 20th of July last, The captain, with part of his passengers and crew, reached Galle on the 25th inst. by means of a Maldiva boat, which sailed from Maldiva on the 18th just. The following belefacement of the disastrous event has been furnished by the captain.

The Hayston left Mauricius on the 1st July, and experienced a very fide passage until we crossed the line, when the weather became exceedingly squally from the N.W. and continued such unto the 20th of July, then in lat. 6. 0. 0. N. long. 72. 20. by occount East, having been for several days without any observation; at 8 p. M. observed breakers to feeward, put the slilp imisediately in stays, but when the head sails were aback, she struck and knocked off the radder, which carried away the starboard counter, and is rourse of a quarter of an hour there was seven feet water in the hold; since that period up to this day we have gone through varichis hardships.

A gootleming passenger, Mr. Meyer, lost his life in the sorf; the long boat with a woman, two little girls, and three nien, and a raft with three lascars, are still reisaing, and I fear bare met a watery H. SARTORIUS. ETHYE.

Galle, 26th August, 1819.

BIRTIES.

Sept. 11 .- At Colombo, the lady of W. Glaborue, Esq. H. M. civil service, of a daughter.... Same place, the lady of Lieut. Swimburne, H. M. 83d regt. fortadj. of Colombo, of a sou,

Aug. 7 .- At Ballicahra, Mrs. Vallance, and on the Bib, Major Vallance, of H. M. 73d regt..., 8, At Galie, after au Ilf. ness of a few days, aged 69 years, Rolet, Nicholis, Esq. paymaster of H. M. 19th regt... 18, at Columbo, the lady of R. Rogers, Esq. of the ordnance department.

AVA-

Political - Unofficial.

Death of the King, and Accession of his Grandson.-The following account comprises many circumstances of painful interest which accompanied the new accession, and which, for the sake of humanity, we hope are seldom heard of even in despotic enquiries.

His Burman Majesty, the King of Ara, died on the 5th of June 1219, at a very advanced uge, after a reign of 38 years.

The Prince Revent, grandson of the late King, anceeded him, and ascended the throne on the 6th; and on the 7th the remains of the deceased King (attended by his successors, with the Princes of Tanonno, Prince, and others, as chief mourners) were with solenn ceremony and grandeur placed on the funeral pile, composed of sandal-wood and various other odoriferous combustibles. The torch was applied to this by the hands of the Princes, and modraces occasionally poured out costly oils on the fuel nutil the corpse was totally consumed, when the nahes were carefully collected together. put in an urn, and deposited in a royal cemetery, as a relic for the future veneration of his deceased Majesty's descend-The present King ants and relatives. having reason to fear his own beather, the Prince of Tauonoo, whose during spirit. led him to form the design of seizing on the throne, had bim arrested, together with the whole of the children, grandchildren, and the rest of the family, who were afterwards put into red suchs and thrown into the sea, a death reserved by the laws of the country for the royal family only! The Prince Proue, uncle of the King, and who was also tengued in the conspiracy, was fortured on the rack, and afterwards strangled while in prison. Prince Lem Gain, whose elder brother, Mohe-ning, is the con-in-law of flasgoon, was likewise executed as a coreplator. One of the prime ministers of the governor of the western provinces was also punished with death, for the same offence. The number of the principal personages numbered to the course and interests of the laje Princes, who suffered death for their attachment to them, is said to be about 1,400; and it is confidently believed, that from 10 to 15,000 men of the lowest class have harril the same face. The property of Prince Tammon, which has been considered by the royal authority, amounted to about 1,848,00 sicca rapees; the property of Prince Prone is stated to have been more than that of Prince Tamonoo, and by order of the King, was distributed amount the magazines have been seized, and carried to the royal arrenal.

His Majesty has parloned the crews of fre war-boats belonging to the Prince of Prote, who were engaged in the conspizery, but they are to be transported to Martelon until further orders,

After the re-establishment of tranquillity in his kingdom, his Majesty made the following appointments and promotions.

Burman Empire-Abstract Official.

DECREE.

Mahn-lan-na-orthah, formerly viceroy of Rangoon, known by the name of Meenda Takan, to be the first prime munister of the state, and commander-in-clud of all the forces of his majesty, being foster-brother of the late lughey-trals, the father of his present majesty, and an old and faithful servant. His dazghter is to be ranked as one of the janlar princesses.

Men-ye-rajah, the present viceroy of Rangoon, known by the name of Moun-shoa-thah, of royal lineage, being the grandson of the Allum Prahghey Maulioon prince, to be a prince of the empire.

Manuegyalo, to be governor of Tanonoo.

Takan Man-moon, (of noble blood) to
be governor of Martabau.

Mountace, to be governor of Bassin.

Mon-hya-g,hyow, eldest son of Meeada Takan, to be governor of Syrian.

Chan-dau-thee-ree, to be governor of Prone.

Ma neuon-Thanoon, to be general of

Men-Mahah-men-hlah-men-goung, to be one of the prime ministers of state.

Men não myoo-thee-halt-thoo-tah, to be one of the ministers of state.

Mrn-uaa-myoo-rajah-thoo, ditto ditto. Men una-myoo-thee-ree-then-lah-yah, ditto ditto.

Thann-yo, to be governor of L'hine. The king was further pleased to permit the fullowing princes to have the honourof visiting his majesty.

Transauwisaly, his majesty's brother. Makranen in, his majesty's uncle.

Thaun-docah-min, ditto, Meruz-hoon-main, ditto, Thain-acc-main, ditto.

Ou the 3d of July, the royal order for all these trate arrangements arrived at Itany is, and on the 6th the population

proceeded to Shoa-dagon, the great pagods of Rangoon, where, after the usual form and ceremony, they took the oaths of allegiance to the present sovereign.

The following is a literal translation of the royal mandate leaded on this occasion,

- . Men-hlah-nag-ra-tah, Men-mahahmen-hlah-men-roung, Men-naa-myoothee-ree-then hah-yah, give information:
- tha do-men-yay-rajah, Ray-woon, collectors of revenue, collectors of duties, and military chiefs of Nan-thah-wali-tee!
- "In regard to the various chokeys, where duties are taken, beginning with the landing places, and chokeys of the royal city, the duties are, by royal authority, remitted for three years.
- "In regard to the outer appendages of the country, the subordinate parts and rillages let, that which has been rightly fixed of old, as the outer appendages of the country, the subordinate parts and villages, be those appendages.
- rangements of new lands which are late arrangements of new lands and islands, and have been taken possession of, let them not be appendages of the rountry; but let them be according to the bounds of the towns and rillages.
- " in regard to taking the produce of the ground, called Al-loung, let it not be taken.
- "In regard to the That-that-man dah money, so called, let it not be demanded of the common people of the town and villages.
- "In regard to the trading boats up and down the river, let there be no distinct revenue bearing on boats; but let there be only the boats belonging to the palace.
- According as we have received on our heads these royal orders of his majesty, you are in result, and not receive, whatever pertains to the revenue and duties of the chokeys, the landing places, the land cluskeys, and the petty affects, excepting the duties which are customarily taken on foreign ship people and the Karan revenue.
- " In regard to the that-thah-man-dah hinney, you are not to demand it of the common people of the various towns and villages.
- "This is officially transmitted. Let it be communicated to all the officers of government, and the chiefs of districts, that they make no demands, and, according to the original excellent moderator, let prople remain in quietness, that they may pursue their business and make profit.
- "Let the that-thab-man-da money, and the duties for presentation which have been already taken, be forwarded with accurate registers, and presented at the royal feet."

Angoos.

Irregular Impositions and Acts of Oppression.

For the information of traders, we give a detailed report of the system of extortion, and acts of oppression, to which ressels frequenting the part of Rangood

are exposed.

The brig Hope, Capt, Thissel, belonging to Penang, went on a commercial voyage to Rangoon in January 1219. Several other Aughi-Indian ressels, named in the following parrative and protests, were lying in the port at the same time, having timilar objects. Soon after the Hope arrived, two uses of her crew deserted, and, being unable to extort payment of their wages by any other means, voluntarily surrountered themselves slaves to the minister, to secure his interference. On the 18th February a third, a Caffre, followed their example. Not contented with recovering their pay, the two former accessed Capt. T, of having thrown a man estriboard during a former voyage. Capt. T. was seized, confined in the stocks for three days, and severely beaten. His scrane also received a copious allowance of punishment, because he refused to support the charge that was falsely made. The termination of the affair was, that Capt. T. was obliged to pay 390 ticals, in flowered silver, to the minister, for his liberation; and the shabandar (who, we blash to say, is by birth an Englishman, and formerly communical a vessel belonging to Calciuta) appropriated to himself, as his perquisites of office, the fawling pieces, muskey, &c. which Capt. T. bad at this time in his house on shore. It is curious, however, to state, that the insohace of villalay did not stop here; for when, in the fire which happened some after, the stocks of these fowling pieces, &c. were consumed, the barrels were sout back to Capt. T. with orders to provide complete ones in their stead, and with the threat of farther severity in case of non-complishes.

The following abstract of Capt. T.'a protest is a full and authentic account of the transaction.

On the 6th January 1819, two men, Ally, a lasear, and Pedro, a topass, deserted from the brig Hope, and going to the minister (siceroy of Ranconn), gave themselves up as slaves; and on the 18th Petroncy, Antonio, cook, also absented himself from my Boose, and in the same

manuer because a stare.

On the 20th these three deserters come from the minister's house, demanding their wages and clothes, and threatening if I did not immediately comply with their demands that they would take me to the minister's, and have me well flegged.

refused, on the ground of their leading forfeited all that had been due to them by their describin. On bearing this reply, they loaded me with abuse, and retired,

On the 21st, at 7 a.m. the minister's linguist come to me, attended by several people and three deserters, demanding their wages. I told the linguist that I should not pay them, as I had, in concert with Mr. Gibson the shabbundar, drawn up a petition to the minister for the restoration of my men, as they had shipped with me at the part of Penang, and nic without any cause for so doing. nine A.M. I went with Mr. Gibson and the Angulat to the minister's house, to order to present my petition; when after I had been detained two hours, the two men, Ally and Pedro, finding that they were likely to be sent on board egain, swore that I had killed one of the lascars on the passage to Rangoon.

I immediately seat on board for the sering, timbal, gumer, and one nookamie, who had shipped with me at Pennig, to prove the falsehood of the occusation, and to this effect their and my oaths were instantly taken. The lasear Ally their swore that the crime with which he charged me was not committed during the present voyage on the passage here, but in the engage before; and that I had been tried at Pennig by the police, and acquitted, in consequence of the sering awearing that the man whort I was thus accused of haring mucdered was killed by the fathing of a mast, and that the serang had been

bribed to swear this.

The findal was then examined as to his backed seen me ill-treat any man during the voyage alladed to, and be assure that not a man had been burt or fineral. In consequence of this direct controllection, the serong was ordered to be put in the block (a machine like the stocks in England). As all my witnesses were of no use, I was ordered to sit down with one of the talnister's general over me; but was released about an hoat after-wards.

On the 22d, at 8 4, or: Mr. Gibson sent for me to his house, where I found the three before-mentioned deserters, and enquired of me how many months they had been in the brig Hope, and what money they had received from me. I fuformed him correctly of these queticulars, and he then insisted on my paying the full balance of wages due up to the 22d of February c'this I did, and Mr. Gibse a then further requested me 10 ger in man; Encopeans as I could, to accompany a v to the minister's lamer, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'rlock, and to bring the petition he had made out for me. with a doubled barrelled fowling piece as a present to the minister, that he mily a pettle the husiness. This I also complied with. At the appointed time Mr. Turner, this builder, Captains Court, Arbethnot, Trill, Protheror, and Mr. Jones attended me to the Minister's office of justice. When we reached the bouse, the Minister was asleep, but Mr. Gibson was sitting there.

Shortly after our arrival at the office, Mr. Junes, left us to go and see the serung: he found him lying on the ground, with his lands lashed to his feet, and a Surman beating him with a large rattan, desiring bles to tell the truth, as to when and where Capt. Thisselfe killed the man. and whether he was not tried at Penung and acquitted. They (the Burmah) surrounding him) said if he would tell the truth, they would let him loose. The scrang sald he had spoken the truth before. Mr. Jones then came and informed us of this, and Captains Court, Arbuthnot, and myself, went to the place where the serang was, as before stated. I was asked several questions by the Burmalis round him, respecting the supposed deconsider, and they said that they were fully convinced that I had killed a man, somewhere or other, and upon my denylog it I was forcibly dragged away, and both my legs put in the blocks in the presence of the above-mentioned gentlemen, the door of the prison shut, and none of the Europeans permitted to see me.

The men in charge of the blocks endeavoured to extort 50 ticals from me, and upon my refusing to pay it they put my legs in two boles further apart, mid shut the blocks, which pressing hard upon my legs, soon deprived me of feeling as high as the litter. I remained in that state about two bours, during which time I was severely bearen between the shoulders by taco's elbuws and fists, in order to extore money from me, till at length an order came to release me from the blocks, but not from confinement. In a short time after I was released : the blood in my lega had so far circulated as to enable me to stand up. The before-mentioned gentlemen then went with Mr. Gibson before the minister, when my petition was read, as was also that of Ally, to which the minister's answer was, that he beheved Ally was speaking the truth, after asying which he immediately went away. Mr. Gibson fold all the gruttemen who attended me that they had bester go away, and he would entervour to get me clear. In the evening I was informed by one of Mr. Gibson's nien that I was to be set at liberty on the following morning, and I accordingly remained a prisoner during the night.

On the 25d, at 7 in the evening, an order came for me and the sering to be released, when I went to me house, and the serang returned on board.

On the 24th a bill was sent to me, demanding 580 ticals, which I was obliged to pay to the minister.

I do hereby protest against the government of Rangoon, for all and every damage I have sustained, viz. false imprisonment, detention, &c. &c.

(Signed) PAUL TRESELLE.

We, the undersigned, do hereby declare and attest that the above-mentioned statement is correct, as far as we are concerned, and do give it as our opinion that the conduct of the Rangson government is infamous in the extreme.— (Signed) John Arbantaot; T. R. Court, commander of the Byrangore; G. Cowper, master of the shop Mary; John Daniel, commanding the ship Four Sisters; L. Protheroe, late commander of the ship Cornwall; R. G. Trill, commanding the ship Sussex.

Annexed to the above protest and attestation is an extract from the log of the brig Hope, proving that she was detained for her order to go down the river, from the lat of March to the 7th, and that of the arms belonging to her lodged in the king's godown, sixteen muskets had been taken to the minister, by whom, after much trouble and delay, four of them were restored, but the rest he kept, paying for them the price he himself pur upon them, which was much less than half their value.

After this occurrence it happened that one of the crew of the Shaw Byramgore, who had been sick since the ship left Calcutta in September last, departed this life white she was laying in Rangoon ri-The lagenious requery of a moorman interpreter contrired to found on the circumstance a false charge of murder against the commander of the ship, Capt. Court, who was accordingly exposed to the seamfalous oppression of the Hongoon authorities, and his ship had to pay a considerable sun before he was allowed to quit the place. The particulars are detailed in the following protest, drawn up and signed by the commanders and officers of the country service, at that time in Rungoon, and it is only necessary to add to their detail, that the Sebeating, to make the statement which the abaliander required, and was detained together with the cassab at Rangoon, screen them from any investigations that might take place at Calcutta.

Protest.—We, the undersigned, do hereby protest against the Rangoon government, in regard of their conduct towards Thomas Rowland Court, commander of the ship Saw Byrangore, by falsely imprisoning him, and cuasing the ship to pay for clearing him the sum of 1,650 thesis, 25 per cent, silver, although no blame could possibly be attached to

him, nor was there any thing attempted to be proved against him. The circumstance we protest against was as follows: A tascar on board the Shain Byrimgore, of the name of Sitablee, died in this port on the 7th day of February 1819, of a violent flux. On the 28th day of February 1819, the serang, Cassab, &c. belonging to the ship Shain Byramgore, went to a linguist belonging to the government, named Conte, a mburnan, and complained to him against Capt. Court. He wrote down the complaint, falsely stating that Capt. Court had killed Sitables, lasear, by kicking him when on board the ship. Capt. Court was sent for by the governor.

At about 6 P. M. the same Ruguist with about 20 nieu came with topes, &c. to bring Captalo Court before the governor by force. Fortunately for him he was as that rime on board the Byranigore, other-wise he would have been dragged away, put in the blocks, and otherwise ill treat-ed according to the governor's orders, Mr. Aratoon Averick, agent for the By-rameore, became security to the amount of three thousand deals for Capt. Court's appearance next day. On the following morning, Capt, Court, and we the undersigned, went to the governor's house. When we arrived there Capt. Court was ordered has confinement, and was immediately put into a rurall room, the door of which was secured, and a goard placed over him. Mr. Aratoon Avotick attended the whole day endearouring to get Capt, Court out of confinement. The result was, that Capt. Court was acquitted, of The sethe crime of killing the man, rune, Cassalt, &c. denied what the Ha-guist had written, what they told him being quite different. They put the Serang and Cassab in the blocks, and best them to make them say that Capt. Court had killed the man. Although Capt. Court was acquitted and released from confinement, the government of Rangoen demanded 1,650 ticals, 25 per the government, of cent silver, which Mr. Aratona Avetics, was obliged to pay, otherwise they would have stopped the ship, and would have put Capt. Cours in the blocks and beat and otherwise ill used him. —John R. Abbullar, was a few beat and the course of the blocks. Arbothnot, owner of the ship Sussex; John Daniels, owner and remmander of the ship Four Sisters; G. Couper, com-mander of the Mary, cutter; Richard Triti, captain of the ship Sussex; Ben-jamin Herring, R. W. Henning, George Pointon, hillcern of the Shaw Hyramgore.

OCCURRENCE DURING THE PASSAGE OF

Melancholy Death.—The first version of this account, given under "Mission-Asiatic Journ.—No. 52.

ary intelligence," is not so full as the un-

The following particulars of the melancholy, and deat that occurred on bound the Britannia, Capt. Snowball, on her pasage from Rangoon to Calcutta, have been sent to us for insertion:—

On the alternoon of the 20th of Aug-Mr. Wheelock, baptist missionary, who had been for some that in a deciting, state of health, had been sixting by his wife, who was writing, when he left her without, her immediately perceiving it. Hearing, the quarter gallery door close, and missing him from her side, site concluded he was gone, there; I the oficumstance therefore excited no alarm, till his long stay there induced her to open it. In render him such assistance as his debilitated state sometimes required.

On opening the floor of the quarter gallery, it was found empty, and the window being wide open, it was couleetured that this unfortunate gentleman and either accidentally fallen overheard through it, or in a fit of delicious phremy had jumped out of it into the sea. As an immediate and thorough rearch was made all over the thip, and proved unsuccestful, there can be un doubt of the me-lanchaly fact. For several days previous to this lamentable accident, Mr. Wheelock had not been perfectly mane. It is singular, considering the noise occasioned by a body falling into the water, that in this justance not a soul on board locard it. - Calculta Journal,

PENANG.

Col. Remerman.—A representation in the Arintle Journal, some additional particulars relating both to the biographical notice of the late governor of Prince of Wales' Island, and the changes in the council there consequent on his death.

The late Col. Bannerman entered the Company's military service at the early age of 17 years. To the rarious stations which he successively filled; both as a distinguished soldler and an ember of the civil service, he rose by the decisive character of his merits alone. As arrient real and unpeasing solleitude for the interests of the Company were the leading features of his active and honourable carrier.

The early part of the late Col. Bannerman's life was spent under the presidency of Madras, and soon after his return to England he was elected a Director of the East India Company. In 1917 he retired from the direction, and was, on the death

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of the late Mr. Petrie, appointed governor of Prince of Wales' Island. His abilitles, were of a very superior order : penetraling and exemploys, rapid in execution, yet guided by a Judgment matured by long experience, he posted the various gradations of the service with equal honour to himself and mivantage to the Honographe Company,

By this event W. E. Phillips, Esq. soccents as Guternor, and W. A. Clubley, Esq. has been called up to council till the arrivat of J. Macalisser, Esq., who is on his way from England to succeed to council, under the orders of the Court of Directors.

It is remarkable, that no person who has alled the office of Governor of Prince of Wales' Island since it has been constitated a presidency, has yet lived to return to his unlive country.

To avoid repetitious, we have omitted some colocidences with the general orders published at Penang and Madras, of which our last contained an abstract.

Extract of a Letter received in Landon, doted Aug. 10, 1819.-" We have just received the afflicting intelligence of the death of Col. Bannerman, governor of Pennsy. Ten days before that event te had attended the funeral of Mr. Phipps, the Accountant-general, who died after a very short illuese. Upon his return from the fourtal be complained of a pain in his chest; his severe illness continued to increase, and buffling all medical efforts, put a period to his valuable life in a short time: he was attended to the grave by an immense number of followers, regretted by all, particularly the missionaries, whom be kindly parmaized.

! Mr. Phillips succeeds as governor, whose talents and experience have long been felt in the Island. He originally came to fadin in H.M. military service, with Lord Cornwallis,"

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

July 31 .- Mr. W. Sartorius, to be accountrat and auditor.

Mr. Wm. S. Cracroft, to be dep. account, and auditor, and to be agent for the affairs of Acheen.

als. A. D. Malagy, to be sub-treasurer. Mr. J. Anderson, to be dep, warehousekeeper and Malay tesuslator.

LOCAL OCCURRANCES.

Execution.—The two criminals, Loke and Latiff, underwent the awful rentence of the law on Wednesday last, May 5. Loke expressed a desire to become a C risting, and was accord nely haptired by a floridale private a few days previous to his execution; the rites of the Catholic church were performed on his remains, and the funeral was attended by a large partion of the congregation of that church.

COMMERCIAL,

May 18 .- Neither pepper nor herel-nut is at present to be obtained in the market. The French altip Titus remained here three weeks, and was obliged to go away without getting buy:

MIFFING INTELLIGENCE,

May 22. - Accounts from Mainers state, that the brig Lively, Mahound Fuzgell, which sailed from this part for Malacca on the 22d of February last, had been at-tacked and plundered by several picate boats near Salangore, on her way to Sixcapore, and was compelled to return to dialacca.

RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURING MALAY STATES,

In a former paper we stated, that con-siderable disturbance had occurred at Palo Perals between the people of Quedah and of that state. We are now informed that a treaty has been concluded between the two states, by which the Rejob of Perah has agreed to pay an amoual tribute (boosgn mm) to the Rajah of Quedah; In consequence of which, perfect tranquillity has been restored, and free entrance allowed to all ressels and boats proceeding to Palo Perali.

DEATH

July 22.-At Penang, at the age of 30 years, John Lyon Phipps, Eng. of the civil previce, accountant and nutitor, after a short but must severe illuess. He was the son of the late Constantine Phipps, Esq. of the Island of St. Klins. After liaving served the East-dudbt Company for about 14 years, he mis quitted all earthly cares, and has left a widow and infant son to deplore his varly death.

SINCAPORE.

New Settlement .- Letters brought by the Endearour, describe the state of this settlement to be must flourishing, and the report which we incutioned before of the Malays flocking to it tr-m all stree-tions, is fully confirmed. The shore is crowded with life, bustle, and activity, and the burbour is alled with aquare rigged ressels and prows. - Calc. Journal.

It appears that at the new criticipent of Sincapore there were already 500 fixed inhabituats, and every thing went on well.—Cale. Paper, Aug. 31.

Governor Farquhar has made considerable progress in cultivating the land. He has tried (but with what appearance of success our correspondent does not state).

coffee, spices, cotton, and pepper.—The Isabella, Capa, Forster, was the latest arrival from that Island. At the period of her departure Sir S. Italies and suite were there.—Penang Paper.

BIRTH.

On the 25th of July, Mrs. Barnard, of a daughter. This is the first birth at the new actilement.

MALACCA.

Destruction Fener.—The depositions of the medical gentlement at Penergy, published a few days ago, went to prove that the disorder presulting at Malarca, was not the cholera morbia. It appears however, to be a disease of almost capas, riolence to this, as we find in the Pranagraph — Wo are concerned to state, that the fever, which we larely noticed as presulting at Malarca, continues with increased violence, and that the daily recting to its destructive ratages were numerous.—Calc. Janzael, Aug. 23.

DEATH.

July 17.—Mrs Josephan Bruynes, wife of Mr. Barnaido Bruynes, aged 42 years; and on the 12th of the same mouth, his daughter, Miss Maria Antonio Bruynes, aged 17. years...

SUMATRA,

Relations of the British with the Natine Pawers.-Aug. 31 .- By the Minto we have received letters from Penang; which state, that the son of Syed Hussein, one of the late rival kings of Acheen, bad been ordered from that place to Penang. The smudd and direct conduct of Sir S. Radbes; in effecting a decision between the concending claimants to just kingdom, is spoken of with much encominar, and appears to have been worthy of the representative of the British government. He is stated to have declined employing any military force beyond one hundred men as a quard. On his departure from Achieen he left arms and ammunition, and a civil servant behind him. Our letter concludes this subject with stating, that is in now depends on the government to decide, whether it will be eligible to form a settlement at this place or not, he the sultan and people are much disposed to place thranselves under the protection of the Billish power."-Oriental Star.

A correspondent of the Calcutta Journal introduces, the following sketch of the circumstances under which the rival kings in Acheen smad, in respect to each other, by saying, that from the state-

ments which had been given in more of the late Unleuter papers respecting the state of above at Acheen, that subject appeared not to be well understood; on which account he was induced in communicate what he had the best granning for heliering to be an authentic sketch.

It is, as the Calcutta editors observe, generally known, that a revolution rook place rome time ago, which expelled from his throne and capital, the then edgning Monarch, Jowhar Alum Shith, and raised to the vacant mustaid Strad Alum, the son of Tuankou Strad Husseld, who for many years has been a raideful at Fernang; but it is not as generally known, finder what effectivesces this revolution was effected, or apon what formistion the Toankon's claims to the high destloy of regal elevation are built. Tunnkoo Syyed Hau-seln is accurately designated, as being now a wealthy and opulent merchant of Penang, but he cialus from the fundous Jenual-ul Alum, who sat upon the throne of Acheen in the last century, and is celebritied as one of their best and most re-spected princes. The successful rebellion and treachery of the great officers who held under Jennal al Alumi, the officers of Shahbundar and Maha Rajah, Lela, drure that infortunate prince from his throne, and transferred the savereign authority to the asurper. Syyof Hassein's fither, waged un unsuccessful wir ag dust the usurper and was killed in hartle; the Syred's family therefore quitted the kingdom, and sought a refuge in some neighbouring country. Soon after the establishment of this colony, Syved Hassein settled at Peanny under every encouring amont that could be offered him by the then local nuihorities, beforing with bill a namerous train of followers and dependents. Here he continued to reside and to carry on extensive commercial parentis, enjoying the respect of the community and the good opinion of the government.

Jowhar Allum Shab, the deposed Eine. is the descendent of the Maka Rajali, who usurped the throne from Jenni-ul Alum, Jawhar Allum succeeded to the throne when a minor, but does not appear over to have established in official authority; his peculiar liables, attachments and pursuits; appear to have created a general feeling of dissatisfaction, and pure equal offence to the aristocracy of the country as well as to the people; accordingly, whilst on one hand the sormelin authority has been gradually sinklus lower and lower into a state of feebleness; degradation, and decay, the country in general has been a prey to misrale and its attendant consequences, amarchy and confesion.

The recations and logaries experienced by British tenders, in their intercourse with the ports of Acheen, had become so

3 F 2

multiplied and frequent, that at length they attracted the attention of the government, and in 1814, Capt. Canning was deputed by the apprenie government, as commissioner invested with full power, to discuss and adjust all existing differences with the state of Achien, and to form arrangements for the future and permanent production of our commerce.

materit protection of our commerce,

The insulting and injurious treatment which the infatuated king was induced to offer to the accredited envoy of the British government is well known; but to such a height had the dispatiafaction at this prince's misconduct arisen, on the part of his chiefs, that at the very time he was thus insulting and provoking the British government, the leading men is his kingdom were preparing to depose him and expel him from his throne, to which extremity they did at length proceed in a solemn council of state.

The deposition of Jowhar Allum Shah was formerly announced to the British government by the great "chiefs of Acheeu," and was followed by an invitation from them to Tuankoo Syyed Hussein, to repair to the capital and resume

the throne of his ancestors.

The aged Syyed wisely preferring the security, ease, and comfort he enjoyed under the British government of Prince of Wales's island, to the cares and anxieties of sovereignty, declined for himself the tempting offer; but deeming it not just to his family, to deprive them of the interitance to which their brith entitled thom, notified to the government, that he would go over with his son to visit the tombs of his ancestors, and if the chief of the kingdom chose to accept his son for their King, he would leave him.

The Syyed accordingly repaired to Acheen, about the middle of the year 1815, when the assembled chiefs of the kingdom solemnly invested Syf-ul Alam Shah, the Syyed's second son, with the sovereignty, and swore allegiance to him. Tuankoo Packee, the powerful chief of Postir, attending in person and bringing a powerful aid to support and establish the

new King.

The deposed King sought a refuge in a remote corner of the kingdom, where he continued in indigence and obscurity until the disaffaction of Tuankoo Packee, the Pedir chieftain, and his abandouncut of the new Klog, on account of some pecuniary claim, restored him to some degree of consequence by serving as a wol to further Tuankoo Packee's personal views of mubilido.

The new Kins, Syf-ul Alum, quitted the capital and retired to Tellaswamoy on the castern coast, where he has since repained, but the government at Acheen (such as it is) has been earried on in his name, and the duties at the capital

and at the other ports, excepting those dependant on Tuankno Packee, levied under his authority.

It has throughout been the uniform and cauthous policy of the government, to avoid any participation in the internal disputes of the country, or to give any countenance to one party in preference to the other; but it has always been an object of just and auxious desire to see some ettled government and fixed authority established, with which we night form arrangements of a permanent nature for the security of our commerce, and for the nutual advantage of the subjects of both states,

To effect this very desirable purpose, Capt. Coombs was disputched by the government of Prince of Wales's Island, in Jan. last, on a mission to Achven, instructed in the first instance to ascertain whose authority was recognized by the chiefs and people, in what hands the soverclen power was lodged, and having ascertained this point, empowered to negotiate a commercial treaty with the actual authority.

Capt. Coombs remained to Acheen, where he was met by the great chiefs of the kingdom, and the purposes of his mission being explained to them in a full assembly of what may be termed the national council, the chiefs distinctly and manimously gave him the most formal and solemn declaration of their mechanged adherence and allegiance to their new sovereign, Syf-ul Alum Shah, declaring that they had renounced for ever the authority of Jowhar Allum and would never more admit him to reign.

A few days only previous to Captain Coombs' arrival, a brig under British colours belonging to the port of Nagore land been captured and plundered off the coast by Tuaukoo-Parker, and the Pedir crew made prisoners. This outrage, on being made known to Capt. Commbs, was represented by him to the assembled chiefs, who expressed their deep sense of the disgrace such acts brought on their country, and their resolution to call the Pedir Chief to account. It must be understood that the Sagis or great chiefs of the three principal divisions of the kingdom of Acheen proper, farm the council of the state, and of late years bave in fact more than participated in the sovereign power.

After a stay of a fortuight at Acheen, having been referred by the chiefs to Syf-ul Aliun at the acknowledged king, who alone had the power of making any treaty with foreign states, Capt. Coombs had intercourse with Syf-ul Allum, and then repaired to Calcutta to submit his report and the result of his cuquiries to the governor general.

It is quite an error to suppose that a counter-revolution had again been brought

about, and that the ex-king had been successful in any attempt to recover his throne or overthrow what he and his friends designate as the Usurper. an impression had been industriously disseminated in Bengal and Prince of Wales's island, and has mund partizans of no inconsiderable weight to support it; but it has been grounded in a misconception of the transaction that took place at Pedir, which has been also greatly misrepre-

It was asserted on the authority of some persons who had touched at Pedir, that a deputation had been received from Acheen, sent by the great chief of the kingdom, to tender their submission to Jowhar Allum, to solicit pardon and to luvite him to return to the capital and resume his anthority, and at the head of this mission was the Shabundar of Achien, the principal executive officer of the state.

The main facts were true, such a deputation was sent and was confided to the Shahundar, who was sent to accomplish by stratagem, a purpose the chiefs feared they could not otherwise effect. pretext of a respectful embassy to entreat forgivenness, and to having the ex-king to return to his thinne, the Shabaadar was employed to get possession of his person as a prisoner to the Sagis. Finding himself unable to effect his object, the Shabundar determined on getting rid of the new king's most powerful alversary, Tuankoo Packee, and accordingly seizing his opportunity he stabled the Pedir chieftain to the heart. He soon afterwards fell himself by the hands of the Tuankoo's adherents. Thus terminated the fictitions embasay, said to have been sent to invite the deposed king back to his throne. So thoroughly the reverse of any such design existing, or of the leading chiefs of Acheen proper, having again changed sides, no later than December, a depotation headed by one of the principal chiefs, a brother of one of the Sagis, arrived at Tilluswamoy, to entreat Suf-ul Allum to return without delay to the capital.

It will be clearly evident from the foregoing sketch that the state of the kingdom is as nearly as punsible the same as it was when Captain Coombs left it, in February last year, and as it has been since the end of 1815. The deposed king remains at Pedir, acknowledged by the chiefs immediately dependant on Toankoo-l'ackee; whilst Syf-ul Allom continues to reside at Tuliuswamoy, acknowledged and the goverument administered in his name, at the capital; but in effect, the whole authority exercised by the Sagies or great Acheen chiefs. On one hand, the party of Syf-ul Allum appears to have gained strength rather than lost it, by the removal of his

powerful adversary the Pedir chief, whilst on the other, the hopes of the old king have been recently reserved, by his professional expectation of support from a powerful friend which he has lat rested in his

It is not however likely that either of the two rivals will ever be able to estable any thing like efficient authority with the interreution of foreign aid and cou-

The above was published 23d Marc. 1819, about the time when Sir Stamford Raffles effected the trenty mentioned, Asiatic Jaurnal, vol. vili. p. 511.

Picture of a Sultan .- The following was published in the Penang paper; but as several articles which lately found their way into the Indian prints under the date of Penang, make it apparent that it is the object of some partisans at that island, to depreclate the acquisitions in territory and influence, which Sir Stanford Raffes has effected for the Company; the description of the Sultan of Acheen, in perhaps not a faithful picture, but a studied

Extract of a letter from Pedir Roads. by a passenger on board one of the trans-

June 2 .- Our touching here may prove of some public use, as it will give us an opportunity of taking to Calcutta the latest and most authentic intelligence respecting the state of this country, and of the affairs of its sultan Jowhar Allum. Col. O'Hallaran whose ideas of a milian were of course all faunded un Nabota of India, landed here in state shortly after our arrival; his surprize and embarrassments were rather amusing, when he saw a poste creature surrounded only by a set of half stayed choolishs, sitting in a wretched common Array house. The king, however, behaved with much civility, and talked a great dea about his future plans and operations. He said (which I can scarcely credit) that the late commissioners had promised, by their treaty, to send him immediately from Penang a lac of rupers, and a large supply of military stores, and that his prime minister had gone to receive them. He applied to the officers of the 20th reg. for a book on drill, saying that he was that the moment his military stores arrived, he intended to march, with his great guns in front, all al ug the sandy beach, from Pedir to his good city of Acheen ! I dare say he will never be able to execute one half of his present intentions, for he does not appear to have one respectable native near him, and seems to possess a considerable portion of that kind of good unture which generally goes by a barrier name. I make an doobt, if this many about the many and officary more be true, the former will soon be squadered away, and the latter above the mane fake with the handsome service of pareclain which Lord Minto sent Irini some years ago, but the greater part of which was shouly after hawked about Penang for each."

We have inserted the last article chiefly as an example of the anischlerous uses to which a free press may be perverted in ladit, if It be suffered to degenerate into . an organ of Jentoney, and an engine of counteraction between the Company's own pervants. But suppose the above reprerentation of a barassed and distressed sultan, attuguing under the difficulties of disided dominion and precurious power, toped true, that would not detract from the value of any territorial cession which he had made with the Company; so that the pulitical position and influence which the treaty prepociated by Sir Stamford Rames has acquired to the main thing to be approclated.

Character of the Achienese. - By pricate letters, containing the results of recent observation, the Acheenese are represented as la the highest degree treachecous, which corresponds with what we have before heard of them; and it appears that they have lately sudeavoured to cut off a French gentleman at Acheen, whom they robbed of some fawling places. and come should equipage. Mr. Deard, however, by quietly sarrendering these, and making no effort at resistance, but enimly preserving his temper, saved his life, and successfed in sorimining to a disthat point of land. By creeping along the shore he at length reached his bont, although the villains fired at him twice with his own fusil. He had been long autonest them, and had been decrived by planing a degree of confidence in them which they did not merit. - Colouttu Jeurn, April 23.

. PALEMBANG.

Relations of the Dutch with the Native powers.—The Betavian Conrant of the Sist July announced, that Al, Ministratic, the ministrates at Palembarg, but here forced to retire from that place, with the fromps, to the island of Banca.

A letter received in Calcuma, dated Baravia, July 28, communicates some particulars of this occurrence:

" Mr. Muntinche, the resident at Pa-

ing driven from thence by the Malays; they opened a fattery of thirty pieces of exumin no them, which the Dutch sulders stormed three times and were as often repulsed; after a loss of 127 men and two officers, killed, Mr. Mandinghe has gone after the governor (who is to the castward) and nothing further will transpire until his return."

The Pensug Gazette of 17th July, after mentioning the fact in concise terms, adds some explanatory details;

The Penning Gozette of the 17th of July mentions, that the Dutch were driven from Palendang, with the loss of many men, but not by the chief who was see aside by the Netherlands povernment, on the restoration of the Dutch pussessions, but by the reinstated sultan, on whom inplicit dependance had been placed. It may be remembered, that, while Jamwas under our dominion, Palembang was ceded by the Suitan to Great Britale, on the express condition that he should? be maintained on his throne and supparted in his diguity by the firstish gorenument. By a distinct and reparate article in the treaty of 1814, this island? was also transferred to the King of the Netherlande; but on the conditions, and subject to those complete which had existed between the King of Great Britain and the Sultan. The first act, however, of the Dutch commissioners who were tent from Java after the transfer of Palembang; was to depuse the Su'tan whom we builprotected, and seat another on the throne. It is this other who has expelled the Dateh from his territories.

A letter, dated Bataria, July 19, convers some further lesight into the origins of the coursest, and the manner of the explosion. This statement coming from a Datch source, rests on private authority.

Comulasioner Muntinghe had enucliated some negociation with the Sulran (the object not distinctly known), one coudition of which stipulated that three hostages, princes of his family, should be surrendered to the Dutch. The timefixed upon was seven in the evening : but Muntinghe disputched a messenger, requesting that an earlier bour might beappointed. His envey found the gates of the Kraton closed, and saw preparations making for buttle, which induced him to. proceed to the commanding officer of about 200 troops, stationed near the pulace, who were all ready to embark for the other side of the river, where Muntinghe was stationed. The treeps encburked bastily with their buggage, burwere freed on from a battery of heavy game, upwards of 30 in number, and suffered

PADANG.

considerably. A corrette and schooner, stationed in the river, opened a heavy fire apon the Kraton and hattery, under the cover of which the troops rushed to the assault. They found the outer gate open (a trap !), but on proceeding to the second, met with so warm a reception, that they drew off with the loss of several men; and about this time the fire from the ressel slackening for want of ammuoltion, the troops were all ripbarked, and the place entirely evacuated. They have aface reached Banca, and Muntingle has arrived here from that place. He has proceeded after the governor, who is abseat in the interior. The number of troops at Banca is stated at 800; but a large expedition is ordered to be in readiness from hence of 1,500 or 2,000 men. Nothing will be done notil the receipt of the governor's orders, which he may find; expedient to give in person, and will probably return for that purpose. The untiges in the mean time will have leisure to strengthen, their defences. They are said to have some heavy gons, which are conjectured to have been obtained from the wreck of the Alreste frigate. The Detch talk of acroling one of their 74's with the troups, for the purpose of demnlishing the works by the weight of motal, and if such a ship can get up the river, it is supposed she will effect that object.

Nor does it appear that they have been allowed to remain in quiet possession of the island of Banca, to which they retired after this defeat.

In the Supplement to the Madras Gasette of October 6, it is stated that the news was condimed of a revolt of the natives of Bines against them. There is every reason to emelade, therefore, that the dominion of the Datch in these possessions will not be easily established.

Relation of the Dutch with the English.—This subject is mixed with the preceding in nicites from Penang, received to Calcutta, Aug. 21.

Since my last we have received intelligence of the Dutch at Palembang having. made the whole of the British subjects, whom Mr. Raffer sout to Palembang, prisonors, and sent them to Batavia. A few, days subsequent, the natives of that place reseion the Datch a the latter defended, themselves till they could emissik in boats, whilet, made hanne, of the night, they, incorrelad he doing ; and, with the has of test nien/, abandoned Palerahang and proceeded to the quarte of the giver, where they contanted to a bole for Batasia. The Dutch goternment in and to dispatch, immediately, an expedition, against the place. - Uriental Star.

Relations of the Dutch with the English.

The Batavian Courant of let May confirms the intelligence of the encrender of Padoing to the Dutch authorities, by an order from the supreme government in British India, as contained in the following paragraphs, published in the Penagg Gazette of the 3d July.

It is well known that Mr. Do Pay, who has contrast year to take possession of the Dutch settlement of Padang, on the rest case of Samatra, refused to receive that place on the conditions prescribed by the British theotopy of Braconien, and that this officer masoccessfully returned.

The governor has since received information from the British soprene government in Beogal, that positive orders to deliver the residency of Padang to the Dutch authorities, have been forwarded to the lient.gov. of Bencoolen.

hir. Du Pay has, in consequence, been appointed a second time commissioner as well as resident of Padang, and salted for that place on the 26th April, in H.M. figure Wilhelmina, under command of Capt. Dibbets, knight of the inflittary order of William. On board this able are also several civil officers and troops for the garrison of Padang.

JAVA-NATAVIA-Political—Unofficial-

State of the Interior,—The representations on this subject circulated by the Dutch differ widely from the accounts transmitted thence by visitors from other parts of India permitted to trade there.

Batavia, Ang. 22.—ity seconds from Samarang, we learn that his Exc. the government, and the Baroness Vinder Capellea arrived there on the 20th July, and set out on the feth of this mouth on a journey to the courts of Samakatta and Ojosjacarta.

The crops littlerto have been very productive, and the corn will in the field promines very well. These favourable circumstances led the native population fully to appreciate the native population the measures of the government procase them; since the direct sale of more of the traits of their industry, and the circulation of money thereby detectioned, afterded their industry and the circulation of money thereby detectioned, afterded their industry and the circulation

Balugde, Sept. 90.—Fatract of a letter received at Penaug.—Insurrection have occurred in some descricts of Jack owing to the diametisfaction of the natives ender the turapreted national imposed by the Dotch. A plot had been discovered at

There year, In which some Chinese were reserved, while of when any taken into causing and an hand grand-ship. The Darra trops, in the mulet of this has being by a state of perfect subordle m. Complier we shot on the 21st turmber for statute his own officer, the more was and r scatence of the birth of the practice of the Date government, in employing Malays and Javan se as sailors on board their rester, in the reat a proportion to European, had led to some scenes of bernile already; tiese wretches frerestly training and murdering their of-No less than four smull ressels of war, will a few months, had been lost in that muser. These events had induced a determination on the part of the Dutch vern = -it, not to trust any of their veswith a majority of Malays and Javaaese on hoard, and a supply of sallors would con equently be required from Eu-

Applicants Palembarg.—Batavia, Application to Palembarg.—Batavia, Application of Palembarg and Banca, Majgen, de a k, if Alphal Wolterbeck, the measure of the magnitude of Palembarg, Machael of Batocdin. Admiral Wolterbeck has the command of the expedition

durined for that place.

Commercial.

in January 1819 the commissionerscoural f r D tch India issued the followg Pr class that for controlling the untives in the r commercial transactions.

Proclamation. - As we are sufficiently se ble ti at t' e commun islanders do not yet possess the judgment and penetration. which are necessary to treat opon equal. terms with others, in matters relative to beir interes; and as we constantly intend to fulfil the duty incumbent upon us, to rotect, is every way, the native populalon, we have perceived the necessity of protecti g them from deception, and from he we that may be unde of their igsorance. For here reasons we have the the fit to decree, and we hereby de-cree as flows: - I No contract or agreement what socie, between Javanese and others not Jamese, or between Javanese ad their governors or chiefs, shall be they we been duly malitered by the resident of the place where the contracts are to operate. - 2. No of tracts shall be esterni into with the heads of villages racts for plantations or de very of crowing corps which tray be templeted in a

year, shall not be entered late for longer than a year; but in core the plantation, on delivery of these productions, requires more than a year, contracts may be con-cluded for such longer petiod.—1. Individuals are allowed to appoint overseers over their manufactories, or over the plantations of any kind of produce to manage the same, and for other similar purposes to divers planters or workmen in their labour; but their overseers shall exercise no authority over the people, except as regards their work, and all are bound in the ordinary and daily affairs of police, &c. to obey the orders of the chiefs of their districts confirmed by the government .- 5. The residents shall not register any contract till they have stuly convinced themselves of the identity of the persons who appear as the contracting parties, and of the cutire concurrence of these parties, who, to this end, must personally appear before them; and these officers are not only bound on the one hand. to abstalu from all direction or influence, but also, on the other hand, to neglect nothing to instruct those under them, when they enter into obligations of their rights and interests; to prevent as far as possible all deception, and not to suffer the natives, by the suggestion of ill founded hope or fear, and atill less by means. of threats or constraint to be induced, in spite of themselves, to enter into engagements which do not entire y colucide with their own free will and choice,-The assistant residents and overseers of the revenue shall take care that no extension be given to the obligations in question which is contrary to the contents of the contract, and shall for this purpose receive from the resident an extract from the register of the contracts of the residency to which they belong, each as far as he is concerned; and that mobody may pretend ignorance of the present decree, it shall be proclaimed, posted up, and published, in the Dutch and native languages, in all the usual places. Given at Batavia, the 5th of January, 1819. The commissinuers-general for Dutch Imlia. By their order, the secretary-general R. D'Ozy.

The new organization published by the commissioner-general had greatly curtailed the advantages arising from the trade to Java, so far as related to British ships or manufactures; restrictions having been imposed, which, from the terms of the trenty concluded between the two nations, were not at all expected.—Bombay Courier, Murch 18.

The Asiatic Journal, vol. vill. p. 192, contains the abstract of a decree confining all vessels from Europe or America, or from the ports of European powers in Asia or Africa, to enter and unload at

Batavia, unless after arriving there they should obtain a special permission to proceed to Samarang and Sourabaya.

The government, finding this system would not master, as there are an especies enough of the colony to bring the produce to this city, determined, on the 25th of June, to open the two ports before-named, making it first necessary to patition for consent. A reset proceeding to citize of these ports most emapiere her lading at the upe first risited, not being allowed to visit more than one, related to stop here in complete Itah shall she not succeed. All the ressels coming to the island must, by government regulations, first elset flatteria.

LUCAL OCCURRENCES.

Notural Phenomena. - Accounts from Sourokerts mention, that on the 8th of Murch, In the territory of Diagorogo, it rained so heavily for 24 hours, that a number of the bills burst with the water. The hill of Patoria was rent in five differest places, to the length of three roods in each phice; three houses were buried in the curth, and a Jarmese was killed. The bill of Somich was relat in five places; shat of Tromper in three; Mangley ia three; Pasges lu three; and Boctoffu iu Musses of garth rolled down from these hills into the rivers Kayen and Klito, whereby 30 limites were destroyed, and 20 sheep killed. On the 29th of March, a severe carthquake was experienced in Djokjokarta, ju the direction from the northwest to the south east, necompanied with a noise like the driving of a great number of curriages. The shock was three times repeated. In the bussar barracks, the sabres which were lineging on the wall, struck to violently against each other, that the officer on guard thought that the men were fighting.

BORNEO. puren serriements. Political.

Relations with the Natice Powers.—May 14.—Mal. Nature, laright of the military of ther of William, who in November last was sent by the Commissioners-general to the island of Barneo, has lately returned from theore. He has entered into contracts with the Rajalis of Poutlano, Sambas, and Mampaowa, by which the interests of the Dutch government and that of the Rajalis are closely connected together. The sattlement of Banjermassing, which, he visited, was found to be in a progressive state of prosperity.—Batarian Contant.

Commercial.

Accounts from Borneo represent that Arintic Journ.- No. 52.

the English ships her allowed to trade of that coast, by paying a daty of six per cent on all goods sold, and 100 do att per chest for opings.

Trade to the enstward is represented as being extremely dult. No bufee of pepter whitever to be procured.—Orleated Star., Aug. 31.

CELEBES.

DUTCH SETTLEMENT AT MACASTA

Operations agalast Abox Bakar, 1819, August and Sept .- Cal. Lafontuine, commanding the troops of the Netherlands at Macassar, has sent to the government a report of his operations against Abou-Bakar, who has been for some years the terror of the Interfor of Celeber, and all means chapleyed to selze kim had been fruitless, owing to his address, and the great number of his adherents. The civil and military authorities of Macanase Judged, that the best means to destroy his influence would be to luduce tiling to Selt a battle. For this purpose, when by August hist he made a fresh incursion late. the territory of the Netherlands, he was suffered to approach without opposition to Been, only three leavues from Magazaur, which was thought the best position to execute the plan intended. Colonel Lafontaine, with 220 men from Fort Rotterdam, advanced towards the rebels, while a body of musiliary troops extrounded the village of Beha, to cut off the retreat of the insurgents, who were there to the number of 2000. On the 21st at daybreak our troops advanced upon Beba; they soon met with an armed band advancing towards Cal. Lafantaine; it was at first doubted whether they were allies or enemies, but this doubt was of short or creation, for when they were only a few paces distant, Aboc Bakar attacked while extraordinary fury, with salares drawn, our little detachment of Europeans then with the Colonel. An obstinate contest ensured; but our men, following the ex-imple of their brace community, performed prodigies of ratone, and put to flight the assallman, who lost 150 men, while a great many more were killed or wounded by our allies! Abor Bakar, while several of his relations and chief men of his party, were found dead on the field.

Among the wounded on our side are Col. Lafontaine, who received a sales cut on the thigh, also the first Lieut. Van Deormain, and the Capt. In pector Leans-san, the second Lieut. Clarison was killed. Col. Lafontaine bestows the highest commendations on our troops, and on Capt. Boowers, and Lieuts. Van Deormain and Bodemeyer; Copt. Laterstan, who constantly fought at the side of the Col., was at the expedition as a volunteer.—Batterian Character, Oct. 1.

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LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

A. unto from Macassar state, that the r come inoculation makes great progress ther, above 1,000 children having been beula I by the surgion, Mr. Godepoy, with matter brought from Java by Ocn, Severation. The King of Managur has had all his children and several of his relations imeniated, and measures are taking to extend this useful discovery 1 roughout the island of Celebes .- Datarian C. June 11.

EASTERN SEAS.

Notice Pirates .- Extract of a letter received in London, dated Calcutta, 1819, Feb. 21. I believe I mentioned in my last that the Java seas were infested with pirates, and truly I found them so; for on my arrival there on the 10th of March last, we were attacked at night by four very large ones, carrying, as I suppose, from 50 to 60 men each, and after fighting them for nearly two hours and a half, the rascals thought proper to sheer off; lucky, indeed, this was for us, for had they continued the contest a quarter of an hour longer, we about d have been all hands murdered, having only six cartridges left. On the fullowing morning we saw them quite plain from the decks, but they did not think proper to approach us. I have since sunk a pirate to the eastward, but the villains had left her before my boats could get on board. There is never any mercy shewn by them, as they always marder every one they take.

Accounts from Bataria on the 31st May, state, " the pirates become every day more and more daring; they have but lately seized on several vessels, and capture our fishing-boats in the very eight of

our harbours."

The belg Hope, Capt. Fromstend, we understand, has been taken possession of by the pirates between Samarang and Ba-taria. The captain and crew had taken to the boats and landed at the former place.-Penang Gaz. June 12.

Dutch Pirate .- A Dutch pirate has made his appearance in the eastern seas. A man named Thunderwold, formerly a resident at one of the outports in Java, whose property had been confiscated for some offence committed against the Dutch government, has armed and manned two brigs, one mounting 22 guns, and with six praus, is committing great depredations in those seas. It is stated, that he has attacked and snok two Dutch crultern and is otherwise appoying their trade materially. A Dutch 74 and a frigate are gone in quest of this marander, who it is reported is now cruizing about the straits of Sincapore. We do not, however, learn that he has molested any vessel under British colours .- 13id.

CHINA.

CANTON.

Clerical Appointment.-The Rev. H. Harrling has been appointed chaplain to the factory at Canton, the Rev. Atwell Lake, formerly chaplain at Penang, having declined the appointment.

Company's Shipping .- Arrived at Mueno, Apollo, 20th August; Cornwall, 30th ditto; Lord Castlereagh, 1st Sept.; Lowther Castic, Charles Grant, and Kellie Castle, 2d ditto; Essex, 6th ditto; Vau-sittart and Matilda, 8th ditto; Inglis and

Marquis Camden, 16th ditto.

NEW SOUTH WALES. SYDNEY.

Festival einer to the Natives .- On the 23th Dec., 1818, in pursuance of the invitation of his Exc. the Governor, appoundof in two Gazettes, many different parties of the aborigines of the country met toxether in one large assembly, to partake of the hospitable cutertainment offered to them by the hand of government. Although the day was intensely warm, it was not altogether unfarourable for the occasion. At 11 in the foremon his Exc. the Governor, accompanied by the Lieut.governor, the members of the Native Institution, and several other gentlemen, entered the circle where these children of mature were seated. Chairs were provided for the chiefs of tribes, detached and advanced from the line of the grand circle, which not only distinguished them personally, but shewed the number and strength of their several tribes, which were placed to the left of their respective chieftains, and convisted of the families of each of them. The number thus assembled very far exceeds that of any former occasion, being 300 persons, among whom were some tribes who had travelled from beyond the Blue Mountains to be present at this festiral, and who were distinguishable from the natives on this aide, by their hair being decurated with a number of white feathers, and the teeth of wild animals suspended in rude festoons over their forchends; their bodies and faces were ulso painted with red and white ochre, which rendered their appearance singularly outel. There was, bowever, a degree of confidence in their manner, which indicated a consciousness of security in the protection of European friendship, a circumstance, perhaps, the more to be wondered at, when it is considered that this was the first time that several of them had held any intercourse with white men, or had an opportunity of sceing the advancing Improvements of the interior settlements of this colony. There were other tribes from the north and south, who had trarelled a distance of upwards of 100 miles. After his Exc. had conferred some badges of chieftainship, and of merit on the deserving, the more interesting part of the ceremony took place: this was the introduction of the Native Institution into the circle, where they were above to relative and friends, and specimess of their progress in reading, writing, and drawing; this latter ocquirement seemed to delight the elder natives beyond any thing yet presented to them; which was manifested by lursus of land language, leaping opwards, and other wild gesticulations, the spentaneous offerings of uncultivated nature.

When these ceremonies had passed, the whole of the natire party were regaled with roast beef and plant-pudding, and a fair proportion of exhiltrating beverage.

On the Governor's retiring from the circle, the guests, with one accord, and from one impulse, rose and gave his Exc. three cheers, not knowing any stronger or more intelligent way of expressing gratitude for his kindores, and for the protection of the British government.

Propress of the Colony.-The Sydney Gazettes of April 1819, contain several striking proofs of the colony in agriculture,

etrength, and prosperity,

Guerrament Murine.—On the 7th of April there were in the harbour of Spiner, four king's vessels and five colonial ones, in the service of the local government, besides the trailing vessels belonging to and visiting the port. The names of the former were: H.M. brigs Elizabeth, Henricita, Lady Nelson, and cutter Mermitid.

Ship Lanneh .- We had the pleasure on Wednesday, the 7th of April, to witness the launch of the new schooner built at H.M. dock-yard at Sydney, by command of his royal highness the Prince Regent, as a present for the King of the Sandwich detands, and named by his Exc. the Governor." The Prince Regent." . The portelty of the sight attracted a great number of speciators, as well on shore as on the water ; and the stately manner to which she first balated the " retiring wave" afforded general satisfaction. She in a very fine vessel ; her burthen 40 tons ; and will be dispatched to the Klug of the Sandwich Islands as soon as completely rigged and properly equipped for so long a TOTAGE.

Holiday Race.—The notice annexed is empired literally, as a specimen of correct and elegant at the most to say that a piece of writing, free from tautology, cannot be easily abridged.

or His excellency the governor's permission having been obtained for a race on Whit-Monday, upon our next and very handsome course, the following stakes are contributed for, by amarenes. The following is the account of prizes to be

run for, viz.-1, An elegant allver cup, of Euglish manufacture. 2, A alleer bawl, cover, and latte. 3, A saidle and bridle of the first London make and fashlon. The horses (not particularizing the gruder) are to be entered for running at the house of Mr. Robert Harard, for Castlereadlestruct, previous to the day of ranning ; which, it is to be repeated, will be Whit-Monday, falling opon the 3tst of May; by which time those horses that shall be considered by their owners worthy of contending for the palm of victory, will have sufficient time to animate, and drown the remembrance of their ardinary labours, in the full flowing tide of an ardent expectation, so that to outstrip their speed, must be at least to rival Pegasus himself. Our breed of horses are known to be good, and we must, therefore, look forward to tome pleasant sport.

Expanination.—At he annual examination of the public schools at Parametta, a black native girl, '14 years of age, who had been three or four years in the school founded by Airs. King, have away the chief prize; thus proving the aborigines to be ansceptible of mental improvement in a sufficient degree to adapt them for the telasive provinces of employment and utility in civilized society.

Hural Economy disturbed by Insects,— The Gazette of 17th April, after recording the fact in the following words,— A'The Goods, the rains occasioning which, together with the intervals of heat necessary to the batching of the beetles' egg, have been more generally destructive of our field and forest grasses than they were in 1812, which also was a directle season," gives, for the assistance of the farmer and grazier, the communication of a cor-

respondent in these words :

il cultivate, in the vicinity of Sydney, an extensive farm, on which I have a ed with rain, so March begun ; and daring these rains I first perceived the caterpillar, he numbers that astendshed use ; and what was to use no less near countable wite, that they appeared to have attalned their full growth when first charged, as I never afterwards perceived any difference in their size. Of their origin, therefore, I can form no possible conjecture. The grazing ground was entirely covered all about me; and in the space of a yard square of grass four or five inches high, I collected as many insects as filled a three plot measure. My garden contained most the asparague, the leaves of which were a good deal destroyed, but the hands not louched. Potatoes, cabbages, calivatiers, and other prase and bears, were all uptouched; but the asparagus completely covered, as I really believe there were from eighty to one hundred in many instances

3 G 2

upon a sinule stalk. Horses and horned carrie graced in fields that awarened, and toget have derbured productions pumbers the the with While I withesed the derustating progress of this little unions, I was at impresent by the length let, and the extent of ground they corered, from onegradule may means to destroy them a but I am now sorry that I made on experias in my hunds, and had I been so fortunate as to make may discovery of promistel utility, even opon a slender scale, it englis have benefitted future years, I remarked, that the only appointments areduraton of the field or heath that they obviously appeared to shun wan the feru, In the aftern on of Sanday, the 5th, as I entered a beaten track, the ground appured to be in motion; occusioned by the lanumerable multitudes of caterplifary morius all in one direction. They were in a agle rows, joined head and tail together, have connected the composed of many landwards. They were travelling ducity rast, and pursued their course, surprimitting every impediated that opproced them; and if either of the rows were dimented, they come again late enctract, not joining with may other than that from which they had separated. I morat have cale thousands in a smontent, and have that avenged their newelcome incursion upon my prounds, to the inevitable injury of my stock; but all this regularity of motion, the procise order in which they conducted their retreat, insplind me with sentiments of factorrance, and I consented to their escape. Night coming on, tyleft them to pursue their search without interruption, and the day following scarcely any were in be seen to these places they had so lately swarmest. Whither they went I know not, nor do I know from whence they came; but I am wholly of epinion, that had they appeared two months later in the year, the whole of the wheat then up must have been ingeliably cut off. I have acciding more to add than the assurance, that so for four imagining they have any property inimical to regetation, the fields about my ballabourhood, which were literally Just waste, have already recovered their verdure, and that the growth of the grass appears butter than when it had been eaten off by cattle.- I am, Sir, your very bimbble servant, Veneras,"

Pirorg...March 6.—The schooler Young Lachlan, which, for the convenience of healthan, was at mucher in the river abreast of Capt. Howard the owner's residence and store to Macquerle Point, was in the night of Saturday last carried out of the river by a band of pirates. The matter of the vessel was gone but the crountry; and it appears that the under tole, he, were lets on beard, and that

the lower sails were beat. There being a strong land what and the plant dark and the position in which the vessel lay outalde the harbour enabling the pirates to get her over to the other shore without being observed, she was not seen by the guard at Mulgrare battery. At days, break the event became known, and two gocceoment blats, with the plist, and a party of the 84th regt, were dispatched in pursuit. Soon after mid-day, Mr. Birch's sloop, which was stelpped a mere bull, was got ready to follow with another party of the 48th, Captains Howard and Bainter accompanying Capt. Kelly in this vessel, which being a good suiter, must -overtake the schooner should they get sight of her. - The following are the intmest of the pirates: - Male. Campbell, Geo. Young, John Wallis, Dan, Clarke, Rold. Edou, Obad, Savinge, Pat. Coston, Hy. Cooper, Wm. Evans, Wm. Green, Sam. O'liara, Chels, Kend, and J. Cortweight. Increase of Buts. The quantity of cats now in the colony becomes unprising, They are imported by every vessel that arrives; and neither cats, traps, nor tertiers can keep them under.

The following is an abstract of the cologial population in New South Wales, as per master 1817 and 1813;

In 1817 the number took place from October 5 to November 25 inclusive, when there were 7,309 souls as Sydney; 3,124 at Parametta; 4,257 at Windson; 1,922 at Liverpool; 553 at Newcastle; making a total of 17,165.

In 1818, from September 23 to November 1), inclusive, there were 9,328 nouls at Sydney; 4,617 at Parametra; 4,568 at Window; 2,397 at Liverpool; 784 at Newcastle; making a total of 21,294.

The population of Van Dienson's land amounts to 3,760; thus making a grand total of 25,054 souls.

Account of cultivated Lands in New South Walrs, for 1e17 and 1818, taken respectirely in November, 1818. ACRES. ACHES. For Wheat 14,446 --14,927 B, 444 Barley 656 -919 Oats 118 -232 Peace and ficana ... 103 -331 Pointors 335 -Cleared Ground .. 42,924 -335 -450 43,853 Gurdens and Orchards cleared... 994 Total 230,361

Expenditure.

1817. By Bills on H. M. Treasury' 122,0001. Ditto, 1818, 146,0007. an average.

1817. From Colonial Police Fund, 16,445/. 16s. 42d. Ditto, 1818, 20,000/.

average.

Recepitulation.

The total increase of cultivated land la

lo 1818 the quantity of wheat respect was 13,242 bushels; of make, 41,916 bushels.

The increase in cattle is, horses 603; horses dattle, 6,467; sheep, 6,580; hogs,

6,999.

COMBERLAND ISLANDS.

Loss of the Frederick .- We are concerned to have to report the unfortunate loes, nametime to Sept. 1818, of the Frederick, Cupt. Williams, of Calcutta, on one of the Comberland Islands, between Sylpey and Torris Straits. She had taln at anchor all night, in company with two other oblys; and while getting under weigh in the morning went broadside upon a reef, and raused on her side. The captain and five of the passengers and crew were picked up by a free trader, and landed at Timor : but it is feared that 23 of the crew have perished, who were in the long-boat, and falling in with a current in Endeavour straits, which was hour, could not reach the Wellington, as those in the july-boat did .- Penang Guz. June 12; and Mauritius Paper.

MAURITIUS.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

Aug. 14 .- It having been represented to the Major-general commanding, that many of the fereigners who have arrived to this Island since Its final comion by France to the dominion of Great Britain, have proceeded bliber upon the insitation of friends residuat within it; that many of them when they arrive have no visible means of gaining a livelihood, and engage, in consequence, with less reflection lu any undersaking or parsuit which holds out the prospect of an immediate advantage, without considering in how far it may be authorized and lawful; he has deemed it proper to take this opportunity of signifying that the government will not hereafter admit this please a sufficient ground for granting its assertion to such persons remaining and settling in this colony; and he therefore hopes that after this warning, the inhabitants will abstain from inviting persons to come out, noless they shall have previously obtained the permission of government to that effect.

The above order alludes chiefly to adrenturers engaging in the days trade. CIVIL APPOLITMENTS.

July 31.—Mr. T. E. Viret, to be private secretary to the Maj.general commending, in the room of Mr. Blanc, resigned.

Mr. D. Vinny to the strontion of officer of police, in the room of Mr. A. Mangrot, nominated civil complematy of the district of the river du Rempurt.

Surg. J. B. Kell, to be vaccienter at Grand Port, and to have medical charge of the government blacks and convicts in that district, vice Markham.

Dr. Bell, to be vaccinator at Black River, and to have medical charge of the government blacks and convicts in that

district, vice Sunnks.

Assistance, W. Milligan, to be vaccinator at Flucq, and to have utilized clusteof the government blacks and convicts in that district and Rivière du Rempart, vice Bull.

Aug. 16.—Mr. Leguen, to be sub-inspector of golidies and canteen licences for the district of Grand Part, under the orders of the collector of Internal recenues.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES,

Embarkation of the 22d Regiment.-On the 27th July, the 22d regiment sailed from this pact on board the transports, which were sent to convey them to Bughand. They had served in these islands sluce the year 1810, and acquired the esteem and regard of the inhabitants; the principal of whom waited upon Col. Dalrymple, with a parting address, expressive of esteem, regret, and remem-brance of services in terms which did honour to both parties. A ball was given to Mrs. Dalrymple. The general order of the 22d conveys the noting governor's entire approbation of the conduct of the regiment, and corresponding acknowledgmenus to Col. Dalrymple and the officers.

Contagious Fever.—Letters received in London give an alarming account of a contagious fever which prevails in that seat of various and scarcely intermitted visitation, the island of Mauricius. 50 Europeans and 600 antives are stated to have filed. Marrial law has been proclaimed to enforce the regulations adopted for the safety of the inhabitants against

the progress of the disease.

Regulation interesting Merchants.— The British Consul at Bordeaux has addressed a leater to the Fresident of the Chamber of Commerce of that port, informing him that "by virtue of a royal proclamation, framed in countil, on the 28th of May last, no foreign vessel will be admitted into the ports of the Isic of France, unless such vessel be provided with a certificate from the British Consul residing at the port from whence she cleared out, which document must certify, that the regulations, enerted by the said proclamation of the 20th of May, taxe been promulgated by the government of the country in which the signing Cousai is resident.

PHIFFING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival.—Aug. 14.—Lady. Barrington, Liring, from Bombay, 10th July. on her way to London. Passengera: Col. and Mrs. Maxwell, and child; Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, and three children; Mesdaus. Echord and M'Intonh; Lieut.col. Stewart. R.N. I.; Maj. Caseldy, H.M. 67th; Capt. Morrison, B.N.I.; Lieut. M'Intoth, M.N.I.; Misses C. Moore and M. A. Lodwick; Mrs. W. Best, and G. H. Eckford.

WIRTH.

Sept. 13.—The lady of Capt. T. S. Begble, 82si foot, of a sou.

DEATHS.

July 28.—At Port Louis, Mrs. Mary. Graves, wife of the Rev. Dr. Graves, of Loudon.... In Sept. B. J. Brandram, youngest son of the Inte S. Brandram, Eaq.... Lately, A. W. Young, Esq. community, of the bland.

RED SEA.

Shiperreck .- The American ship Fawn of Baston, was last on the Panther Shoul in the Red Sea on the 20th of March; she was working down the rea from Mocha, and the commander having no charts, or directory which pointed out the extent of the shoal was not aware of its position or slanger. The Fawn struck in the night under double recied top-sails, and putwithstanding the spiritual assistance which was tendered her the cusuing day, by the Isabella, Capt. Scarrell, and also the assistance of the American ship Emily, all camtions to heave her off proved aborrive. A gale came on and the Fawn bilged, and filled before it aubided; only a small part of her cargo was saved. Capt, Austin, late of the Fawo, who communicates the above intelligence, came passenger in the leabella, with thirteen of his crew. He takes this opportunity of expressing his high sense, and admiration of the ex-Capt. Scarvell and his officers in the alacally with which they rendered assistance to the Fawn, and subsequently in their humane and generous attentions to the wants and comforts of his crew, and to schapwiedge with grateful feelings the polite and friendly attention he has re-ceived on board the Isabella.—Bamh.Gaz.

Caffee Mert.—The accounts from Mocha by the last arrival confirm the former reports. The Saco, a solitary American, remained at Mocha for the purpose of purchasing coffee; but that cannot be effected until the new crops come in, in Nov. and Dec.—Bombay Ggs. Oct. 13. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

INFORMATION TO ENIGRANTE.

Intended Settlement on the Fielt River.—Intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope states that the news had just reached the Cape of the invention of government to force a settlement on the Fish River, and produced, as might be expected, a very pleasant impression, as the importance of the colony would be increased by this new arrangement.—See Asiatic Journal, vol. vii. p. 32.

Settlers taking Arms.—The two following official letters from the respective departments of the state, permit settlers to take arms for their individual use without the usual exponention liceuse t—

" No. 1 .- Downing-street, Dec. 3 .--Sir,-Earl Bathurst has received representations from several of the settlers procreding to the Cape of Good Hope, setting forth the difficulty and inconvenience under which thry are placed by the exist-" ing laws in respect to the exportation of arms and ammenition; and I have to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that there exists no objection on his part to allow the settlers to take with their such proportion of arms and ammunition as may appear clearly intended for their individual use, leaving it to those who may be desirous to export larger quantities of these articles, to obtain the usual liceuses for that purpose from the Lords of the Council; and I have therefore to request, that you will more the Lords of the Treasury to cause such directions to be given to the officers of his Majesty's Revenue of the Customs, as they may conceive best calculated to facilitate the embarkment of arms and ammunition belonging to the settlers.

(Skeped) "HENRY GOULDURN. "To S. R. Lunbington, Esq."

"No. IL.—Treasury Office, Dec. 15.—
Gentlemen,—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for your loformation, that they have seen the copy of a letter from Mr. Goulburn, dated 3d Dec. staring the opinion of Earl Bathurst, as to permitting the settlers going to the Cape of Good Hupe to take with them arms and ammunition; and I am to desire you will give the necessary instructions to your officers to allow the settlers to take with them such proportions of arms and ammunition as may appear clearly intended for their individual use.

(Signed) "S. R. Lusmingron."
To the Commissioners of Customs."

DEATH.

Jan. 24.—At Cape Town, Mrs. A. Ogs, wife of Col. S. W. Ogg, of the Madras Establishment.

ST. HELENA.

Runnuparte-The cruising squadron. -H. M. sloop of war Sappho, Capt. J. H. Plumridge, arrived at Portsmouth, on the 23d of March, from the Cape of Good Hone and St. Helena, having on board his excellency General Lord C. Somerset (governor and commander-in-chief at the Cape) and family, and Lient. Stocker, royal englacers, nid-de-camp to his lordship. Lord Charles has left the command at the Cape, and his return, with Major Gen. Sir R. S. Donklu. His fordebip landed under a salute from the Sapphi, and proceeded to London. The Sappholeft the Cape on the 13th, St. Helena on the 27th, and Ascension on the 31st of January. Bousparte was in good health; his chief amusoment latterly was gardening. The new residence intended for like was nearly finished. Lord Charles Somerset, we understand, expressed a desire to have an laterview with him, but he refused to accede to it. 'The Sappho lay three days in St. Helena; she left there the following ships :-- Conqueror, 74, Rear Admiral Plampio, Capt: F. Stanfell; Tees, Capt. Rennie; Menni, Capt. Moresby ; Redwing, Capt. Honn ; Rosaris, Capt. Headry; and the Leveres, Capt, Shannon. -The Heron, Capt. Hanmer, was at Ascension. The Nantilus, Capt. Chapman, and Sophie, Sir William Wiseman, had left the cruising limits for the Januaica. atation .- Louden Papers.

Charges found against Mr. Stockes.—
A friend his forwarded to us the substance of the charges on which Mr. Stockee, late surgeon of the Conqueror, was tried. They are ten in number. Mr. Stockee was accused of having, contrary to his

instructions, indulged in conversations with the Ex-emperor and his attendants ; of having delivered to General Buomaparte a - libel (O'Mearn's statement) re-flecting on the conduct of Lieut gen. Sir Hudson Lowe; of having disobeyed the orders of his commanding officer, in not returning to his duty on board the Conqueror at the hour specified in his lustructions; of having erities bulleties relative to the health of tien. Bucacaparte, though such conduct was diametrically opposite to his orders; of having, in a builetin, declared, that the life of Gen. Baonaparte would be in great dauger, should be suffer a relapse of his disorder, without being in possession of immediate medical aid; thereby instanting that the sald Gen. Buonaparte was destitute of proper medical attendance when necessary; and of having represented in such bulletin that the health of Gen. Buousparte was in a much more alarming state than it really was; he, Mr. Stockne baring waited four hours at Longwood before he was admitted to the presente of the General, at the three when he stated the General was dangerously ill, The court found the ten charges proved; and sentenced Mr. Stockee to be dismissed his Majesty's service; but in consideration of his former faithful services and his excellent character, recommended him to the Lords of the Admiralty to be placed on the half-pay list .- Western Luminary.

peatil.

Lately, by the rapture of a blood-reasel, Mr. Valentine Joseph Munden, of the Hon. East India Company's service, son of Mr. Munden, of Drary-lane theatre.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

EXPEDITION TO THE PERSIAN GULFIL.

London.—The gratifying news has just arived in town, that the expedition from Bombay against the Arab pirates in the Persian gulph, has been carried into effect with complete success. The principal seat of the pirates, where their marine strength was supported by a fortified hold, has been taken.

INDIAN MAUSOLEON.

Relation of Bombay with the Guzerat.

On the 11th Oct. minute guns to the

STREET, ST. ST. ST. B. L. St. Line

amount of 35 were fired in expressive respect to the memory of Anund Row Guicowar, who departed this life on the 8th Oct. in the 55th year of his age, Anund Row ascended the mussual in the year 1800, and has been, since the rebellion of Mulhar Row in 1802, under the especial protection of the British. Anund Row has been for some time incapable of taking any active part in the government, and his brother Fotteh Sing, who died about a year ago [vol. vi. p. 564.] was a long time regent; he was succeeded in the regency by his brother Syles Row, who now ascends the vacuat musuad.—

Bombay Guz. Oct. 13.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

PRO ELD NOS ON THE DEMISE OF THE CROWN,

Jon. 30 -The House of Lords met up 3 day, at balf-past four o'clock, and ail-Jesed immediately after prayers were rend. The House of Commons met the e dy soon after three, and, at the ret of the Speaker, accompanied han to the bog gallery, where he informed them, that, in consequence of the absence of the Land Steward, the oaths to his present Majesty could not then be taken. The me ibers then separated. Next day, in the upper house, the oaths were adulaia red by Mr. Cowper, the clerk, to the prim present; and the Lurd Steward bein attendance in the long gallery, the 5 saker of the lower house, and a pumher of the members, took the oathe, and relead to their own chamber, where, according to custom, they were re-sworn, and the Speaker took the chair. The of swearing in continued on Thes day and on Weilnesday, up to four o'clock. were both non-es adjourned to the 17th has a motion to that effect having been made in the upper house by Land Liverpool, and in the other by Lord Castie-

HOUSE OF COMMONS,-Jan, 31.

The Lord Steward (the Marquis of Ch-Imoudeley), who had been for some time at Brighton, on hearing the intelligence of the demise of the Crown, husting lumnediately to London, and at twive this day arrived in the long gallery, cantiguous to the House of Commons, where the oaths are administered to the members on the assembling of a new Parliament, before they enter the House of Commons, and proceed in the election of a Speaker. The clerks of the House of Commons were in attendance, and the minera now masembled in the long gallery.

The Lord Steward took his station in the long sallery, at the centre of the further table. The Speaker them entered be gallery, dressed as a private gentleman, and resented blueself to take the oaths of all once to his Majesty king George the Fourth. The oaths having been administered, the right honorable gentleman left the gallery and proceeded to the Speaker's a primetry.—The other members present were then immediately aworn.

Having sworn in a few of the members, who first presented themselves, the Lord Steward extred

At thirty five minutes after twelve the Speaker, dressed to a black gown as usual, proceeded to the House, the deputy Serjonut at Arms carrying the mace, preceded

the Speaker, who entered the House, unattended by the trans-bearer. The Chaplain was not required to attend, and there were no prayers read. The Speaker, on entering the House, proceeded lumediately to the chair, and then again took the oaths of allegance to the new Savereign. The Speaker then called upon the members present to do the same at the table.

A considerable number of members were then sworn.

At four o'clock the House, on the motion of Mr. Broglen, adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT.

Lord Castlerea is rose, he said for the purpose of moving that the House adjourn to the 17th of February. It was the usual custom of Parlian int, on the demise of the Cing, and to enter upon any business nut I the funeral ceremony was over. It would not be necessary now to gs into any argument as to the propriety of adhering, upon this occasion, to the established usage. If ever any similar event was feet as a great public e laminy, if there ever was one which a fould excite more powerfully than another, the sensibility of the House and of the whole country, it was the present. He was convluced they would be anxious to hierv that acusibility. It would be superduous, therefore, to offer any reasoning upon the propriety of adjournment. His Lordship concluded by proposing that the House should adjourn to Thursday the 17th. The funeral ceremony would in all probabillty be over by that time. If this, however, abould not be the case, he would then propose a further adjournment.

The motion was agreed to, and the House rose a quarter past four.

HOUSE OF LORDS,-Feb. 17.

Lord Liverpool presented the following message from his Majesty:—

"George R.-The King Is persunded that the Home of Lords deeply participates in the grief and affliction of his Majesty, for the loss which his Majesty and the nation have sustained by the lamented death of the King his father. This melancholy event luiposing upon his Majesty the necessity of summoning, within a limited period, a new Parliament, the King has taken into consideration the present state of public business, and is of opinion that it will be, in all respects, most conducive to the public interest and convenience, to call the new Parllament without delay. The King, therefore, reeur la such measures as may be found indispensibly necessary to provide for the

exigencies of the public service during the Interval which must elapse between the termination of the present se-sion and the opening of a new Parliament.

Lord Liverpool said he should propose an address to morrow on that point which recommended the concurrence of the House on the measures indispensibly pecessary for the public service. With respect to the first part, there could be no difference of ipplemen, and he thould therefore move an address of condulence to his Majesty forthwith, viz:

"That an humble address he presented to his Majesty, to express our deep and unfeigned sorrow at the death of the late King, whose virtues had so justly endeared him to all classes of his subjects.

"To assure his Majerty, that the many blessings which we have enjoyed under his Royal Father's mild and paternal government can never be effects from our minds; will that we most gratefully acknowledge the signal advantages which the country has derived during this long and eventul period, from the augmentation of all the great sources of our national prosperity, and from the splendid and apparalicied atchievements of his Majesty's feets and arules.

That whilst we could with his Majesty on the loss which the maion, he common with his Majesty, has sustained, we beg leave to offer to him our most sincere congratulations upon his accession

to the throne.

"To testify to his Majesty our loyal and affectionate attachment to his sacred prisals, and to assure him that the experience of the past, as well is our confidence in his character and ricross, can tense us un doubt that his efforts will be invariably directed to pronsote the wefface of the country and the happiness of his subjects."

The Marnule of Lansdown expressed his cordial enticurrence in the address of condulence, and approved of the course taken in keeping that subject distinct from that part of the pressage, which (whether constitutional or not, he should not inquire) certainly was unprecedented. -The Maruph of Buckingkant concurred in all the sentiments proposed to be addressed to his present Majesty. There was not a man in his dominious who did not look lock with ferlings of gratitude to the illustrious example which had been ect by the late lamented monarch.-Lord Darnley, after supressing his concurrence in the address, in [mated his surprise that go notice should have been taken of the decease of an illustrious Dake.-Lord . Liverpool raid, an address of condolence on that event would be moved to-motrow, and it was ordered to be presented by the Lords with the white staves.

Aciatic Journ.-No. 52.

Fed. 13.-The Marquis of Cholmusdely laid on the table his Majesty's auawer to the address of yesterday. It concluded with, stating that his Majesty was " impressed with the deep sense of the duty of following the great example which had been set him, and assured them of his endeavours to promote the happiness and prosperity of the nation."-On the motion of Lord Liverpool, an address of condolence to the Majesty on the death of the Duke of Keut, and a message of condolence to the Duchess of Kent, were agreed to. The noble Lord highly panegyrized the combact of the Durhess .- In these proises Lord Rolle sincerely concurred. So close, he said, was her attendupce on the Duke in his last illness, that for five days she never had put of her clothes; but she had her reward in the look which her royal consort care her before he expired, and which proved his feeling of her conduct, and the consulation it had afforded him.

Lord Liverpool then rose to move an address to his Majesty in answer to that part of his message which related to the dissolution of Porliament. His Lordhip exputiated on the incorrenience which would result to the public business from entering on the discussion of the civil list, and other matters lucident to the commeacement of a new reign, under circumstances which, from the prospect of a certain dissolution in the course of a few months, would preclude that attendance and due deliberation which it was dealrable to obtain, He concluded by moving, that an address be prescuted to the King. thanking his Majesty for having rates into his rayal consideration the present state of public business, and concurring in the reliation that it would be most conductive to the public laterest in call the new Parliament without delay; suring his Majesty of the readlaces of their Lordsbips to coucur is such measures as may be necessary to provide for the exigencies of the public service until the opening of the new Parliament.

The Marquis of Lausdown sald the measure of submitting to Parliament the propriety of its own dissolution was entirely unprecedented; so was that of postponling until the meeting of a new Partinment the settlement of the civil list, and the other questions connected with the commencement of a new reign, Ware their measures in contemplation now of a different nature from those which took place on the accession of Queen Aug. Geo. I. Geo. II. and Geo. III. ? Was it also intended by a side wind to procure the sapetion of Parliament to the permanent increase of the army in time of peters, by promiting its consent to the Mutley Bill, which it would be absolutely accessary to pass under existing circumstances ?

Vot. IX. 3 H

Lords Harrowby, Bathurst, and the Lord Chancellar, supported the motion, which was opposed by Lords Grogrenny, Landertale, Carparron, and King. In answer to a question from the Marquis of Lanadown, Lord Liverpool said, that for the support of the circl list; and carrying on the public service, temporary grants would be proposed. The notion for the address was their carried without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

17.-Lord Castlerragh brought down a message from his Majesty to the same effect with that presented this day at the Upper House. On the motion of the public Lord it was ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow, his Lardthip thinking it right that a day, at least, stands he afforded for considering one part but he was convinced the linuse would feel the propriety of offering an lanaudiate address of condolence on the death of the late Sovereign, and of coner dulation on the enecession of the present. His Lardship accordingly proceeded to panegyrise the character and conduct of his line Majesty, who had, by his mild and amatte qualities, scented the esteem of the nation, and during whose unusually long releu this country had grown up to rank, power, and compactclait spleudour, unequalled among the nations of the carth, He then cologised his present Majesty, from whose declaration, that he would make the grample of his Royal tather the basis of his conduct, the country had to hope for a prospercent reign. He treated that this expertation would be fully recified, and that his Majesty, though he might not have in achieve any additional glories in war, would said the only remaining laurel to his more, by looking in peace, to policy, justice and moderation in the administrasine of his government. His lordship concluded with moving an address to the same effect as that proposed in the House of Lords, ... Mr. Tierney cordially concurand in the address with the exception of what alimbed to " the experience of the past," which he thought might better have been by alone. He wished to hary all the past in obliviou. He would that his back; upon it, and only look forward to a new reight a that, he trusted, would be such as to reflect credit on the sovereign, and be of advantage to his people. The address was then put and carried maalmously; and it was, on the motion of local Cartlereagh, ordered that in con-sideration of his Majesty's littless, the address he presented by such members of the House as were of his Mujesty's most hon, Proy Comeil.

Lord Castlereach then mored an addees of condelence to his Majesty on the death of the Duke of Kent, which was ununinously acreed to, as was also a resolution of condulence to the Duchess

of Kent.

Figh. 18.—Sir W. Cartis and Mr. Abercromble presented petitions for the renewal of the Insolvent debtors act for a short time. Mr. Vansittant said there would be no objection on the part of his Majesty's unbusters to the continuance of the existing act for a short period.

Lord Castlereagh, on the same grounds as those advanced by Lord Liverpool in the apper Bouse, moved an address of thanks to his Majesty for his communication respecting the Intended dissolution of Parliament. The motion was supported by Mr. Vansitrart and Mr. Canning, and opposed by Mr. Turney, Mr. Brougham,

and Mr. M'Donald,

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Vansitiert stated, that the hereditary revenue was no longer applicable to the civil list, having been appropriated to the purposes of the consolidated fund; its amount might be between 5 and £000,000 a year. He latended to propose a vote, enabling the crown to take jayments out of the civil list during the quarter commencing April 5, and ending on July 5; a vote which would thus leave ample time for considering of a permanent arrangement.

In answer to a question from Mr. Hume, as to a provision for the Queen, her income as Princess of Wales being now extinct, Lord Castlerengh said that a communication would probably soon be made on that autilest. Measures but already been taken to prevent any inconvenience from being felt in the quarter abuiled to. The motion was then put and carried without

a dlvisigu.

Livid Jacelya appeared at the bar, and read his Majesty's most gracious answer to the Address of the House. It concluded by assuring the House, that it would be the object of his Majesty's reign to maintain the liberlies, and to promote the happiness of his people.

Colonial Accounts

Feb. 22.—Mr. Hame moved for a statement of all accounts unlited by the comusisshmers for Ceylon, the Maurithus, the Cape of Good Hope, and other places; and also an account of the periods the which they brought down their labours, distinguishing the thore and places for which they were so andited,—Ordered.

Ceylun.

23.—Mr. Gaulburn presented a return of all the civil officers and military staff at Certon.

Prorogation and Dissolution.

Feb. 2n.—The Parliament was proregard by commission. The Speech of the commissioners adverted briefly, but forcibly, to the late sangularry, and for atrocity narivalled conspiracy, which had been so acasomably discovered and happity defeated.

Fet. 29 .- The Parliament was dissolv-

ed by the King's command.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

THE KING'S COURT.

On the 24th of March, his Majesty held a court at I action Palace.

The Persian Ambassador, accompanied by his Secretary and Mr. Morier, touk leave of his Melesty.

Governor Furquhar was introduced to his Majesty, to take leave on his return to his government of Mauritius, by Earl Bathuryt.

Richard Ouley, Esq. was also introduced by Earl Bathurst to his Majesty, on his being appointed one of the judges at Ceylon; upon which occasion he received the honour of kulghthood.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Peb. 29.—The dispatches were closed, and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz:—Dunira, Capt. M. Hamilton; and Marquis of Huntly, Capt. D. M'Leod, for Bambay and China.

Moreh 1.—William Edward Phillips, Esq. was appointed Governor of Prince of Wales Island.

- A Court of Directors was held, when the under-mentioned communders took leave of the court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.:— Capt.W. Adamson, Winchelsers, and Capt. S. Lyde, Dorsetslifte, for St. Helena and China.
- The dispatches were closed and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz. r—Dake of York, Capt. A. H. Campbell; Prince Regent, Capt. J. lunes, for Madras and China.
- 11. The dispatches were closed and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz.:—Winchelsea, Capt. W. Adamson, and Dorsetshire, Capt. S. Lyde, for St. Helena and China.

15. A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. F. Adams, of the shipBucking-hamshire, took leave of the Court previous to departing for China direct.

24. The dispatches, by the ship Ruckinghamphire, for China, were closed at the East-India House, and delivered to the purser of that ship. Three several Courts of Proprietors were held in the course of March; see pages 372 and 376.

LEADING MISCELLANIES.

Orders have been dispatched to India, directing that his present Majesty be proclaimed at the several presidencies with due solemnity.

Major General Sir Wm. Toone, C. B., will succeed to the staff of the Bengal army on the retirement of Major General Thomas Brown.

A mounment to the memory of the lamented Dr. James Anderson, late of the Madeas Medical Establishment, has been completed under the superintendence of Dr. Bury, and forwarded to India for the purpose of being placed in St. George's Church at Madeas.—" The memory of the just is blessed."

The Persian Ambassador is expected to leave England soon in April for Persia.

PORTUGUESE SAILORS.

The statement respecting the description of East-India ships by which distressed foreigners are left in this country, as it appeared to the daily papers, is a risue of misrepresentations, either ignorantly or maliciously put together.

No charge can be made out against the Company-they have no control over the captains of five traders in this respect. The Portuguese vice-consul makes a high and sweeping charge against the Company of invariably acting in this manner, that is, of engaging Portuguese seamen to work home their ships, and then alsoiloning them t this charge cannot be borne out by a single fact. The free traders, trading with the liceuse of the Compan, ore not the Company, and it would be hard ludeed if the Company were to be made answerable for the conduct of the commanders of those vessels. It is really curious to observe how all parties, before the alderman, join in directly blaming the Company, and the public ought to be put into possession of a fair statement.

Baptism of two Badha Priests.—In the record week of March, a novel sight was witnessed at Brunswick chapet, Liverpool, which made a great impression on the spectators. Two learned heathess, high priests at the Budha religion, from the island of Ceylen, being deemed sufficiently instructed, were introduced to the privileges of the Christlan church. They were baptized agreeably to the ritual of the established church by the Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke, before a numerous, respectable, and deeply interested congregation.

NAVAL AND MILITARY BEINFORCEMENTS.

On the 29th February, a detachment of the 18th dragoous, and detachments of the 18th, 34th, 49th, 69th, and 29th infantry, marched from Chatham to emberic at Gravescud, on board the Prince Regent, for Mailras. Also a small detachment of the 65th regt, on board the Dunira, for Bombay. Upwards of 350 men of the Hoa. East India Company's artillery and infantry, have also marched from Chatham gavison to Gravescud, to embark for Mailras.

On the 23d March, Rear-adm. Lambert halved his flag on board the Vigo, 74. Capt. T. Brown, and is expected to sail on the 29th to reflere Rear-adm. Plampin at St. Heleva.

TASSENGERS TO INDIA.

By the Dunira, for Hombay: Mr. Wathen, factor; Messes. Elphinstone, Blane, and Jackson, writers; Mr. surg. Bahd; Mr. assist.-surg. Downey; maj.-gen. Lawrence; Messes. Fortune, Poole, Pelhancampbell, Ennis, Conyagham, Barluw, Wynter, Hele, Whitaker, Burnet, and Pruby d. cadets; Mr. Hayman, volunteer Bonthay marine.

By the Marquis of Huntley, for Bounbay's Mr. Arbuthnot, writer; Lieut.col. and Mrs. Dyson; Muj. and Mrs. Cowper; Mr. Assist.-surg. Stuuri; Missen' Maltland and Gwinnett; Messrs. Hockin, Cooke, Darke, Dardes, Hobson, and Gotdon, cadets.

CONTINENTAL NOTICE.

The King of Denmark has prolonged the charter of the Danish East India Company for one year, from the 14th Jan. A List of Members already returned to the New Parliament who are connected directly or indirectly with East India Affairs, alphabetically arranged.

Astell, W-Bridgewater. Apoley, Lord-Clin nerster. Alexander, James- Ol Sarum. Binning, Lord-Rochester, Bourne, W. S.-Christchurch. Bentinck, Land W .- Nottingiamshire. Baring, Su T.—High Wycombe, *Baithe, Col.—Hedon (Yerkshire). Baring, A.—Tunoton. Boughton, W. E. Bouse-Evesham. Canalug, Rt. Hon, Gea - Liverpool, Cockerell, Sir C. Presham, Courtenay, T. P. Totaess. Castlereagh, Viscount-Down. Comming, Geo.-luverness (District). Crawford, A.-Old Saram. Dowdeswell, J. E .- Tewkerbury, Edmonstone, Sir C .- Stirllugablee, Ellis, Hen. C .- Scatord. Ellie, C. F.—Scatord. Finley, Kirkman—Malmesbury. Forbes, Chas.—Mainte bury. Fairlie, Sir W. C.—Lenniuster. Gladstone, John—New Woodstock: (Grant, Rt. Hon. C .- Inverties County, Grant, R .- Bounf District of Burghs. funis, John-Grampound. Lashington, S. B.—Camerbury. Lowther, Viscoust-Westmoreland. Mills, Charles-Warwick. Moore, Peter-Coventry. Macintosh, Sir J .- Knarcaboro'. Marjorlbooks, Sir J.-Berwick County. blurjorlbanks, Stewart-Hythe. Money, W. T .- St. Michael. Nogeut, Sir Gen,-Buckingham. Ommancy, F .- Barnstaple. Robarts, A. W .- Muhistone. Ricketts, C. M. - Dartmouth. Robertson, A .- Grampound. Stautton, Sir G. T .- St. Michael, Smith, Geo. Wendover. Smith, R .- Wrodover. Smith, Sam .- Midburst. Swith, John—Milihutst: Twiss, Horace-Wuston Basset. Vansitrart, Rt. Hon. N .- Harwich. Wallace, Rt. Hou. T .- Weymouth. Wigram, Sir R. just.-Lestwithlel. Wigram, W .- Wexford. Wood, Col.-Brecoushire.

Sir John Jackson, Col. Allan, Mr. Howorth, Dr. Fleming, &c. &c. who sat In the former Parliament, have not been Candidates for the present.

Candidates for the present.

Lord Howden (fate Sir John Pracis Cradock) was a candidate for the city of York, but did not succeed; and Sir Henry Russel stands for Colchester, but is considerably behind on the Poll.

^{*} Formerly Resident at Lacknow.

† There gentlemen have not been retorace, but there is no opposition.

1820. Births, Marriages, and Deaths .- India Shipping Intelligence, 421

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS. HOME LIST.

BIRTHS.

March 16. The lady of Thus. Peregrine Course-nsy, Esq. M.P., of a son.

At the wich, the lady of J. P. Muspeatt, Esq. of a son.

Larely, the lady of 1, Selmpey, Esq. of a soul

In Manchester Square, the Mt. Mon, the Coun-ters of Buckingham-hare, of a daughter, still beat it.

MARRIAGES.

March 14. J. B. Clowes, Eap. of Grav's lan, to Suphia only doughter of J. B. B. Cobb, Esp. and piece to the late accreaty to the Hon. East-India Company.

2. Lieut. downers, of the Madras military establishment, to Arabella, daughter of Dr.

Blill, of Deriver.

En -

2 11

h. As dr. Marina-in-the-Fields, by the Rev. J. Holden ont, Archdeanon of London, John Worthy, Bet. of the Hou. East-India Company's Bumbay military cusplestoment, to Jave Rebetca, eldest daughter of Mr. Hume, Long-

Lately, the Rev. Thes. Weitheshers, M.A. chap-ish on the Mulcus establishment, to Mus-Overton, of Chelsea.

DEATHS.

eb. 35. At Dargemath, aged to weeks, Elika, tofant daughter of Cupt. John Hise, Kast India madel service.

Age 11, to childred, Mare, the wife of Mr. water, of Crowns, in the North Raine of Work-shire, and were of the late Wire. Symiwith, Eng formerly problem of the medical board of Bombey.

In George Street, Fortman Square, Lady Flayer, we willow of the lave Sit Augustus Player, in the sorth year of her 450.

March 1. On beated the H. C. 1 ship, Duke of Tork, white us she point of solving is India, in the Downs, Capt. Whitness, of H. M. 1 18th regt.

In George Street, Hanner Square, Mrs. Ha-rington, the wife of T. T. Barneyson, Esq. of Seaforth, Cupe of Good Haps, and these of the late Earlief Scaforth.

to In Gower Street, in the eath year of his age, wen, Oliver, Eag. lave of the Min. Company's activity of the annual pears, Mr. 1 web Chaille, aged 84, of the Hon. East-

todis Company's home service.

Lately, the highly respected Wm. Mills, Esq., formerly a director of the East-India Company.

Lucky, at Ciliton, near Bristol, the youngest daughter of John Huddeson, Esq., one of the directors of the Hon, East-Toda Company.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivola.

2ch. 88 Milliard, Bonnly Hall, Roberts, from Bengal.

Mat. & Braumaria, & Liverpoot, Mary, Knesic,

from Bengal. Liverpool, Theodosia, Morrison, from Bengal,

12 Off Parramouth, 16 Gravesend, Hyperion, Lastley, trum Skingal 14 Sept. and the Cape \$ 1d Off Plymouth, 40 Deal, 46 Grammed, York, Talbert, from Biambay 17 Oct., the Cape 59

Talbert, from Bumbay 1; Der. 20d St. Helena 16 Jan. to Liverpeal, Aurora, Earl, from Bengal, Ma-dran, and the Cape of Good Hope.

gy Deal, Tuttenham, there, from Scripti, No.

Feb. 43 Gravetend, Star. 1 Deal, Colombo, inchardeon, for Bombay, the Marriers, and Eles 11311 -

28 Bravesent, Mar. & Deal, Dunlya, Hamilton. for Chine-

- Gravesend Mar. + Beat, Clausing, Patternoon, for St. Helena. Bumbay, and China.

Art, for St. Helson, Humby, and Climb, Rigor-art, for St. Helson, Humby, and China. Mar. : Gravesend, & Desl, a Fortements, 13 for misgion, Prince Regent, Insta, for Madras and China.

- Gravesend, 4 Deal, Marquis Huntiey, McLood, for Bambay.

York, Campbell, for Sudras and China-

Gravesend, 8 Deal, 17 Portsmouth, Gulcon-da, Edwards, for Madras.

Gesvenend, to Portramontit, Waterion, Luvell, for Madrus.

16 Gravesend, 15 Deal, Phoenic, Wayness, for Hombay,

A Gravesend, 15 Deal, Dorsetshire, Lyde, the St. Reiena and China. 13 Grarescoil,

Cravesend, is heal, Winchelma, Adamstet, for St. Heless and China.

tel Gravesend, is Deal, Lady flanks, Coppia, far Bengul.

23 Gravesend, 43 Deal, Charles Mills, Jackson,

For Reugali Backinghamshire, Adams, for 45 Gravesoud, the Mauritique and China.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tarriday, March 48, 1940.

Coccon,-The purchaser of Corcon during the last week exceed 1,500 bags. Survis in bonds at the price they were taken in at the last India Times. sale. It is repursed that the boweds and a few of the Bengale were taken for shipping, but the greater proportion for re-side,

Coffee. - The public tale on Thogathay went will at much higher prices, and with more agree than was generally enticipated; the proper were about as, lower than previously obtained by sprate onetruct. Generally the prices of Codes may be stated nominal, on account of the sittle business. doing. The India sale-1980 bags Coffee-(1470 taken in),

Sugar - The brisk and extensive demand for Muscovades continued on Wednesday, Int. towards the clime of the week the request appeared to abbride. The sale of 1889 has Esst-ippin singure on Wednesday, was nearly all taken in. At the Initia House on Thursday, bearly 4,000 bags were brought forward to they went of feely, the brown Sagare to, mar, higher.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND

EXCHANGES. Accounts from Bengal to the end of september last, state the Company's & per cent. luan paper to be at one-half per cent, discussed.

The exchange at Calcutts on Lundon was at to. od. per secta rapes, and London on Calcutte at the til, to us. 3th, for hills at to days sight-

TIMES appeared by the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1819-50.

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GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 11 April-Prompt 11 July. Lionard. - Indigo.

Per Sale a May - Prompt 11 deguit.

Company's. - Cinnamon - Claves - Mace - Nutmegi - Od of Mace - Salipetio - Black Pepper.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPA-NY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGO of the York, from Book y Compeny's. Salipetre—Cotton—M. C.—Dismonda.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

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Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of February to the 25th of March, 1820.

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E. EYTON, Stack Broker, 2, Cornbill, and Lombard Street.

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

MAY 1820.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MEMOIR

OF A

PATRIOT KING.

(Continued from p. 328.)

WHAT is popularity? The transient breath of noisy applause, depending for its intensity on the number of persons who can be filled with one common sentiment, and for its duration on the steadiness with which the caprice of many can find an agreeable interest in the same object. If good men are often unsuccessful candidates for the approbation of the people, while bad men, by stooping to be their base sycophants, rise to be their decided favorites, the cause is not to be sought in any perversion of moral taste, that can take delight in the shameless repetition of the same system of imposture by every generation of political quacks, but in a deficiency of that social wisdom which is derived from the lessons of history, by which the experience of past ages instructs the present, and the masquerades which have been acted in the assemblies of any one country, when the minions of the mob are exhibited to Asiatic Journ .- No. 53.

posterity, stript of their disguise, ought to undeceive every other. It on honest man is unpopular, his integrity is not known; and it a knave is popular, his turpitude is either not detected, or the evidence of it not believed. The people are most romantic in their abstract attachment to virtue, and their standard of ideal excellence rises to the summit of perfection. Hence if any man have done the state some service, he is never good enough while living to keep the people's approbation long. The boundless expectation created by the indulgence of a political reverie produces higher transports than the moderate satisfaction offorded by a real benefit. Hence previous to experience of what their principles and capacities are, the good and the bad have an equal chance in drawing lots for popularity, provided their absolute merits are in the future tense; the first class of public favorites will always he those who have never

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done any thing for the country, If the patriotic warrior or statesman, in the hazordous predicament of having administered to the public utility in the field or in the cabinet, he sometimes admitted into the second class, for a pittance of praise, or a cold exemptien from outrageous insult, the gracious condescension of the mob to these minor favorites is never in proportion to the degree of success with which great achievements have been undertaken and extensive plans executed. Thus Sir John Moore was more popular than ever the Duke of Wellington will be. If, on the other hand, a few individuals who can lead through the streets, as an obedient band, ten thousand shouting followers, have betrayed some weak declarations of selfish wishes and odious feelings, acquired by "thinking for themselves," or by horrowing the sentiments of Freuch clubs; pleasing the local crowd by deserting the interests of the community, stepping into a laurel car, and trampling on the first duty of a patriot: the accident of supreme popularity winding up the chapter of absurdity is not to be accounted as a stain on the character of other men, on whom, although they would disdain to seek it in the same way, this flattering distinction may have fallen.

Indignant at the conduct of these political quacks, I have sometimes applied the term " patrior" to them in an ironical sense. But after contemplating the endearing and noble character of George III., in those relations to his people, which identify the good King with the true patriot, I will not hereafter degrade this sublime word, by bazarding a momentary conception in the reader's mind that it might be seriously applied to those devoted worshippers of a putrescent notoriety; and when I I have to speak of an English Schlimmenninck, or an English Melzi, the epithet " false patriot"

or "pseudo-patriot," with an occasional reminiscence to the bare servility of the Dutch and Italian prototypes, which could take or resign the presidentship of a betrayed nation, at the nod of a foreign tyrant, shall explain the danger of trusting to the turbulent claimants for constitutional liberty in a state already free.

During the excesses which grew out of the spirit of enarchy, called into action by the French revolution, the King was repeatedly exposed to the insalts and attacks of a licentious mob. On each of these occasions he manifested the utmost fortitude and calmness; his personal courage astonished his friends, and awed his enemies.

The same qualities were displayed in 1800, when a manine, at Drury-lane Theatre, fired at the

Royal person.

Few of his subjects would have shewn the presence of mind, and attention to every thing except himself, which pervaded his whole conduct, on the evening of the 15th May, 1800, at the time that Hatfield discharged a pistol over his head in the theatre, loaded with two slugs. His whole anxiety was directed towards the Queen, who, not having entered the box, might, he apprehended, on hearing of the event, be overcome by her surprise or emotions. The dramatic piece which was about to be represented, commenced in a short space of time, precisely as if no accident had interrupted its performunce; and so little were his nerves shaken, or his internal tranquillity disturbed by it, that he took his accustomed doze of three or four minutes between the conclusion of the play and the commencement of the force, as he would have done on any other night.

The King manifested a like extraordinary composure after the attempt made to assassinate him by Margaret Nicholson.

The expanding ambition of France menaced Europe rather

with increased strength than increased fury, when transformed from a republic to a growing nucleus of despotism under a military emperor. In many stages of the war, this country had to combat the victorious oppressor of the Continent without an ally; and George III, uniformly gave his personal sanction and support to the system of persevering in the struggle, until a reduction of the power of France should offer a guarantee for the stability of peace, and should allow Britain to disarm, without risking the national independence. When almost every other country lay at the feet of the restless invader, the King did not deem it politic to convert, by a sealed recognition, what might prove to be but a temporary disturbance of the balance of power, into a permanent ascendancy on the part of that ambitious nation, whose appetite for conquest was shurpened by successful aggression. The preliminaries of the peace of Amiens were concluded by the King's responsible servants, without his knowledge or concurrence. On reading the letter communicating this important intelligence, he said to those about him, " I have received surprising news, but it is no secret. Preliminaries of peace are signed with France. I knew nothing of it whatever; but since it is made, I sincerely wish it may prove a asting peace."

During the cessation of hostilities, Buonaparte trampled at leisure over the prostrate Continent: this peace had the good effect of undeceiving many who had thought that he could sign a treaty in the

spirit of peace.

It belongs to history to detail the causes which led to the rupture of this short trace. The independence of the European states appeared on the eve of being engulphed in the vortex of France. The King's heart expanded to witness the glorious rallying-cry of

his whole people on the prospect of invasion; and he saw in the mighty victory of Trafalgar the total destruction of the naval power of our enemy. But, like his great minister, it was not permitted to him to witness that succession of triumphs, which finally placed this country in the most commanding attitude of her history, and broke down for generations the once called invincible power which had simed at universal empire. The glories of Spain had just commenced, when, in October 1810, the fiftieth anniversary of the good Sovereign's accession, presented a day of jubilee, on which his people with one accord devoted themselves to joy and festivity, in honour of the prolonged term of his reign. His eves had already last the power of vision; but as he rode through the assembled thousands of his subjects, his countenance was diluted by the goodness and the rapture of his heart: he was indeed the object of every one's veneration and love. In a few weeks one of the most afflicting domestic calamities he had ever experienced, the loss of his animble daughter Amelia, howed him to the dust, The anguish of the father was too great for a wounded spirit to bear; in his mental suffering his reason forsook him. The difficulties under which his country laboured, and the cloud of military despotism which obscured the political sky in every part of Europe, ance half-rescued Spain, no doubt contributed to weigh down his spirit, which from this melancholy era never resumed self-possession.

The abertation to which the human mind is liable, is a melancholy subject; nor is the strongest mind more exempt from this calamity than the weakest, when the combinations of adversity are so great and heavy, as to break down the system of apprehended connection between cause and effect, on which the oppressed intel-

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lect has relied in constructing defeated plans. If ants are sometimes crushed by falling straws, the mighty elephant may be overloaded. The ordinary wave that swamps a boat hardly ripples under the bow of a frigate; but when an ocean is agitated by the rolling tempest, and the aspiring billows mix their foam with the lightning of the clouds, the noblest ship may founder in the

fathomless deep. To whine over the fall of Buonaparte is not an English feeling. nor an engaging imitation French untiment; loyalists home repel such virtue, republicuns abroad disown such grace. It is a pity that Gay's fable of the " monkey that has seen the world" should ever have been written; better that travelled coxcombs should adhere to frivolous pursuits than set up for statesmen. A foreign writer of acknowledged sagacity, of eminent fame; whose influence on the Continent may be ascribed to her independence of mind, united with judgment, to her consistency and incorruptibility, qualities which very few of the liberal school in France preserved when the imperial tyrant was scattering his tempting fayours, whose sober reflections adverse to the cause of despotism procured her exile; thus depicts the awful situation of Europe when the master of the continent, intoxicated with power, was finishing his boldest pieces of aggression.

"The duration of the power of Bunnaparte was a perpetual lesson of immorality. If he had always succeeded, what should we have been able to say to our children? There would have been left, it is true, the solace of religious resignation; but the mass of the inhabitants of the world would have sought in vain to discover the intentions of providence in human

affairs." #

Meanwhile the energy of Geo. III. was remembered, although he was shrouded in solitude; the Prince Regent pursued the tenor of his councils Sest from filial veneration, and then from seeing it right to join in the decision on which they had been founded. The firmness of the British people i? the great and noble cause of national independence was at least equal to the devotion of the French to the never-ending toil of conquest. For the complete success which crowned our efforts, let us never cease to thank Almighty Providence.

The empire of India acquired during the reign of George III. is not more astonishing for its magnitude, than for the unanimity with the native inhabitants of the country of all origins, classes, and religions, praise the beneficent spirit, and acknowledge the corresponding effects, with which the British government has been exercised over that extensive region. The translator of the Desaitr concludes his preface by saying: " the few wyears of his life that may yet " remain to him he intends to devote to the completion of an " Epic poem on the conquest of " India by the British," on which " he has for many years been enof ployed; and which he has nearly " brought to a close."

"If his name is to be enrolled among the small number of poets whose works have survived the touch of time, he foully hopes that it may be conveyed to posterity by the same work which records the unrivalled triumphs of British valor; and that by the fortunate association, his fame may perish only with the memory of British glory."

This is the language of a grateful Parsee; the blessings experienced under British sway have already employed the pens of Hindoo and Mussulman writers-

^{*} Canademons on the French Revolution, Furthermone south of the Baroness de Stack, Translated, London, evo., 1012, 101, 16, p. 251.

[.] The Goyrge-mimek.

Under "national memoranda" we shall notice some of the principal steps of the Company's power to this eminence.

We need not repeat the dates of his late Majesty's demise and funeral, which have been given in p. 313. Had we room to attempt a delincation of his character, we should still want the ability to complete the undertaking worthily. But we subjoin a few anecdotes of the man and the sovereign, arranged under the relations under which they exhibit him, or the qualities which they illustrate.

Lomestic .- The virtue of humapity was one which his Majesty was always particularly careful to instil into the minds of his children. On one occasion, at breakfast, whilst the King was reading a newspaper, one of the younger branches of the family, looking up in the Queen's face, said, "Mamma, I can't think what a prison is." Upon its being explained, and understanding that the prisoners were often halfstarved for want, the child replied, " That is cruel, for the prison is bad enough without starving; but I will give all my allowance to buy bread for the poor prisoners !" Due praise was given for this benevolent intention, and their Majesties made an addition to the child's gift, that when bestowed, it might be an availing relief.

A writer sketching the domestic scene in 1779, says; " Their Majesties rise at six in the morning, and enjoy the two succeeding hours, which they call their own. At eight, the Prince of Wales, the Bishop of Osnaburgh, Princess Royal, and Prince William Henry, are brought from their several houses to Kew to breakfast. At nine, the younger children attend to lisp or smile their good-morrows: and whilst the eldest are closely applying to their tasks, the little ones and their nurses pass the whole morning in Richmond Gardens.

"The King and Queen frequently amuse themselves with sitting in the rooth while the children dine; and once a week, attended by the whole offspring in pairs, make the tour of Richmond Gardens. In the afternoon the Queen works, and the King reads to her. In the evening, all the children again pay their duty at Kew-house before they retire to bed; and the same order is observed through each returning day."

Temperance.- The King took a slight breakfast at eight, and dined at one on a plain joint. His abstemiousness at table, in regard to high-seasoned viands and stimulating drinks, was in the moderated taste An author before cited, describing his habits in 1779, says : " Exercise, air, and light diet, are the grand fundamentals, in the King's idea of health and sprightliness; his Majesty feeds chiefly on vegetables, and drinks little wine; the Queen is what many private gentlewomen would call whimsically absternious, for at a table covered with dainties, she culls the plainest and the simplest dish, and seldom cats of more than two things at a meal."

Amusements.—In the early part of his life George III, joined in the balls given at court with great animation and spirit. One instance appears in a letter from Daniel Wray, Esq. formerly Deputy Teller of the Exchequer:

"Oct. 1, 1768, we found all the world gaping at the King of Denmark. At the Queen's ball, after several country dances he asked hisbrother monarch (George III.) whether his Majesty was tired? Not at all, replied the King, and called for the The Hemp Dressers, which he continued for two hours. At Carlton-House, the same question was returned upon the Dane, who confessed himself abattu, and cried quarter."—(Nichols's Illustrations, vol. 1, p. 184.)

The King pursued health as well as pleasure in the exercise of

hunting. In the field he was all animation and affability. Before and after, as well as during the chase, he entered into all its varieties with the great number of private gentlemen who constantly attended; and to each individual he paid the most marked civilities.

His late Majesty was a most distinguished horseman; and no horse whatever could possess too much speed for him. His courage was also the admiration of all those per on who were permitted to join in the Royal Hunt, and the most dangerous leaps were regarded by his late Mujesty with the utmost indifference; and nothing could have stopped his ardnows career, in the true sportsman's style, but the duty imposed upon his attendants of pointing out to the King the danger of exposing lns sacred person, upon which the happiness of the nation depended. His late Majesty was always in the field to a minute, and frequently the first on the spot, so anxiously did he enjoy the pleasures of the cha.

His Majesty never, till indisponition obliged him, omitted the honour of his annual visit (with his whole Family) to the Races at Ascot Heath, at which place he gave a plate of 100 guineas, to be run for on the first day, by such horses as had regularly hunted with his own hounds the preceding winter; as the King was known not only to be attentive to the perfections of each horse, but to analyse minutely their qualifications during their exertions in the classe.

excursion, and enjoyed this recreation frequently at Weymouth. When aboard, he examined all parts of the vessel, and, while on deck, was constantly engaged, either with his glass to catch distant objects, or making himself, by quick inquiries, conversant with the whole system of the sails and rigging. When he went down to the Nore to see the Dutch men of war, taken by Lord Duncan off Camperdown, he was greatly diverted with the circumstance of a Lord of the Admiralty falling seasick.

His chief amusement, in-doors, was music; and that of a select character. By compositions of grandeur and sublimity, he gratified a well-tuned ear, and exalted his devotional feelings. In domestic concerts, the mutual entertainment of such members of the family as when grown up, continued to be inmates, chiefly the female branches, was promoted by playing pieces occasionally lighter, but combining pathos and sweetness, with a correct and refined harmony. He had little relish for the meretricious bravuras of the Italian stage. For many years hefore his retirement from the world, the Opera had not been honoured by the regal presence. Neither the music, nor the shew, nor the circled splendours of his nobility, and still less the lateness of the hours, had attraction sufficient to claim his evenings, or interfere with the regularity of his hahits. But he loved with all his heart to go und see and enjoy an English play as often as he could make it convenient. Here he was quite at home ; an English King, in the midst of his subjects of all ranks and classes, partaking of the common amusement, and sharing in the universal pleasure.

As a Friend and Neighbour.—
On one occasion, when his Majesty had walked from the Castle, to mount his horse at the Mews, in order to ride to his farms, he entered into conversation, in a familiar manner, with Mr. Smith, an inhabitant of Windsor, who was superintending the building of his own house, which had been destroyed by fire. His Majesty observed, that it would be a great improvement if the external wall was carried out a few feet further; and

upon Mr. Smith replying that it was his Majesty's private property, and of course he could not have presumed to have solicited such a favour, the King turned round and said quickly, "What! did you think, Smith, I was so bad a neighbour? Take it, take it."

Becoming Attention to Dignity.—The King's whole behaviour at the coronation was justly admired and commended by every one, and particularly his manner of ascending and seating himself on the throne after his coronation. No actor in the character of Pyrrhus in the Distrest Mother; not even in the Distrest Mother; not even Booth himself, who was celebrated for it in the Spectator, ever ascended the throne with so much grace and dignity.—Life of Bishop Newton.

Though the course of the King's domestic living was plain and unostentatious, he was not averse to have that public state supported which corresponds with the dignity of the personage who represents the British nation in her intercourse with foreign powers, and to have those forms of splendid pageantry observed which the records of heraldry have connected with the appearance of former Princes in the exercise of the regal office, or in filling a part in processions, or military reviews.

Picty.-The habitual picty of his late Majesty, was a striking part of his character. Those who have been with him at his morning devotions at the private chapel at Windsor, will never forget the fervour of his responses during the service. When one of the young Princes was hourly expected to die, the King was sitting on a Sunday, reading a sermon to his An attendant came in with the tidings of the child's The King exchanged a look with him, signifying he understood his commission, and then

proceeded with his reading till it was finished.

In the course of the interview with which his Majesty favoured Dr. Beattie, the celebrated author of the Philosophic Essay on Truth, he asked him what he thought of his new acquaintance, Lord Dartmouth. Mr. B. said, there was something in his air and manner which he thought not only agreeable, but enchanting ; he seemed to him to be one of the best of men; a sentiment in which both their Majesties heartily joined. " They say that Lord Dartmouth is an enthusiast," said the King; "but surely he says nothing on the subject of religion but what every Christian may and ought to Bay.

The sermons of that profoundly learned divine, Dr. Barrow, of whom the witty Charles II. used to say, that he was an inexhaustible preacher, constituted the favourite theological work of our excellent Sovereign; who made it a rule to read a portion of theta regularly in his family every Sunday evening. Sometimes his Majesty would, with a pencil, mark the divisions of the sermons which he intended to read; and thus the entire collection, with a little variation, lasted the year round.

The next anecdote was communicated to Bishop Watson by the late Dr. Heberden.

The clergyman at Windsor Chapel, on a day when the Athanasian Creed was to be read, began with "Whosoever will be saved," &c.; the King, who usually responded with a loud voice, was silent; the Minister repeated, in a higher tone, his "Whosoever;" the King continued silent: at length, the Appetitles' Creed was repeated by the Minister and the King followed him throughout with a distinct and audible voice,

Clemency .- Lord Mansfield, on making a report to the King of the conviction of Mr. Malowny, a Catholic priest, who was found guilty, in the county of Surrey, of celebrating mass, was induced, by a sense of reason and humanity, so represent to his Majesty the excessive severity of the penalty which the law imposed for the offence. The King, in a tone of the most heartfelt benignity, immediately answered - " God forbid, my lord, that religious difference in opinion should sanction persecution, or admit of one man within my realms suffering unjustly; issue a pardon immediately for Mr. Malowny, and see that he is set at liberty.

We place the following under this head, because perhaps the principal quality displayed, may be supposed to belong to it; but it rather illustrates the punctilious regard to the King, in fulfilling an indefinite offer, which contrary to his intention or expectation, involved him in an implied promise to depart from an established rule, of which the partial relaxation, by holding out the hope of pardon, creates perhaps fifty new criminals. Indeed when such a distinction is made on any other ground than a distinction in the case, partial clemency is cruelty.]

In the year 1802, a dignified divine, preaching before the Royal Family, happened to quote a passage illustrative of his subject, from a living writer, whose name he did not meation. The King, who was always remarkably attentive, was struck with the quotation, and immediately noted the passage for an inquiry. At the conclusion of the service, he asked the preacher from whom his extract had been taken; and being informed that the author was a Dissenting Minister, in Yorkshire, he expressed a wish to have a copy of the original discourse. The royal inclination was accordingly imparted to the author who lost no time in complying with it, accompanying the work with a very modest letter, expressive of the high sense which the writer entertained of the honor conferred upon him. His Majesty was so well pleased with the production, as to signify his readiness to serve the author.

At the York assizes, in 1803, the clerk to a mercantile house in Leeds, was tried on a charge of forgery, found guilty, and condemned to death. His family, at Halifax, was respectable, and his father bore an excellent character. Immediately after the sentence was passed upon the unfortunate young man, a Dissenting Minister of the Baptist persuasion, the same whom the King had promised to serve, who had long been intimate with the father, addressed his Majesty in a most moving petition, soliciting the pardon of the son of his friend. Although this demand upon the promise of a King, was to save a life, and not take one, it was in the spirit of the request preferred by the daughter of Herodias; it was asking the king to perform an unguarded promise in such a way as to make an inevitable grace to a favourite, an act of injustice to society at large. The young man was of course pardoned.

Magnanimity. — His Majesty having been told of a gentleman of family and fortune in Perthshire, who had not merely refused to take the oath of allegiance to him, but had never permitted him to be named as king in his presence: "Carry my compliments to him," said the King, "but — what? — step—no—he may perhaps not receive my compliments as King of England—give him the Elector of Hanover's compliments; and tell him that he respects the steadiness of his principles."*

(To be continued.)

[.] Jacobise Relies, by James Hogg.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sin ;—The chronology of the Chinese is a subject deserving of more assiduous cultivation than it has hitherto received; especially, when we consider how widely the christians of eastern and western Europe differ in the computation of time from the creation of the world, and how each supports and defends its respective system. The Greek, Russian, Coptic and Ethiopic churches uniformly follow the septuagint computation; whilst the Protestants and Roman Catholics adhere to the date of epochs as assigned by the Vulgate and Hebrew; and these accounts differ by some whole centuries of The Jews of Europe, although they abide by the text of the Hebrew copies, reckon two hundred and fifty years less than. we do, and the Samaritans reckon almost four hundred years more from the creation, notwithstanding they allow for the antediluvian period a less interval than seems authorised by any other copy: A certain Emperor of China who reigned about the commencement of the last century having perceived a diversity in reading the religious books translated by different missionaries, some of whom followed the Septuagint and others the Vulgate, replied: " How comes it to pass,' says the Emperor, " that your books are not clear? do not you affirm, that they contain nothing but what is sure and indubituble?" The point in question was the palpable difference in the chronology, an enquiry which the missionaries were unable to answer; they had not been fortitied on the subject by sufficient erudition. To excuse this defect at home, they pretended, that what they could advance to a European on this difficulty could have but little effect upon a prince who was but imperfectly acquainted with religion, and who could not Asiatic Journ .- No. 53.

conceive how its doctrines could be true and its chronology fulse? Thus we see how very perplexing the edifferences in the sacred chronology have been; how considerable the objections raised against it, and what a stumbling block it remains until some further light shall emanate, and the whose he restored to a degree of harmony and uniformity.

Some writers, unfavourable to the integrity of the sacred writings, have not spared to take advantage of this unsettled point, and to urge objections against christinnity itself on the ground of these apparent discordancies in the Mosaic records, as extant in the different copies, and particularly in the article of chronology; concerning which an acute scruples not to deliver himself in these terms: " The chronology of ancient kingdoms," says he, " is involved in the greatest uncertainty, and all the systems of sacred chronology have been various. Nor is this to be wondered at, since our three Biblical copie of principal note give a very different account of the first ages of the world. The Hebrew text reckons about four thousand years from Adam to Christ, and to the flood one thousand six hundred and fifty-six years. The Samuritan makes this interval shorter, and reckons from Adam to the flood only one thousand three hundred and seven years; and the version of the Septuagint removes the creation of the world to six thousand years before Christ. interval between the creation and the flood, according to Eusebius, is two thousand two hundred and fifty-two years; according to Josephus, two thou and two hundred and fifty-six years; and according to Julius Africanus, Petavius, and others, it is reckoned at two thousand two hundred and

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sixty-two years. Now of all the attempts made to reconcile these differences, says he, none are sa-

tisfactory."

In reply to these objections some of the christian futhers, and others since their time, have conjectured, that the uncients had a care to preserve these things from the vulgar, and expressed them in secret or invatic characters; and Clemens Alexandrinus assures us. that this was a practice not only among the Jews but likewise almong the Egyptians; and indeed among the wisest of all nations in uncient times. In the same spirit Jerome asserts, that in the most ancient copies the Hebrew numbers were not expressed in words at full length but in numerical letters and contractions. But be this as it may, there is unquestionably a most extraordinary agreement preserved in the capies of the same kind, as evinced in the Hebrew text, with so little variation that we may rely upon them to have been preserved to our time with the utmost exactness and finelity. The Hebrew elfronological numbers are also attested and confirmed by the ancient Chaldee and Syriac cepies, which prove, that howevever these chronological numbers were written and understood, they have been carefully and religiously secured from any capital defect or descripration,

The whole matter, therefore, required in order to reconcile these differences appears to be this, namely, to discover if possible the grounds of the variation, on some v-tablished and general principles, such as being applied by way of husetheris, may be compared with other ancient and collateral histories. It is in this nunner, and for this object, that I now proceed to the examination and comparison of the Sacred with the Chinese chronology as far back at least as the age of Noah, when I presume some branches of the families of

Ham peopled the eastern parts of Asia.

1. The period clapsed from the time of the foundation of Solomon's Temple in the fourth year of his reign to the birth of Christ is rechound one thousand and treelee years; from thence to the departure of the Israelites frem Egypt, four humbred and eighty years, und from thence to the vocation of Abraham four hundred and thirty years, making in the whole one thousand nine hundred and twenty years, or thereabouts, which measure of time has been so well proved and established by the auther of the Index to the Oxford Bible, and other eminent chronologers, that I look upon this period to have the general sanction and authority of all antiquity, as there stated.

2. The most difficult interval lictween the epochs, the most inportant to measure and establish is that from the birth of Abraham to the flood, in which time very considerable transactions took place, namely, the colonizations under the directions of Nonh and his Sons, the building of the tower of Babel, the division of the earth in the days of Peleg, the revolutions in Canaan before possessed by the ancestors of Heber, and afterwards by his descendants the Hebrews. All these occurrences are comprised within this period, which according to the Hebrew chronology is limited to about three hundred and fifty years: whereas these transactions required more than twice that number of years, as all history seems to indicate-

A repeated examination of this difficulty, a calm review of the various hypotheses hitherto advanced for solving it, and the studious research for a solution which may avoid the new difficulties which some of them create, have concurred in leading me to the following conclusion. I offer it of churse but as an hypothesis; but

I would not trouble your readers with it, if I did not apprehend it to be a more probable hypothesis than any of those yet advanced. In order to found a solution of this difficulty on consistent principles, I avow it with diffidence to be my opinion, that the Samaritan numhers for this period give the notation of what is deficient in the complement of the Hebrew; and that both of them together and neither of them separately, will amount to the correct and ancient total that will harmonize and reconcile the whole difficulty; and this I shall call the Hebrew Sama-

ritan account.

3. The vocation of Abraham was in his seventy-tifth year, therefore to the farmer sum, viz. 1920, add 75, and hence the birth of Abraham happened about the year 1995 as stated in the Index to the Oxford Bible: thence to the birth of Terah according to the same chronology 130 years, or the year 2125; thence to the birth of Nahor according to the Sanutritan text 79 years, which places the birth of that patriarch about the year before Christ 2204, viz. fifty years more than in the Hebrew. Thence to the birth of Serug 130 years, according to the Samaritan text, but in the Hebrew 30, which being corrected by the excess of the Samaritan, makes it 80 years, fixing his birth at A. C. 2281. Thence to the birth of Reu by the same correction of the Hebrew by the excess of the Samaritan 82 years, which carries his birth so far back as A. C. 2361, not 2217, as the Hebrew states it. Thence to the hirth of Peleg according to the Hebrew Samaritan account is 80 years, placing his birth A.C. 2414, which happened nearly 450 years prior to the birth of Abraham, whereas the Hebrew reckons only about 210 years. Thence to the birth of Heber 84 years, according to the Hebrew-Samaritan account, fixing his birth at about A. C. 2528, and not in the year 2280, as the Hebrew figures expre . Thence to the birth of Salah 80 years, viz. A. C. 2008. Thence to the birth of Arphaxad 8.5 years according to the corrected account, and consequently as this patriarch was born two years after the flood, that event happened about A C. 2695, viz. 2695 years before the birth of Christ: which conclusion, for this period is nerther so limited as the Hebrew nor so enlarged as the Greek, but falls in with a mean between them, and allows for all the recorded transactions a sufficient and reasonable space. This period gives great countenance to the probable truth of the Chinese chronology; and however extraordinary it may appear, the deduction is made with the greatest simplicity and ease.

The flood happened according to the Hebrew chronology in the year A. Cir. 2340, but according to the foregoing Hebrew Same-rlian account A.C. 2695, viz. about 350 years earlier; consequently that objection against the history for want of time is removed, without rejecting the testimony of the one or the other, but qualifying and accrediting both, and without resorting to the extravagant charge of Vossius against the Jews who imputes to them, 44 that they did thus mutilate their computations not 'till after the destruction of Jerusalem, out of a hatred to the christian name; when, besides many other lesser intervals, they cut off 1440 years from the true computation extant in their me t ancient manuscripts, that thus, by introducing a defect of two thousand years, they might render the coming of Christ dubious to posterity. Isaacus Vossius published his first dissertation concerning the true age of the world in the year 1658, expressly on this subject. Strauchius ob erves, that after many contests concerning the differences of some years, he declared open war against the whole body of chronologers in this dis-

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sertation, which was followed by another under the title of Chrong-Ingia Sacro, wherein he coincides with the Septungint Version, and maintains the integrity of the Chi-

nese chronology.

The method of establishing a chronological canon on the combined evidence of the Hebrew and Samuritan copies was a resource which did not occur to Vossius and his cotemporaries, who had certainly never bestowed such unqualified proises on the Chinese histories, and charged upon the Jews such enormous and wilful corruption of their sacred books without proof of the fact. If it can be shewn to be a mere prohable hypothesis, that the Hebrew and Smuaritan copies correct each other, and that the true canon is alone to be obtained by their mutunl assistance; then it will follow, that however such canon may embrace the periods of the more authenticated histories among the Chinese and other histories of antiquity, the computation in the sacred history will stand on its own basis, independent of all other and propliane history whatever.

In the Chinese chronology, says a French author, we ought to distinguish what is manifestly fabolous, what is dublous and ungertain, and what is evident and incontestable: the Chinese writers use the same discretion; there are some who pronounce as uncertain and mythological the history preceding Folii; they add that from the time of Fohi to Hoam-ti there is great historical doubt, but from Houn-ti their history stands confirmed by indubitable evidence and historical facts. It is certain that China was peopled 2155 years before Christ, which is proved by astronomical observations, and their tables of the ancient celipses of the sun and moon, and the very early notices of other astro-

nomical data.

The Chinese compute by cycles of sixty years: the institution of

these cycles is supposed to have originated with their astronomical tables, and are carried back as far as the reign of Floam-ti. If, therefore, to 2155 years before Christ we add 1820 years which have clapsed since, we have the space of three thousand nine hundred years and upwards, during which a vast pation has subsisted in that part of the world we call China. Is not this antiquity sufficiently venerable to claim our regard and estimation? Where were the Persians and Arabians when . e Chinese observed the course of the stars? The empires of the Egyptians and Chaldenns have past away, while the Chinese, at least

as ancient, still subsist.

The astronomical observations formerly made by the Chinese are found in their histories, and preserved in their treatises on astronomy, or in other books of known antiquity. They comprehend tweety-six eclipses of the sun, which have been calculated in Europe and verified. It is well understood, that the Chinese have been great observers of the moon, by which they regulate their feasts and keep their calendar. Their ancient tables were certainly corrected by the Jeauit missionaries, who reformed their calendar; a service which gained them the highest reputation with the emperors, Cassini and Picard, two very able French mathematicians, were the first who examined these tables brought home by Martini and Couplet; and finding them to agree with the tables of Tycho Brahe, the former began to suspect them to be fabricated; this, however, was explained by those missionaries to their satisfaction, when it was understood that the Chinese tables were reformed by the Tychonic tables as being more

Their cycles of sixty years are computed as far back as 2697 years before the christian gra, heginning with the reign of Hoamti: others say 2570 years, in the reign of the said sovereign. The difference is small, provided the truth could be established; and it would be important to know whence the introduction of those cycles originated, whether among the ancient Chinese or the moderns; and also, how far the reformation of the Chinese astronomy and calendar was commenced and conducted by Euro-

nean assistance. The chronology of the Old Testament, as appears from the index to the Oxford Bible, allows for the period elapsed from the flood to the birth of Christ, two thousand three hundred and forty-eight years; to which, if we add the supplementary number from the Samaritan computation, or three hundred and fifty years, the whole elapsed time will be two thousand six hundred and ninety-eight years, which period will embrace the entire series of the authenticated division of the Chinese history, and make Honm-ti contenporary with Noah and his three sons, and probably the very same with Ham. Hoam-ti was the head of a dynasty of their earliest sovereigns, who were in reality but patriarchs and chiefs of families. similar in rank with those we read of in the genealogical lists of the sons of Nouh.

According to this revision of the sacred chronology, we have the advantage of reconciling the histories of Berosus the Chaldenn, of Manetho the Egyptian, of Herodotus the Greek, and also the theories and systems of their hitherto inexplicable commentators among the ancients, and are enabled to resolve on consistent principles, several historical difticulties in the post-diluvian period. That this mode of dispelling an arduous difficulty may be thus applied to harmonize the several ancient systems, I shall proceed to illustrate and explain.

The chronology of the Sama-

ritan Penta'euch is divided into two periods, 1st. the antediluvian, or that from the creation to the deluge, comprehending one thousand three handred and seven years, which is short of the Hebrew computation, as I have said, by three hundred and fifty years; but, 2d, the post-diluvian period hath an excess above the Hebrew by six hundred and fifty years; therefore, if from the latter enlarged account we add to the former three hundred and fifty year. the ante-diluvian period will be about equal to the Hebrew, viz. one thousand six hundred and fiftyseven years: there will then remain the corrected number for the post-diluvian period, according to this series. Arphaxad, 85 years; Salah, 80; Heber, 84; Peleg. 50; Reu, S2; Serug, S0; Nahar, 79; Terah, 70: to which add two years from the flood to the birth of Arphaxad, and the sum will be 642 years, exactly three hundred and fifty years more than the Hebrew, including the 50 years of the Nahor wanting in the Hebrew; for the Helfrew text says that Nahor begat Terah at the age of 29 years; but the Samaritan says 79 years, much more consistent with the general history of that period; so that the post-diluvian interval from the flood to the birth of Terah is corrected at aix hundred and furty-two years. This revision of the chronological figures allows: for the patriarchal successions in the most just and natural order, and reconciles this hitherto perplexing part of the sacred history. Another great historical difficulty is also hereby obviated, namely, an apparent deficiency in the time assigned for the population of the earth by the descendants of Noah; between the flood and the building of the tower of Babel, which last event must have happened many years after the supposed time, according to the Hebrew chronology. Thus a comparison of ancient accounts oppears to indicate, that there has been a greater measure of time clapsed from the creation to the birth of Christ than our tables show from the Hebrew chronology by about three hundred and fifty years.

The Samuritan chronelogy closes with the hi tory of the Pentateuch in thuse copies come to our hands; therefore to knowshow far their reckoning conforms with the Jews. from Moses to the last destruction of the Temple under Titus, we must have resort to their own tradition. None of our authors, that I know of, have treated expressly on this 'subject; and it is only from the Samaritan letters published in the works of Job Lordalphas, and others in the collections of the learned, that I have been uble to discover what relates to this impairy. One of these letters is flatted, in the year of the execution, six thousand one hundred a ditecuty-urac, which was coeyal with A. D. 1680, or thereabouts; therefore the Samaritana compute four thousand four hundred and fifty years from the creation to the first year of the Christian ara; and there is an excess of four hundred and fifty years for that elapsed time, a section of which, the post-diluvian period from the flood to Abraham, we have endeavoured to restore to its true measure. In this calculation I have avoided all the minor constituent numbers, and the diversities and emijectures among chronologers about several of them, leaving these things to a particular dissertation.

To conclude, it is my decided opinion, that if the Chinese annals extend to far back as to two thousand six bundred years before the Christian wea, the Samaritan chronology will support this computation, and render it extremely probable that their first sovereigns were the immediate descendents of Noah, who, in process of time, spread themselves and settled in the eastern parts of Asia and China.—Sir, your's respectfully,

T. Y.

Landon, Dec. 20, 1819.

THE LATE SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER,

RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

The Bombay Courier of Sept. 4, on announcing the death of Sir Alexander Austrother, Recorder of Bombay, at Mauritius, which the Aciatic Journal has already given, vol. viii. p. 615, supplies the following memorial.

Six Alexander Anstruther was the second son of the late Sir Robert Austrather, Bart, of Balcankie, Pifeshire, by Janet, younget daughter of Alexander Erskine, fifth Earl of Kellie, and brother of the late gallant Brigadier General R. Austruther, who, in the prime of life, and with the fairest prospect of military renown opening to his view, foll a victum to the fatigue which he endured in the gallant and ardnow discharge of

his duties as commander of the rear-guard of General Moore's army, on its retreat to Corunna.

Sir Alexander in carly life devoted himself with assiduous attention to the duries of his profession; and in 1792 engaged in the publication of Reports of adjudged Cases in the Court of Exchequer, which he completed in 1797; in three volumes. In 1798 he came out to Madras; and in 1803 was appointed the Company's Advocate General at that presidency. In 1803 be married Sarah, the sister of Guy L. Prendergast, Esq. member of council at this presidency. On the 25th March, 1812, he was appointed to succeed Sir James Mackintosh as recorder. and on the 10th March 1813, took

capacity.

As a private member of society, Sir Alexander exhibited those qualities of heart and mind, which, under the due influence of morality and religion, give a charm and value to all the endearing relations of private life. His unmers were gentle and unassuming; his temper mild and cheerful; and his heart kind, affectionate and generous.

In his public capacity his con-

dact displayed the most essectial and proper virtues of a judge. His understanding was acute and vigorous; his judgment sound and correct; and his learning extensive. They who had the pleasure of practising under him, and who have now the misfortane to regret his loss, will bear testimony to his eminent patience on the brach, his independence of spirit, his strict impartiality, and his uniform integrity.

His death happened in the

thieth year of his age.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: "It may not be useless," says the Rev. Mr. R., a Missionary in India, who is the chief conductor of the schools at Madras (see his Journal, page 287, in the Proceedings of the Church Missionary Society for (S18-19), " to " mention how native busbands " very commonly treat their wives, " and that even umong professed " Christians:" and he tells a story of a man beating his wife for negligence and stupidity, " It was " the more surprising to me," says Mr. R., " since I never expected such things of the man, who has " piade a tolerably consistent proo tession of Christianity for the " last two years, though he has " often been dull and negligent in " his business." One cannot but sympathize with Mr. R. in his pious ejaculation, " Oh, when will " Christianity take proper root in a the native Christians, and expel the abominable customs of the " heathen from their heatts and 44 families !"

The wretch whose conduct is so justly reprobated by Mr. R., was a schoolmaster under him, and as be appears to have had the advantage of Mr. R.'s tunion for some years, better things indeed might have been expected of him. But, to give the devil his due, is it quite

fair to infer so much from this story as Mr. R. has done? At all events, the man's confession should have been taken altogether: "When " my wife was young, and when I " was young," said he, " I beat " her very much, but now I beat " her but little." Here the first fruits of conversion were manifest; and perhaps if the culprit had been examined in a different way from that adopted by Mr. R., the next answer would have been, " when " I am old, and she is old, I shall "not beat her at all." In the present case, there seems no resson to doubt that the growth of grace was not in its ordinary pro-

But why is a solitary instance to be thus adduced in dispuragement of the whole tribe of native busbands, and particularly of that class specifically marked by Mr. R., namely, " professed Chrissert as a fact, which came within his own experience, that among the natives of India, professed Christians of two years standing, with tolerable consistency, commonly treat their wives ill, it is a lamentable result of his zealous labours. To speak plainly, I have a leaning to the Hindoos, and I do not like to see reflexious cast upon those who have been converted. Why are these interesting people to be stigmatized by wholeade?

In England we have been told at the bar of the House of Commone, by a gentleman of the highest character and experience, who was abroad many years, that the natives of India very commonly treat their wives with great kindness. It is true, that the experience of that distinguished gentleman was of a description of natives different from those known to Mr. R., and probably did not include professed Christians of two years standing in consistency, nor the schoolmusters of the missionary seminaries at Madras.

Some philosophers have maintained that there is a sympathy between the breech and the brain; and doubtless, un association of whipping and learning, which may be deemed natural to the profession, was predominant in the mind of the regenerated Hindon, who must have benefitted largely by the notable example of his superior. In Mr. Il.'s Journal of the 29th of March 1918, there is an interesting account of an occurrence at " the catechising in the third o school." Mr. it, told one of the boys of the "mystical union " hetween God and Christ, a mat-" ter not to be comprehended but " believed." " So," said the boy, " it is with our idol," In the course of the discussion which followed, the boy said, " that " when the god was upon him be o did not feel pain." The rest of the affair will be best told in the reverend gentleman's own words, I said shall we make a trial?" He boldly answered, " yes" The schoolmaster said to him, " if you " are beat with a stick will you " not have pain?" " No," said he " Come, then," I replied, " we " will see ;" when I ordered the sel olmaster to give him a blow ou his back with a rattan. I asked

the boy " whether it pained him " or not?" He said, " No." I told the schoolmaster to give him a second, a third, and a fourth; but, after another stroke or two, he began to cry out, to the amusement of all present. Mr. R. then exhorted him to pray to God for light and mercy. This was certuinly an appropriate finale; but as for the affair itself, it was indeed singularly facetious: excellent fun for the reverend gentleman, though perhaps the poor boy and the schoolingster's wife might not enter into the spirit of the joke. It is consolutory to think that as this reverend person is of course unaccustomed to the abominations of heathenish amusements, he is not without his pastime since he can indulge in these little innocent diversions. Congenial minds will be delighted with the delicacy of Mr. R.'s mate; his relish for simple pleasurer. Such is the result of sensibility and humanity, conjoined with true piety, with that wisdom which passes all understanding !

The boy was only a heathen, and under the process of conversian ; it might therefore be expedient to observe cermin forms in lus case, which in others would be thought inapplicable. Perhaps he might have been one of that infernal tribe the Bramins, who must excite the hatred of every good Christian; for, to use Mr. R's words, the Bramins excite " holy indignation," It cannot be supposed that the reverend gentlemun would emelt such jokes with r rattan on the back of any Christon child committed to his care,

It does not appear whether the Christian schoolmaster, who tried to beat stupidity out of his wife, was the same person who tried to beat religious error out of his pupil; whether he was in much active practice under Mr. R., or only a casual observer of the effect produced by that tunny way of

demonstrating truth and inculenting the religion of Christ. the deputy was probably of the same school as the principal; he was only catechising his wife, and it is unreasonable that he should be blamed for adopting that approved method of conversion which was practised with such success in the catechising of the third school, under the immediate personal stimulus of Mr. R. himself.

In the present difficulties of the export trade, and in the dangers of innovation which beset us on every side, let us endenvour to promote the consumption of articles of our own native growth, and discourage deviations from our good old customs. I do not like the rattan system; and as for birch, a commodity I have dealt in largely, it will be much fitter for the Missionary Society, and better suited to the ends of instruction. Besides, Sir, the rattan really does not answer ; Mr. Corrie, who converts in Bengal, and I am confident does not use it, has been five times as successful as Mr. H., for he heasts of five converts having been made by himself and his coadjutors ; but Mr. R. and his rattans seem to have ma'e only one. See the nineteenth report of the proceedings of the Church Missionary Society, pages 151 and 163, note, col. 2.-1 am, Sir, your humble servant,

TOBIAS TICKLEPITCHEN.

METHOD OF MAKING STEEL IN MYSORE.*

Instructions to compert Iron into Steel, ps communicated by the Steel Makers of Mysore. C. V. B. Jan. 6, 1803.

To work the iron. - Take of the ore of iron, called canacalloo; put it by baskets into the furnace, made in the manner of the chunum kilus; cover this with the same quantity of charcoal; in this manner put in three layers of each, ore and charcoal alternately. The furnace is then wrought with a large bellows for six hours, or from 6 till 12; when the stone or ore is found melted into one mass, on opening the side door of the furnace; which should be quickly beat out into bars before it cools, employing four or five men with heavy hammers for this purpose. This is the best sort of iron in this country; and sells on the spot from two to three maunds for a pagoda (Doorgee).

To make steel of this iron.-1. Take the bars of iron, beat them into pieces of eight inches long, and four inches in circumference ; cut them into two equal parts .-2. Then take plenty of red clay, put it in water; strain it off by a channel, and conduct it into a hollow place when you find the water become clear; drawing off the water, take the pure clay, and an equal proportion of black ashes of paddy husk, and employ two men, one to pound them in a stone mortar in the manner in which paper is beat, and the other to supply the mortar with this mixture; then of this impalpable powder make mousas (crucibles) of a span in length and eight inches in circumference, of the size or shape of the plantain-flower or guavafruit; and dry it gradually by exposure, at first under the shade, and then to the sun, till it is properly dried .- 3. Put into each of these moasas, when perfectly dry, one of the above-mentioned batf pieces of iron; and cover it with a handful of the creeper (with its

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This steel is equal in all respects to cost steel of the best kind, and even superior. It is combined with a small quantity of oxygen; and it is supposed that this article unite forting the act of featon, and obtained from the plants.
7 The back langedon charge (Tell).

leaves) called in Canara, voogana-ballee, or in Tallooga, tantlrateaga; and fill up the vacancies with paddy husk; cover the whole with some of the purified earth, which dry well by exposing it to the fire. Of these moosas, to the number of 54 are put into the furnace.

Instructions to make the furnace. -Make your furnace one cubit square, and three in height; divide it within with a wall; make a hole from behind through the wall into the furnace, in which two large bellows are to be fixed; spread some grass on the bottom of the furnace; on this lay charcoal, and over it a clay-pipe, in which the mouths of the bellows are inserted; then arrange the 54 moosas in the furnace one over another; and lay in plenty of charcoal, as much as is necessary. The bellows are to be well worked from six to three o'clock, nine hours; when you find from the furnace that the red flames turn white (or it is come to a white heat), you may suppose it is sufficiently done; then sprinkle a little water over the furnace, and take out the moosas; cover them with sand, and cool them with water; when they are sufficiently cool, break them with a small hammer, and you will have 20 or 30 prepared steel masses out of the 54. This is the finest and best kind of steel above the Ghants, used in all works. They are sold on the spot from five star or Doorgee pagodas for a hundred pieces. If you put half-prepared steel again into the furnace in the same manner, you will get them well done. steel-makers purchase the iron at 100 pieces for a pagoda, heing about three maunds in weight. March 15, 1803.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

No. I .- Ellice's Group.

The first notice we had of the recent discovery of a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying in the track between Valparaiso and the East Indies, came to us by the American papers. It bore the shape of an extract of a letter from the discoverer. A passage cited from it follows; of which the words distinguished by italies appear to be inconslatent with the letter addressed by the discoverer to another correspondent in London. The rest of the first notice, relating to positions on the map, agrees with the subsequent account, but is less distinct; we omit it, in order to give the whole of the second literally.

Passage cited from the first account in an American paper.—Extract of a letter from Arend S. de Peyster, on a royage from Valparaiso to Calcutta:—"On the evening of the 17th May, 1819, one of the people discovered a large firs. We hoveto until daylight, when another small low island appeared about five miles under our ke; we passed it close; it appeared clothed with cocoa-out trees, and doubt-less inhabited.

Second account published in London.—
By a late arrival from Calcutta, a letter from Capt. de Peyster, who made this interesting discovery, has been received in London, containing his own account, of which a copy is subjoined.

"Ship Rebecca, at Sea, May 25, 1819.

Long. 182 W. Lat. 6, 58, S.

"On the 23th of March I took my final departure from Valparaiso, and on the 26th of April anchored in Port Anna Maria, Novaheeva, one of the Marquesas, We remained two days to procure a supply of wood and water, and proceeded west. On the morning of the 17th of May, at three o'clock, the Rebecca's cruise had nearly terminated; the man at the helm first saw some low bushes, not thrice her own length, a-head; brought her instantly to the wind, and I may say with truth she seraped clear of it. I hove-to till day-light, and then stood close in, and at twelve reduced the latitude and longitude of this group (for it apparently consisted of 14 small lalands and sand keys) from many lunar observa-

tions, which agreed within three miles of my chronometers, to the following:-Long, of the centre, 180, 54, W.; Lat.

8. 29. S.

" Being the discoverers, I called them Ellice's Group; the island we first saw and so narrowly escaped, ' Escape Island;' the one adjoining, 'Rebecca Island,' and the Westermost, 'Brown's Island.' They did not appear to be inhabited .- At noon we made sail, and at eight in the evening discovered a large fire a-head ; have-to-At daylight another group appeared close on board, apparently consisting of seventeen small islands. I was again fortunate in procuring a lunar, which agreeing with the chronometers, gave longitude of the south point, 181, 43, W., lat, ditto, 3, 5, 8, To these my officers did me the honour of giving the some of de Peyster's Islands. As a further corroboration of the correctness of the langitude, I must tell you, that in making Cape St. George New Ireland, which Hursburgh places in long, 207. 1. W., and the voyage in search of Perouse the same, the mean of my chrono-meters was 207. W. I become so nerrous after these escapes, that for many nights I did not con. It is singular that Com-modere Byron should have ron down the same parallel of latitude until within a abort distance of the first group, and then hanled to the northward, and that Capt. Wallis should have passed as near to the latter. All these islands are so remarkably low, that you cannot discover them from the deck, even in the day-time, until close on board. This route from Chili, I have reason to think, has never before been puraned.

No. II.—Shoals in the East-Indian Seas.

A letter received at Calcutta, in August, from an officer on board one of the Hou. Company's Surveying Vessels to the Eastward, furnishes the following nautical information.

Hehester Shool.—" We have ascertained the correct position of the Hehester should to be in lat. 0-27" S. and bearing south from the east point of Lingtoniand, it is about one used half mile long, and the least water on it is one fathor on the rocks. This should has been long considered to be in the way of our Indiamen passing towards the strakts of Banca, on the report of an American Captain; but we have been along the strakts of the str

The Geldria Sand .- We also feel eertain that the shoal named Dogger Bank does not exist, and that there is no other but the sand discovered by Juriar Verburg, and named Geldria. It is, without doubt, the one on which the Ganges most have grounded, as the bearings of that ship (although confused, and very particular objects not mentioned) agrees with those taken by us near the bank, which is in lat. 0. 48' N. bearing cast from Saddle Island, and S. S. E. from Ragged Island, paid distant about two miles from the Boat Rock. It cannot be said to be lo the way of our Indiamen, as they have no occasion to pass to very near as two tables to the Boat Rock; the least water we found on the rock was two fathouss.

North Sand and Rienkelm Sand .- The porth sand is finished; and after the most particular survey of it there appears to be no passage fit for ships to the costward of Blenheim sand. The whole consists of long parrow sands, on many of which there are small knowls of rocky ground, and between the sauds there are good depths; but having no good landmarks to direct ships, it must be considered a service of danger going over it without boats to lead. From the two and half fathoms bank to the N.W. there is a long sand, with scren to fire fathoms water on it, which may be cruesed, as well as those to the eastward of it, when Potentar Hill is bearing as far south as E. by S. 4 S. or E. by S.

ACCOUNT OF THE KINGDOM OF HEERUMBA,

INCLUDING THE PROVINCE OF KACHAR.

(From the " Friend of India!")

The various countries which lie to the cast of Bengal, and occupy the space between Schiet and China, are on many accounts highly interesting. Visited only in a slight degree by the Musulman conquerors of India, some of them, as Musulmon, boast of uninterrupted freedom from foreign conquest, even from that

immemorial; and the account gires in one of the earliest volumes of the Asianic Researches, of an expedition against Assaul by the Musulmans, as late as the latter end of the screateenth century, and of the difficulties they encountered in penetrating the country, plainly crimes, that the conquest of these parts was rather

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pominal than real and effective. They are likely, therefore, as far as they are Hinden, in afford that assistance in future resturches relative to the antiquities of Judia, which can scarcely be expected in other parts completely subjugated by the Musilinan power. They are moreover interesting, from their forming precisely the spot where the languages of Hindooston and China meet, and as far as h is peanishe, anadyamate with each other; the exact spot where the polysyllable and monosyllable systems unite in a manner sufficiently entertaining to those who delight in philological researches. So interesting indeed did there countries appear to one in India a few years ago, who, after every thing said against bim, will be ranked by posterity among the benefactors to British India, the late Dr. Claudina Buchanno, that at early as the year 1606, he offered the missionaries at Serampure the sum of five thousand rupees to ment the expenses of the Journey, if any sultable person connected with them rould eneage in a journey from Sylhet to Chien, for the take of exploring the intermediate countries. Whatever may be thought of this offer, many reasons unite in rendering even the rade tribes of these mountains in a certain degree lateresting. Among those, we lately gare a very brief view of the cribe who are termed hounkees; and we now proceed to mather, to one Indeed which claims for leself the name of a nathen, and lousts of regal power, the Kachareese.

The klassiom of Kacher, or more properly of Herrumha, lies within that space which in Arrowamith's map extends from North lat, 24 to North lat, 27, and from East long, 92 to East long, 94. It is therefore about a bandred and forty miles in length from north to south, and always a hundred miles in breadth from east to On the morth it has for its border the Brumhapoutra, and the kingdow of Amim. Its west border is formed by the territory of Jyuntyo, lubabilted by the Khashya tribe; its south border by the districts of Sylhet and Tipperah, or more properly Tripaora, while eastward it ex-tends to the small but ancient kingdom of Munipour, lo reality beld by the Burman gurernment. The ancient and proper name of the country is Herrumba, although the people are known by the term Kachareese. The word Kachar is probably the same with Kakkar, a steep place or a precipice. The people seem to have derived their name, therefore, merely from the circumstance of some of them Inhabiting the skirts of the lofty monntains of Heetamba,

Tills kingdom, small as it is, includes two provinces quite distinct from each other; that generally termed Kachar, which is the most coutberly part, and

borders on the Aritish territories; and the province of Dhurmapeor, which lies northward of the main ridge of manutains. From the great difficulty which attends crossing these mountains, the intercourse between the two provinces of Kachar and Dimemapoor is almost wholly suspended during the rainy season.

The nucleut capital of Heerumba was the city of Goodbaree, citaated in north lar, 25, 45, about twenty miles porth of the present capital, Khaspoor, it was erected on the skirts of the main ridge of mountains, amidst a number of small hills. Although nearly deserted now, it is held in much veneration; and from the prevalence of a singular idea among this nation, it is supposed to be the repository of great riches. The idea is this. that it is anworthy of a king to take posseasion of and enjoy riches amassed by the labours of his predecessors, Hence it is generally believed among the Earliqreese, that the riches of the former sovereigns of the country lie buried among the hitls to the richtly of Goos-barre.

The present capital of Heerumba is Khaspoor, which is situated upon the banks of the hindboors, a small strongs just emerging from the mountains, and fautous for the clearness of its waters. Under the former sovereign, Raja Krishna-Chandra, this capital flourished greatly, and was ornamented with brick and wood. But upon his death, about the year 1811, his successor, Raja Govinda-Chundra, from the idea of being more safe in proportion as he approached the British territories, remored his court to the city of Dood-patti, (if such a place may be said to deserve the mane,) situated on the hanks of the Boorak, about twenty sailes couth of Klesspoor. In consequence of this step, the latter capital was immediately deserted ; and the buildings it once ficasted, are now nearly level with the ground.

Dhurmapoor was formerly a place highly important. It is situated in a fine extensire valley upon the banks of the river Kupill, to the north of the main range of mountains. It lies about sixty miles north of Khuspoor. It ouce contained a strong fort, and in extent and population rivalled the capital, forming the chief seat of trade between Jyuntyn to the west, Rachar to the south, Assara to the april, and Munipoor eastward. Its importance, however, is greatly lessened with the decay of its trade, through the unsettled state of the country and the incursions of its predutury neighbours, particularly those on the side of Munipoor. It has often revolted through the oppression of Its sorereign, the Roja of Khaspior. The revenues of this province, while it retained its trade, more than equalled those of all the rest of Heerumba taken together.

The principal rivers in this small kingdom are the two already mentioned, the Kupili and the Boorak. They both originate in the mountains to the eastward, and running westward through these provinces, empty themselves juto the Brubmapoorra. Previously to this, however, the Kupili takes a northerly direction among certain of these mountains, and falls into the Brukmapootra a little above Rangmatl. The Booruk, after dividing itself into a considerable number of branches, which add in a high degree to the pleasantness and fertility of this little country, disembogues itself loto the Bruhmapootra between Sylbes and Dacca,

Besides these two principal rivers, however, this fruitful country is watered by a number of smaller streams, the greater part of which pay their tribute to the Bourak. The principal of those which empty themselves into the Boorak from the north, or rather the north-cast, are the Bolishur, the Goomes, the Teluchura, the Mudhoora, the Jhatloga, and the Cheeri. The chief of those on the south side which thus contribute their streams to the Boorsk, are the Sonoi, the Rookni, the Gagra, and the Loonghi, which last falls into the Boorak below Bhanga.

That part of this country which lies immediately under the mountains, as it receives their rations rills and streams in the rainy season, from lu low situation abounds with bogs, and marshes, and large sheets of water. These supply the country with field in abandance; but they render it almost impossible to travel from one part to another without boats, during the rainy season. The mountains in general are skirted with forests almost impeneurable, or with jougles formed by long grass in some instances, and in others by the bamboo,

The northern parts of the mountains of Kachar are those which appear in the various maps of India under the name of the Garrow mountains, 'Those in the south, or more properly the south east part of Kachar, are in reality a continuation of the Tripoorn or Tipperali mountains, which after running northward as for as Khaspour, turn abroptly to the west until they reach the Brohmapoutru. The utmost altitude of any of these mountains is scarcely a thousand feet above the sea; and many of them searcely exceed six hundred feet in height. Those which run westward, however, though no higher, are so steep that the water-falls formed by the various precipiers, render the passage to Dhurmapoor almost impracticable In the rainy season; and add greatly to the difficulty of traverting the country, for the sake of business or of observation.

The range of mountains in this country contains there passes, through which men can travel with safety nearly at all sea-

sons. Two of these intersect the mountains' northward, and lead to Distring-poor: they are known by the names of the Vickrumpoor and Disastroor passes, Of these two the latter is by far the most difficult. The third pass teads to Mani-Khaspoor the read by poof. From this pass enters the mountains a few miles to the north of those termed the Bhooven mountains. This pass is by no means difficult, and may be early crossed in the space of two or three days; while that by Dhurmapoor is both circuitous and difficult, generally occupying from ten to fifteen days.

These mountainous passes render forts in this country scarcely at all necessary. la case of necessity they sometimes throw up a kind of mud fort lu the vallies, and enclose them with large tlubers, elevating them into a kind of bastion at each corner. But in the passes among the mountains they have recourse to a singular method of defence against an approaching enemy. Chusing a spot where the mounmin is steep and the pass beneath very narrow, they collect on the sides of the monotain lamense beaps of stones for which they form a lodgeroent on the side of the precipiee, by driving stakes into the crevice of the rocks, or by fastening trunks of trees horizontally along the sides of the mountain. These heaps of stones they increase in breadth and length according to the imagined number of the approaching foe. When the enemy has advanced to far into the pass as to repder the effect almost certain, the states are pulied up, the ludgement removed, and the heaps of stones rushing down with irresistible force, completely overwhelm the hapless for. Scarrely any thing in war is dreaded by the mountainners, therefore, equally with this stratagem.

There are, however, a few places in the country which are comawhat fortified. The chief of these in the southern part are Coomra, Vickrampoor, Telalo, and Chaspone: and in the northern part, Dimenspoor and Desen. These places are strong by nature, and at a small expense might be rendered nearly impreg-

puble.

About furly miles to the south-cast of Khaspoor He the Bhoovena mountains, which are remarkable annug other things for a famous care, for generations the resort of a number of religious devotees, who are often a terror both to passengers and to their own neighbours. within a few miles to the north of this that the noted pass to disnipoor lies, which, as that country borders on the Burman empire and is now indeed held by them, may be regarded as the key to the country.

The population of the territory of Heerumba is not great : and it is supposed to

he rather decreasing than otherwise .--This however arises wholly from the nature of the government, and the unnented state of the country, which to itself produces untriy every thing necessary to the support or consort of life, 'The number of families throughout the whole of the knighter is supposed scarcely to exceed eighty thousand, which at six highviduals to each family will fall short of half a million. The mountains to the north are very thinly inhabited; a few Karlanese families are said to constitute nearly the whole of the inhabitants there; and their fewness constantly tends to allutated their number, through their being unable to protect each other. The mountains carrward are chiefly inhabited by the Nega and the Kounker tribes, nelther of which are analegous. It is chief. ly in the plain country around Dhurmapoor, and to those parts which border on the British territories, that the bulk of the population is to be found, as, in the optnion of the natives, the vicinity of the Engtien affords a certain degree of protection, without any actual interference on their part. The Dharmapoor province is suppusced of itself to contain about thirty thousand families, and those on the borders of Sylhet and Tipperals rather exreed that number. These latter are in general of Benzales origin.

The revenues of this thinly peopled territory have amounted in some instances to a lac of repect appointly, independently of the expenses of the various officers of government, who like those of their Burman neighbours, receiving no klod of salars, are left to pay themseives, of lifftum, by fleering the people whom they profess to govern and defend. Such lightever is the fertility of the country, and the numerous advantages it possesses within itaell, that its revenues under a wise gosernment, which stoudd administer justice impartially, and encourage trade and opriculture, suight be increased to five times that sum, with real advantage to the people. They have however greatly diminished alone the death of Raja Krishna-Bhundra, and in the year 1817 they scarcely exceeded thirty thousand rupees, all intercourse with Dhurmapoor having been entirely out off through the miserably distracted state of the country.

The severeign of Heerumba is camplerely absolute within his own dominions, having no law by which to regulate his conduct beyond his own royal will and plensure. He has however several ministers, among whom may be numbered four whose office bears some resemblance to that of secretary of state to other king-doms. But us these are appointed by the monarch, and of course removable at his pleasure, they can form no klad of check on his conduct. In its various officers of state the court of Khaspoor bears a considerable resemblance to that of his Burmun Majesty. These serve the sorereign without any salary, simply from their devotion to the person of their sovereign. They have however certain perquisites allowed them by law; and these they locrease by demands on the people to any extent they deem safe : and this is attembed with little danger of detection, as the complaints of the common people seldom reach the royal ear.

The national fing contains the rade nortraiture of a monkey. The reason for preferring this animal to the eagle, &c. we have not been able to learn. His Heerumban Majesty on state occasions has a white numbrelia displayed over his person, like the Burmon Emperor, whom he also imitates in retaining among his royal insignia, a betle-box, a award and stdeld, and even in the harmess of his royal coursers. The styles and titles of his Heer-

muban Majesty are as follows:

" Surer Shree Shree Shree Shree Joot Govindu-Chundra Narayuna Bahadoor, chief of the race of the Pandorus descended from the moon, whose actions are glorious as the bright effulgence of the white ambrella, worthy of homage from all the sovereigns in the universe, the mighty King of Heerumba, Lord of Lords." is somewhat amusing to observe that this imposing assemblage of titles is attached to an instrument, which gives anthority to an agent of the government over a piece of land that yields an annual revenue of twenty kaluns of cowrles or four rupees!

The sombern country of Heerumba, small as it is, contains ten districts of perty governments; and these again are divided into amalier portions or purguanahs. Of these the largest district, Bourakpoor, that watered by the Boorak, contales nine; and the smallest, Oudurband, contains three divisions. As the Khazpoor court lasue no salarles, this subdivialon of the country into more than fifty purguanabs, with their attendant officers, costs it nothing, whatever may be its weight on the people.

Among other sources of revenue to the king of Heerumba are the various salt pits. in the country, which furnish a sufficient abandance of that valuable article for the consumption of the whole of the kingdom, and a surplus for the purposes of trade with their neighbourt to the cast, the south, and the west. The number of pits where salt is continually made are about twenty-four. These are in the bands of the receivers of the royal revenue, of which they form a considerable part.

The produce of this country is so aboutdant as to reuder it dependant on other comparies for scarcely any thing beside beetle-unt, brass ware, and a little fine cloth. These articles are generally obtained from Bengal. The articles of trade which are indigenous to the country are, among others, a coarse kind of silk, termed moog, bees' wax, lvory, cotton, timber of various kinde, tame elephants, lime-stone, and a kind of iron ore, capable of producing a considerable quantity of that metal, were the mines properly wrought, and the art of anothing it properly known. As this, however is not the case, they are not very

productive. in this country there are several waterfalls, one of which is particularly remarkable, as it bears the name of Kuplli, the celebrated suge. Some say that the height of the waterfall is near 200 feet; but this is far from being certain. To the south, near the independent part of Tripoora, there is a very large tank with a ghant built of brick. On these bricks are characters so ancient, that no native of the country is able to decypher them, nor to say more respecting these inscriptions, than that they differ from any thing ever seen by any of the natives of the country. In the vicinity are observable buildings, of the origin of which the natives are equally ignorant.

In their persons the inhabitants of Heerumba are in general strong and robust, which characteristic is nearly as applicable to the women as to the men.—Their countenances and features hear a strong resemblance to those of the Chinese. Their complexion is much fairer than that of the untives of Bengal. In their dress the women imitate the Barman women, and like them are extremely foud

of the beetle-nut.

The Heerumblans have no niphaliet of their own. The court language now in use among them is that of Bengal. Yet they have a language of their own, which seems to have no affinity with any derived from the Saugakrita. It is monosyllabic, like the Chinese; but it differs widely from it in the meaning affixed to these monosyllables. Between the meaning of some of them, however, and that of certaln Chinese monosyllables of the same sound, there will be found such a similarity, if due allowance be made for provincial pronunciation (which varies greatly in the different provinces of China itself), as to leave little floubt of this language being a branch sprung from the Chinese monosyllabic stock. As already mentioned the alphabet adopted by them is that of Bengal, with a very few alterations to adapt These are it to their own pronunciation. chiefly of the nasal kind. Such of the inhabitants as read any thing, study the manuscript writings of Bengal; and all state transactions are carried on in that language. They of course have very few books in circulation among them;

and their schools scarcely deserve the

Prior to the time of Raja Hurl-Chundra, they had not the least resilge of custe among them. The monarch, smitten with the love of Hindoal m, determined to become a proselyte thereto. To effect this, he, with such of his servant as were particularly destrous of pleasing him, un-derwent the ceremony termed Posonh. jummali, performing to effect it many preparatory acts of worship, which were accompanied by the feeding of a gust number of brahmans. It is further reported, that he actually made a cow of gold, through the belly of which he and his most devoted followers passed, that they might render themselves worths of admission into the Hindoo fath. If each were really the case, there can be 100 doubt but the golden animal, by that act. became too sacred to pa meain into any other hands than those of the brahm me

In consequence of this adoption of Hindooism, the Hindoo deities are of course worshipped in Herromba. The worship of Doorga is said to be celebrated occasionally with human sacrifices. The present king, at his accession, about its years ago, is said to have selved four multippy viethes, and to have sacrified them to his favourite deity. With animal secifices she is continually propirited in Herromba. Beside her, they also worship Kalee, or Doorga under another form. They also worship her as the goddess who presides over the small-pox—Their chief objects of worship, besides, are Krishna and Lukahmee.

In addition to these, they still worship certain genil or spirits whom they re and as belonging to their own country, and greatly dread. Among these are Runchundee, the turclar guardian of Herrunchus, to whom they occasionally offer sacrifices: Dushabbooja, or the ten-armed one, probably Ravunah; Myluma, Shy

ma, and several others.

Such then is the state of this little territory lying within a few leagues of the British dominions to the north-cast. Its latest lilstory is merely this. The present soverelgn, Govinda-Chundra, a weak young man, the son of Huri-Chundia, succeeded his elder brother about the year 1812. He with great difficulty supported himself on the throne till the beginning of 1818, when the kingdom being invaded by a handful of Hurmans from Munipore, under the pretence of seeking payment for some horses which the king was said to have received from them, his Heerumban Majesty's troops refusing to fight, he fled to Sylhet, and left his kingdom in the hands of the triumphant juvaders.

STORM AND FALL OF TALNAIR.

(By an Ege-Witness)

A correspondent of the Calcutta Journal lutin luces a chapter fit for history, apprising not merely a narrative of the fall of Talnar as a military occurrence, but of the political tipulations which led to it, with the unexpected and lawless on the story at no lit, with the long of arrailons.—

" It is one or the dirtingui hing chara recoics of a public, which is jealous of its n al nal f m, to be feelin ly alleg to the actions of individuals, even the m at distinum hed, when these actions seem to turn! the general fame of our cumtry. It is pleasing at all times to of the this feeling roused when there is a red came to excite it, and although it frequently has pens that actions the most com en la my be misrepresented, an l son times the motives inlaunderstood, y 1 it a better even that such should be liable to i resi than that the publie alread become torpid and indifferent to the character of events which do not take place immediately under its own eye. This scrutley appears peculiarly desirable with regard to our colonies and distant possion, and it will be fortunate, if this spirit continues to watch the procalle of our politicians and commanders in all quarters. It keeps true principles in their direct channels; and the more numerous these moral checks to the abuse of power are, the less danger is there of their bing made subservicut to bad purposes, and the longer our power, in India particularly, will coutlane on its per at chrated footing."

But this spirit of scrutiny can accer be excreised to the public advantage, unless those individuals who are the movers of injuly and the organs of censure, are made in their turn amenable to public opinion for deficiency in judgment or excess in premature complaint. The disposition to indulge in the last, requires a moral check.

The privilege of being at liberty to animadvert on any subject which presents itself, is very liable to be misemployed by persons whom fortune has endowed with independence, while nature has withheld the eunobling distinctions of wisdom and candor. An affectation of justice, without the love of it, often leads an individual ambitious of being known as the bold disseminator of free remarks, to express an unfavourable decision in a positive tone,

when he ought merely to qualify a grateful culogy by touching some collateral transactions, of which the facts are imperfectly known, with the circumspect forbearance of a suspended judgment. length better information arrives. The cupricions reseller in the deligits of independence may now, perhaps, regret that his disposition to premature censure should have involved him in an abort re attempt to wound a distinguished servant of the public in the highest class of acknowled ed merlt. When the evil spirit which termented Saul is upon a private egotl t, the arbitrary fraction of popular sovereignty may unconsciously play the tyrant, and toss his javelin ready poised for any game that springs at a successful warrior receiving the high reward of his country's applause-without the reproach or the excuse of envy, or any possible competition in greatuess-rather to shew his activity, rather than to do mischief,

Had any Spartan, Athenian, Macedonian, or Roman detachment been drawn luto the same sourc as that prepared for Col. Murray's party, in approaching a fort of which the garrison had sent out to treat for terms, a patriot of the ancient school would have felt some sympathy with his countrymen so treacherously slain, some indignation against the enemy whose deceitful policy was as devlous and lutricate as the wickets and passages of his fort, his duplicity as palpable as his treble walls of circumvallation. But a philanthropist of the modern school, a man of liberal mind, who follows the march of new ideas, can step over the immolated bodies of his countrymen, Col. Marray, Major Gordon, Capt. M'Gregor, and Lieut. M'Gregor, to drop a tear over the fallen killedar who had caused their destruction, and who in wilfully making the esplanade of a ceded fort the scene of bloodshed, was answerable under the law of nations for every casualty which happened during the siege.

The correspondent of the Calentia Journal, in some parts of the preface to his narrative, falls into a strain of gentle deprecation, addressed to the irresponsible tilters in the ring of random assault, driving from the circumference to the stake where baited merit stands; a strain of defence which seems to resemble the building up a shield of elegant silk against a

pike of rough iron:

" In the course of the action of this princlule of correction, however, it is to be lamented when it imppens to include those wha from nature, habit, or constitution, are least likely to come within the limits of its attraction; for surely any one who is personally acquainted with the commander-in-chief at Madras, would never accuse him of having wantonly put to death a human being, or sacrified an unfortunate parrison. Yet such has been the impression made on the minds of certain individuals in England on the fate of Tulmar; and a want of explanation seems to have thrown a partial veil over the unqualified appla 18e which the military achievements of this distinguished personage would otherwise have received."

The writer now comes to the facts of the case, which are stronger than his comments; nor should we have interposed any additional remarks, had we not demaed that the force of the narrative would justify the vindicator in turning upon the assailant with some degree of indignation.

"Happening to be tolerably well informed un the anbject, the following simple nurraise may be sufficient to remove all doubts from the minds of the most fastidious, and exonerate this exalted character from any blame in the whole of this

transaction.

"When the Madras Army, under the personal command of Sir Thomas Histop, had subverted the predatory hust of Holkar, and order was restored, it marched south to join in the war against the Peishwa. It was also intended that his Exectlency should occupy Holkar's districts in Cambrish, ceded by the treaty of Mundisoor, and the orders for the surrender of those districts were made over by the Durbar to him. Au accredited minister also accompanied the army from Mandisour, and it appeared extremely desirable, as a matter of great political importance, to secure at once these districts, such as Bawere, Ootram, Chundour, Galua, Nun-duorbar, Sookanpoor, and Tahuair, as their possess on would enable us to take advantage of every increment of the Pelshwa's army in Candelsh; and to establish posts in the numerous strong fastnesses in that country, in order to its eventual occupation. Sindwa, Talmir, Gulon, and Churdoor, formed a line of formidable fortresses passing through the centre of Candeish, which would serve to keep open our communication with Hindoostan ou the one hand, and with any country which

might full to us between Clanker 1 Pouna, or the Concan, on the other.

" Of these forts Talna'r, Chaud ore, amb Galua, were very strong, the two latter almost impregnable; they were all in the hands of Rim Doss, the brother of Hillsram Sett, the late prime minister at Il-1kar's court, who had been more rel eighteen mouths before, by a fact in, and his enemies had su ceeded him in power. This person had also advanced a cousidetable sum on account of revenu which was still to be collected by him when the ceasinny were made, and under all circumstances it seemed not improbable that the object of immediately taking passession of the cessions was likely to be delayed at any rate; to arold which, applications were made to Holkar's court, to appoint some one on his part to attend the army, and to be present, and negociate for the immediate delivery of the places in question.

No answers to these applications being made, Sir Thomas Histop resolved to take the person who was then with him, (who it was understood was to accompany the army at any rate in the frontier, late Candeish. To this proposed this officer made many objections, which were overrufeil, and he at length con e tel; h t making some frivolous exerce to be alread for two days from the army, bequited it. and never returned. The future plan of operations for occupying Ca delli itpended on the immediate possion of the cedeil forts; It therefore became a measure of necessity to reduce them if they offered resistance. As they were virtually ours by cession, the killedies' refusing to acknowledge our supremay, and holding out in them in spite of the orders of their masters, was bould's an act of rebellion; and halfevery for hell out, the direct object of the campai n would have been defeated. We should have gained little by having reduced to aubjection one branch of the Mihratta Confederacy in Malwa, if that portion of its power in the Decean was still acrice in support of that confederacy. To prevent this protracted warfare with Holkar's districts in Candeish, it becomes d itable, by making an example of the aces killedar who resisted, to deter others; and this happened to occur at The ir. where the governor was the uncle and the agent of the chief who held Chundoor and Galna.

The furtrees of Sindwa at the heal of the Ghant, surrendered to Holkar's order; in four days after which the army reached Currande, where It was presentlently reported that the kill-day of Talmair had been constructly new gun-carriages, and repairing the definees the fort, and that he latered to recent

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master's order for its surrender. This was not believed; but on the following morning, at an rise, the advanced guard and hagage was freed upon by the gard and the fort, and some of the inhabitants came rationing out to say the town was ready to surrender, but that the killedur in the fort, in apire of the terronstrances of the people, had resolved to resist.

A letter was now written to the killedar, infortning him of the peace with linkar, of the cresion of Taltair among rations other places, and warning him of the consequences of his resistance. He was informed that if by noon (it was now been o'clock) a person on his part didnat come out to receive the order of surrender, and to negotiate for the delivery up of the fort, he would be emisilered and treated as a robel, and hanged; and that if the place was normed, the gartison would receive no quarter.

It was auticipated that the killedar would refu-e to admit the messenger, or tereive the letter; it was therefore twice read over distinctly, and explained to an inhabiteat of the place, who was sent with the messenger, and who, by gaining admittance, would cosure the delivery of the message. The messenger with letter was stripped and robbed within the first and second gates, and only made his escape just before the Morin. The other messenger, however, galeed admittance. In the menuwhile preparations were made for the attack of the fort: the mud defences of the upper works were soon laid open, and the few gaus dhemantled by our field pieces. The intricate maxes of the gateway afforded adalter to the garrison for a long time, till by the judicious position of our arullery most of the works of the gateways were so enfillated, that it was not safe for the garrison to stay there; they retired within the fort, finding they who could not be without being equally expased with our ridemen, were lying under the walls,

About four o'clock in the afternoon, they sent out a message to treat for terms. They were told that nothing but an accounditional surrender would be granted, and measures were shortly afterwards taken to force the gateways. The ploasers, supported by the storming party, forced a passage through the first gate; the wicker of the second was either forced or found open, I am not certain which; at the third gate, the killedar finding forther resistance of no arail, delivered himself up; the fourth gate was choked with earth, and could not be about; the fifth and lest gate was shut, and a negotiation was commenced by the troops within, demanding, as a preliminary to their narrender of the place, their

lives and their arms, which also included their freedom,

It was generally understood throughout the army, that they were required to surrender unconditionally, and this they were distinctly and repeatedly told, and they were also told they must give up their arms. At length the wicket of the gate was opened; it was a kind of trap-door, about three feet square in the body of the gate, and only admitted one person at a time. Major Gordon, Capt. McGregor, and Lieut. McGregor of thegreundler company of His Majesty's Royal Scots, got through it successively; they were followed by four or five grenadlers. Lieut. Cot. McGregor Murray, C.B. next entered, but so little notion had be or any of the party of attacking the garrison which had apparently surrendered, that he had not even drawn his sword; he was followed by Captain McCraith, of the Madras Pfoneers, who was in the act of bending to get through the wicket, when the fatal catastrophe took place, which led to the death of some brave officers and men out our part, and the total annihilation of the

Major Gordon on his first entering, went up to one of the Arabs of the garrison, and demanded his arms, which not being complied with, he proceeded to force his matchinek from him; the man sprong back, and levelling his piece, shot Major Gordon; this was the continencement of an affray; the garrison soon overpowered the slx or seven grenodiers and officers who were within, and all of them fell covered with wounds; Colonel Murray fell into Captain McCraith's arms, who had only one leg over the sally port, He fortunately had a broad sword in his hand, and while defending Col. M.'s body, called out to the grenadiers behind him to posh their muskets through between him and the gate and fire, this gave a mornintury check to the enemy, which enabled some of the storming party to get in, open the gate, and admit the rest. I need hardly go on with the sequel: the garrison, grown desperate, kept up a desultory fire from the rampurts, and houses, and walls, till they were overpowered by our

The execution of the threat held out to the killester for resistance, alone remained to be curried into effect; the acknowledgement of the killeder himself of his guilt, the fact of his having received the message from the inhabitants of the town in the morning being proved by the assertions of several persons who came out with him, and not deviced by thin, the circumstance of his baving refused to listen to the repeated remonstrances of the remindars who were within the fort, and who begged of him on their kneet to consider the nature of the calamity he

was drawing on blusself and the whole garrison, all being fully established. Sir Thomas Hislop ordered him to be hanged, in addition to other arguments for the necessity of this strong measure, was the fact of Ram Deen, one of Holkar's officers, who had the from Hindooston in rebeltion, being at this time in full march with 2000 infantry, 4000 cavalry, and four gons, towards Chandoor, the seat of Ram Dass's government; and there was every reason then for supposing that he would have formed a junction with that chief, and at once have openly exposed the cause of Bajee Rao.

The result of the full of Taluair on the 28th of February was, that Galua was evacuated, and in our possession on the 7th of March; on the following day thessengers from Chandror met Sir Thus, Histop, on the Boreo River; and on the lath that place was also in our possession; and these pasts were subsequently made the centre of a line of operations, which enabled as to occupy Caudelsh with a small and otherwise inadequate force, Ram Deen, ousupported by Ram Dass, was now obliged to abandon his guns a bad no means of paying his infantry, which left him in the neighbourhood of Chandoor, and he biraself joined Bajee Ran at the same place. He was with him on the occasion of his final defeat on the 17th April, when his bands dispersed, and be has now such late insignificance.

AN EYE WITNESS. Candelph, July 22, 1819.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. VIII.

(Continued from p. 232.)

- As Captain Nicholt stas unacquainted with the navigation of these seas, he expressed a wish to keep company with the Friendship, until we came to the Cape of Good Hope in New Guinea; with which Captain R. concurred. He generally spent the day on board out ship in fine weather.

We had reason to suppose that the New Bricous were caunibals, from the following circumstances. About a week prior to the Walker's falling in with us, while she was off that coast, several of the ennoes came from the above; in one of which was a lad about sixteen, who was fairer than the rest. He seemed auxious to get on board the ship, but was restrained by two savages; at length they were entired alongshie, when this boy sprung up the side in the greatest aghation, and wished to run below. He spoke a language which the Walker's company did not understand; but seeing a chart, which happened to be upon the capstan, he pointed towards Manilla and China. This convinced Captain Nicholl that the boy had been once in civilized society, and determined him to retain the youth on board, if to stay were agreeable to himself. Captain Nicholl then pointed to the canoes, which caused the poor boy to tremble all over; he then pointed flown the hatchway the boy lost not a moment in descending below, where he remained nutil the canoes retired to the shore. This boy was brought on board of us one day, when it was discovered that be understood the Malay language. Three people of that country we bad on board, to whom he gave the following narrative of himself. He said he was born on the island Mindanio; that when very little, he was sent on board a small ship with one mast, of which a China man was captain; that they went to many islands, getting things in exchange for cloth, lung knives, &c. That the ship one night got on racks, and was soon full of water; that there were three China men beshies the captain; there were about fitteen persons in all on board. They left the wreck and went in the bont, and were many days in want of water; they landed at a place which he did not know, but were quickly set upon by savagee. Some of his companious ran into the words, and were courdered, and afterwards enten by these people. Two of the energies quarrelled about him; he thought one wanted to save, and the other intended to kill him. They struggled very much, and ture each other on the ground : many of the attives saw this, but did not meddle with them; he did not know whether one killed the other or not, for he was harried on board a cance, and taken to another place. After this he had many changes of masters, and did all they required of him. When he was asked how long it was since he fell into their hunds, he could not tell; but said, he was so high, putting his hand to his heater; which made us conjecture that his capcivity might begin about five years before he was taken on board the Walker. He told many strange and lacredible stories, respecting his savage masters. We had no doubt of their being cannibals, for be affirmed they at times had nothing due to

3 M 2

cat but human flesh, of which hunger maste him glad to partake; which was served out in very small portions. When the slip was first discovered from the alture, he told his masters that if they would present film to go on board, he would procure them many five things, with which be would return. This induced them to comply with his request. In coming off in the cause, he frequently trembled and shook very much, which was caused by the hope of escaping; they thought it was from fear, and asked him if the people on board would cat him. He sald, " No, no; these people never eat mon's flesh, and that it was only cold which made him trouble," The above lands of the boy's account were laterpreted by our Mulay seamen, one of whom was very intelligent, haring been brought up with a Europe-born Dutchman at Ba-BHV A.

the 14th Jane we cleared St. George's Chambel, and next day passed, on our right, a large lofty bland, named after Lord Sandwich. We had now frespeed squalls, with rain, thunder, and lighthing; a calor succeeded, which made it very tedious. We saw some large trees floating in the water, with abundance of fish about them. One day, Is being nearly calm, when Captain Nithall was on beard with us, a very strange find was seen from the forecastle to pass under the ship's bottom; it was afterwards perceived astern, having a monaber of pllot 8-b about it, which readily took bail from a small book. Three of them were caught, and put into a bucket of water, where they soon fied : they were the passe benetiful little fish I had ever seen at sea, being striped round with red and white, like a zebra : they measured about nine inches in length, and were delicious when cooked They are said to attend only the shark; but I rother think they hover about any large finating substance, as mumbers were seen about the drift wood and trees. The monster gambulling amongst them was termed the Devil Fish, by Captain Nicholls' people; It was not afraid of the ship, and at therea come very close. It appeared to me like a very large overgrown skate, being nearly square ; I reckoned it might occupy a space about the size of our main hatchway; they threw the fish-gig at it, which homuded off its back, breaking two of the proops; it bever came so near afterwards, and a breeze springing up, we saw no more of it,

On the marning of the 17th of Jane, the Admiralty Islands were seen. It was found that the thips had been driven by currents more north than they had expected; in consequence of which, they beer, according to first appearances, embayed; but proceeding nearer the large

Island, which we named the Sovereign, it was observed that there was a considerable opening between the Sovereign' and three smaller islands, which lay to talu to ask Captain Nicholi if he would renture through. He replied, if nor ablewould take the lead, he would follow. The wind was fuir for passing in that direction, and we proceeded accordingly, Coming near, we observed a ampher of endoes approaching as full of men. here entering the passage, we let them come alongside; which they did with every confidence, that made as suppose that they had had intercourse with ships before. Their canner were large, and had a platform in the rentre, with a fire upon it, and none bread-fruit and jack-fruit were roasting, which they gave us, exchanging it for any thing we offered them ; but iron was their favorite. They thought we wanted catables most, and hunded up fish and cocoh-note, with the jack legit, They also presented calabashes of water, which made as suppose that some ship had been there in want of provisions and water. If the antives had may prous, they were concealed under the platform, for we saw more. They appeared to be the most civil people we had ever met with inthese parts; in consequence of which, the captain called the nurine localities, Port Manufles and Friendship's Passage, It was thought there was some very good anchorage in the port, as the ships had from seven to twelve, and thirty futhoms, in passing through, with the land so near on both sides as to give the resemblance of a locked harbour. On the island to the south of no many parts of the territory had the appearance of being under cultivation, with a same of lattice-work la some places, as if designed to preserve froit from the winged tribe. Many houses and lababitants were seen on shore. To distinguish a remarkable hill, sloping gently down to a ravine that was cultirated, the captain, is compilment to the owners of the ship, called the former James Mount, and the latter John's Valley. A projecting point of land was named Point Thomas; and a white coral bank lying off it, seen very plain under water, Reed's Bank. Another small opening was denominated Eleapor's Core, and a little elevated spot Burchy's Prak, These names were all given to different parts of that Island which is court of the Great Admiralty (or Surereign) Inland. Farther, some rucks, about five leavenes to the west of this place, were called Muirhead's Reef, after the chief mate. We observed unsubers of parrots and paroquets, flying about on the shore. amongst the trees.

As the Walker was about a mile as stern of us, we were much asternal to

hear firing of musketry from her, and to see the canoes leaving her in all directions. We did not learn the cause of this until next day, when it was reported that a ornwhar had been taken from one of the parts, with which a cance made off ratildir towards the shore. It was to bring the planderers back that several muskets were fired at them; and, I am afraid from what the surgeon said, that several were wounded, if not killed, in the caune. We were extremely sorry to learn this, as it might be detrimental to other navigators passing this way. It had been much better to leave good impressions with these friendly islanders, who did not retaliate hostilities upon the Walker's people. Having a favourable breeze durlog the night, next morally we were out

of night of land, The captain wished to keep as near the old track as possible, as the least deviation in the night expected the ships to danger. He also drew the This on Capit, Nicholi's charts, to case of seguration; but us the Walker sailed much better than our ship, it was always in their power to keep company if they wished. In our progress to the west, being so near the equatur, we suffered much from excessive best, particularly in the night, when we had little wind; the thermometer sometimes stood at ninery-five and one hundred. We had, however, plenty of water, the casks for the me of the prisoners on the passage out being farnished by the owners, were kept on board, when the other stores were returned at Sydney. We saw islands and land to the south of un every day, from the 19th June until arriving off the New Guinea Cape. On the 24th we land much rain, with heavy squalls, accompanied with thunder and lightning. At day light next morning, the Walker was not to be seen from our mast-bend; it was apposed she had tacked in the night, to avoid a small law island, which our ship passed just at dusk. In this track we passed many large trees and drifts; one tree which appeared very straight, was taken on board; but when the root had been sawed off, it was found very soft and full of worms; besides the smell was so offensive, that it was again thrown overboard. A species of cormorant were commonly perched upon these trees; which, when seen at a distance, made us at first imagine them to be cancer with people... Five or six of these birds were seen together upon one tree; they would fly away as soon as our boat approached; no doubt they were attracted by the fish that horcred about the wood. We had the coast of New Guinea dally in sight on our left, but at for great a distance to make any observations; it appeared to many places very mountalnous. On the 29th we passed

the islands named, after their disenserer, Schouling's Islands; they lie off the coast, and have many low, dangerous coral reefs about them, which had been observed, with the advantage of a neares ylew, by our captala, when previously in the Cornwallis. On the morning of the Walker, who had tacked, as before suppased. Captain Michall and his mile to now delivered their letters to us, to forward by the first opportunity for England. He intended to reparate from us that evening, and proceed to Dary Harbour; the high land of which was in eight; we accordingly parted, with nautual good wishes for the safety and prosperity of each other. Two days after this, having farnarable whals, we came he sight of the Cape of Good Hope, the south-westero extremity of New Colors.

As nomething was uniss with the ship's ruider, which could not be rectified at rea, it was judged proper to put into some place for that purpose, and at the stone there to fill the empty casks with fresh water to utiliza the sldp, for all sallers say, that casks once fitted with salt water never become sweet again. For this object the captain strengt to make a port upon the island Golilo, which was well known to him formerly. In our way thither, we passed Dampier's Straits, having the coast of New Guinea for Papua) on our left, and the island of Waggiou on our right; passing several islands whose patters were not known. We then came in sight of Gatilo, and In the erening anchored in a hartuar called Daso.

The had bereabout was challed with centure to the water's edge. We had no communication with the shore that evering, but during the night were recensied with many different and harmonium notes of the feathered tribe, as well as with the mixed under taken of many lumming inseets; the ship lying so near the doore, and the night being still, the least noise could be heard amongst the trees. Next manning a pron come dangside, with a chief and six padders. When he can e on hoard, he immediately recognized the captain, and was most happy to see blue, saying, every thing in his power should be done to regist la certibly the ship watered, This person was up I name, or Mopometan priest : he might be about fortyfive years of age; had a commanding countenance, which with his long white beard give him a respectable appearance. He ordered some very fine pint apples and plantains to be brought from the proa, with rago-brend, in the shape of little sanare cakes. The latter were not much relished, being of a dry nature; but the pine-apples were a great torut, having a prost delicious davour. In the aitermoun

two large armed proas were seen coming into the harbour; but kept at a distance mull we showed English colours, when they decelly entered, and came close to our ship. They were from Papua, or New Guinea. The chief men were Malays, but the others resembled the negroes, except that the hair or wool on the head was tracked out like a large black wig, twice the size of the head; and a most ferness as look they had, There bouts carried swivels, mounted behind a harrirade, with loop-holes to fire through. They were trading vessels, but it was and they would plunder if a chance offeird. We got some nutniers, mace, and be netiful hirds of paradisc from them, in exchange for cruckery, hatchets, unit cloth; they very much wanted gunpowder, but that demand was not complied with. They had been as first afraid we were thirth, which made them hesitate enterhas the harbour, until they saw our cotours; observing, as they told us this, that t e Dutch were their greatest enemies. The people on shore were glad when the prins went away, saying, if we had not bern there they should have been plundered by them.

I had often heard that the birds of paradise lived in the air, and could not any rough the earth without certain death; that they had no feet, nor any terrestilal balics. However, those we procured from these people had not only feet, but caw, like a parrot. The Malays informed on that these animals come to Pama at certain seasons, like birds of passage, and are sunred. We had three alterent kinds, the straw-coloured, the will w, and the crimon; the latter are by far the handsomest; these are called the rajali or king birds; our specimens nicasured about nine lucius in length, the hody not thicker than a gulufinch, and the plumage of a roust beautiful crice on, scarlet, and green cultur. They had two quills projecting about seven liebes from the tail; these quills apill at the extreme end, which was curled up about the size of a small daisy, tinged with the most delleate colours imagina-Mr. The yellow birds, although beautiint, were very luferlor to the rajalis,

The nature is very plentiful here, norwithstanding what is said to the contrary; the natives brought me the fruit a soa branches, in all its stages, from the see of an olive to that of a peach upon the twig. The not, when bursting the place over the shell, is exceedingly beautiful. I produced plenty in this state, and had them preserved in clarified syruphof sugar. The captain did not go into the woods this time, but I have heard him asy that when here formerly as an officer,

within an hour's walk from the shore he has counted apwards of an hundred trees bearing fruit. There were several large proas, or corra-corras, which arrived from several parts of the same island to trule while we remained; they had plenty of spices, which they readily exchanged with as for cluth, &c.; but were purticularly fond of some Scotch plaid. If we had had plenty of the same commodity on board, it would have turned to good account; indeed, the captain bartered all the merchandize he had for spices; and my small wardrobe of old apparel came in for a share. We found the Malays at this place very honest and fair dealing people. We were supplied with plenty of fruit, fish, and turtlewhile we staid. They were afraid to take their trade to Amboyna, on account of pirate proas which infested those seas : and if any ship were so unfortunate as to get on shore, it was sure to be plundered, and the crew murdered by those valtures. This was the case with a ship under Danish colours, going through Dampeir's Stralts to China, the year before.

One night we were alarmed by the firing of two muskets from the forecastle of our ship; two proas were observed approaching, beating upon an instrument, and singing what was thought to be a war-song; notwithstanding they were challenged from the ship, they still advanced. Immediately on the muskets being fired, the captain went upon deck, and as he understood the Malays pretty well, soon found they were friends, and invited them alongshie; when three chilefs came on board, and sent the proas away from the ship; one of these was an old friend of the captain's, named Twan-Allie. His master, Sultan Newkoo, of Tidure, had dispatched him to collect tribute at the different ports of Messa, Weda, and Osso, which was paid in spices. was very soon understood that he wanted some presents for his master, as also for himself. Captain R. gave him, in the presence of the other chiefs, a hardsome pair of platola, a sword, and a dirk, with four cannisters of gunpowder for the Sultan. They wished the ship to go to Tidure, saying, that the Sultan had plenty of cloves and other spices, which he wished to part with. This, however, was out of the question, as we were not prepared for traffic. It very much surprised the mates to find our captain so well known at this apparently wild place. But nothing will remain to excite wonder, when it is known that he assisted in re-Instating the Sultan, just mentioned, as Chief of Tidore, an eminence which was his by hirthright; but he had formerly been displaced by the Dutch, and a price put upon his head, in consequence of his having supplied an English ship with provisious, &c. To revert to the origin of that transaction: in 1776, our captain received a licutement's commission, signed by Sir John Shere, and the other members of council at Calcutta, to act against the Dutch. The establishment he then belonged to fitted out several armed vessels, as well for trade as war; and the officers illrecting this force acted amongst these islands and people near two years, assisted by a number of war-proas well armed: they drave the Datch from Tidure, and attacked Ternate three successive times, where a number of men were killed and wounded on both sides. The Dutch at this time were almost starved out, and otherwise so harassed, that had any of our king's ships been present, these lords of the eastern was would most gladly have delivered up the Island : but they thought, and justly too, that the influence of the private ships were not sufficient to keep the hostile Malays in check. Some of the Dutch governors in these settlements exercise great cruelty and tyranny over these people, particularly if the natives be detected in tradicklug with the English, the Batarlan authorities having the power of life and death vested in themselves without any appeal. But, thank God, this almase of soverelguty cannot be erected in any of our settlements with impunity.

Twan-Allie stated that the Sultan was very happy now at Tidore, and had not for some time been attacked from Ternate, the Dutch having no disposable force; but as he was upwards of seventy years of age, it was thought that his youngest brother, Rajah Mooda, from the island of Ceram, would be called to the government of Tidore. Our friend, Twan-Ailie, continued on board all the time we remained here; notwithstanding his apparent strictness in keeping the histitutes of the koran, he partook of our wine, and the common fare of the table, ham and pork excepted. He was too high a personage to trade, but made presents in hopes of a double return. This is the Castom with the Sultan and all his chief men in these parts. However, I must not say too much on this score, as I came He adulted a topaz off pretty well. broach which I had; this was presented to him ; in return he cave me three benutiful birds of paradae, two cockatous, and two handsome luries; he was pleased with the exchange, and so was 1. also received from this person about two ounces of seed pearls, and some fire tortuise-shell, in the rough state; for all of which he got more than an equivalent. The Malays had also plenty of the edible blist's-nests, which are so much in demand amongst the Chinese, for making a luxurious soup : but as all our little

merchandize was exhausted, we could purchase no more of their commodities,

The ship's rudder being now put to rights, preparations were made for our departure. The ship at this place was filled with parrots, cockatoos, and turies, belonging to the scames and inscars; many of them equal in beauty to our Botany Bay birds, but not so hardy.

On the morning of the 18th July we left Usso, and proceeded on our raya e, passing between an island called Pulo Next day Moor and Point Potanny. we saw the island Ony Major, and sailed between that and Pulo Gassas; then were observed the islands of Ceram and Boyros, which we passed upon our left. Amboyun is situated a little to the south of these islands, but being out of our track

we did not see it.

On the 25th we saw the Island of Bootan; at which place, when my hu-hand was there in the Cornwallis, and in charge of a watering party, they would have been murdered, had not the treacherous design been discovered by one of the scamen, who understood the Mulay language, le overhearing a conference between the Malays, who were all armed, and very usmerous. He learnt that their first proposition was to massacre the boat's crew, and then attack the ship. But this was overruled by a chief, who observed, that if they could the next day entice the boat's crew to come agalu for water, that the ship's company would be more off their guard, and more easily over powered. A Malay, who spoke a little Dutch, cuquired, in pursuit of this scheme, if the ship wanted any more water : it was answered that there was very little on board, and it would take three days to complete the watering. This reply induced them to allow the boat to proceed on bourd, not suspecting that their evil intentions were known. On the boat's return, the unpleasant discovery was communicated to the captain; the Malays were then instantly ordered out of the ship; and no time was lost in leaving a place where so much danger was to be There were upwards of apprehended. twenty war proas counted in the river, mounting from four to six guns, and capable of containing from thirty to forty men in each. Fortunately for the Cornwallis's people, It was low water when she sailed, and most of the proas were aground.

Leaving Bootan on our right, we passed through the Stralts of Saylair, and next day saw a most dangerous shoal, called the Brill, upon which part of the wreck of a ship was visible, with three lappirate proas at anchor to leeward of it. The ship's head being turned t warns them, they doubtless the lit we were coming to reconsultree they instantly got under weigh, ser their salls, and made off as fast as possible; after which we altered mer control, and stand on, so as to clear the shoul. It being very fine weather, we passed within a few miles of the Brill; is appeared like a large white putch in the mids of the blue water, the white coral shewing the danger upder the surface. The Friendship did not delay her progress by sending a heat to examine the wreck, as only some of the ribs or timbers were som above water. At this time the high land of the island Celebes was in eight. From July 27 magh August J, was occupied in pansing through the dangerous Jara Sea : and during this time we had nero the great Island of Borneo on our right, of which the animal nearest in blueness to the human species is a native, samely, the Oran-Cutang, or man of the woods, according to the Malay language. There are also great quantities of gold dust procured at Bornes; but all ships tradice with the iniminiants must be continually on the watch, and well armed, as one chief who bacters the gold span employ another to way-lay the Europran party, and these, if overpowered, are ware to be naurdered; two many luminages of this have occurred to vessels trading Americant the Malays.

We had now reached the cast entrance of Sineapore Straits. On the 4th we were gratified by the sight of a ship coming out of them as we were entering ; she proced to be the Lawjee Family, from Bombay, bound to China, with a cotton cargo. They informed us that many privalents were in the India Seas, and that some had been seen in the Straits; that the Amiston, Indiamon, had nearly been taken by one off Beneoolen. This information made our captala prepare for a defence, and put on as formidable an ap-pearance as possible. The ship had but twelve guns mounted, but ports below for twenty-four a the vacant ports were filled with what the sailors called quakers, namely, wanten guns painted, which mude her above at a distance as if she had upwards of thirty gues succusted. It was very pleasant sailing through these Straits, having the land very nest out both sides of us, covered with wood to the water's edge.

(To be continued.)

ERRATUM.

Page 31, col. line 48, for he pussed, read he formerly passed.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

MALDIVE AND LACKADIVE ISLANDS.

Or these two contiguous archipelagoes, the scouty notices which are found in geographical works indicate that they have never been completely explored; any additional information respecting them may therefore be acceptable to unsignters. The captain of an American ress. I, who recently had an occasion to wait them, has published the following observations. He says of the Lackmitte Islanda : "They are in general safe to approach s" in this he contradicts previous accounts. He also impeaches the necessary of some of the old charts, with which many of his positions disagree. These are mentioned as subjects for exunination by mantical men who have the epportanity.

Multiner.—After the disaster caused by the hurricane of the 27th February, a energeing of head winds let me among the

Maldive Islands. I had occasion to pass twice through the 14 degree channel, and once through the channel called Collamandons. They are both clear and nafe. All the dangers, if any, are near the land, and may be seen in good weather, either day or night. Owing to light northerly winds, I had opportunities of recing summe of the west and all the east parts of these islands, and was often within a mile of the hand, They are formed in innumerable circular clusters, enclosing interior remouth shallow seas, and are surrounded by chains of coral reefs, he general fevel with the water, and extending from half a mile to fifty yurds of the land. In some parts of the reefs there are openings sufficient to admit boats; and where bays me formed by projecting parts of the clusters, there is in some places anchorage over a sandy bortom, mixed with shells and corni. Many of the Islands furnish fresh water a few feet from the surface of the earth. I fell in with a brig as nuchor in a bay, în lat, 6 deg. 57 min, porth, longitude 73 deg. 30 min. cast, near the north-cast extremity, that had been watering from one of the adjacent islands. The whole are covered with cocon-ma trees, and a thick growth of underwood. The natives are poor and inoffensive, and in ceneral very shy. I had a boat with ten or twelve men in her brought alongside, and though it did not appear that they had any thing on board to reflere the calls of hunger, yet they refused to partake of our fare, owing, I conceived, to their religious scraples.

Luckodires,-Reating winds continuing the whole way to Bombay, I had occusion to traverse among the Luckadive islands. They are in general safe to approach and are well inhabited. The natives are inoffensive, but not so shy as their Mablivian neighbours. Should a ship be in want of refreshments in their vicinity, I would recommend the Islands Kan Rattea, in latitude 10 deg. 34 min. north, and longittude 72 deg. 56 min. cast. It furnishes abundance of prolity, eggs, cocoa-unts of different and excellent qualities, besides very fine water. The ship may be off and on within a mile of the landing place.

The natives will bring off any quantity of positry and coroa-nuts, at a reasonable rate. If you want water, you must hard and make a bargain with the chief, for so much per mask. He understands the value of money. You then send pour boat with the empty casks, and the natives, by command of the chief, fill them. The boat harbour is inside the reef, the entrance ecar the north end of the island; a fine sandy beach, and the water perfeetly smooth. The fresh water is brought from srtificial stone cisterus, whilch are supplied from natural springs about one hundred yards from the beach.

would caution those who anxigate those seas, not to place any depending ou old charts : they are erroncous in the extreme. The whole range of the Maldive Islands in actually nearly on the

charts is very great.

ASDREW SCOTT. New York, 21cs Aug. 1818.

Memorandum by the Editor .- The Haysion was wrecked on a reef near the Maidire Islands on the 29th of July 1819 .-See pages 390 and 397.

THE ANDAMANS:

THE MANNERS OF TWO NATIVES, CAPTIVES AT PENANG.

Os the 1st April 1819, were lauded on the beach of Penang, two negroes from the Andaman Islands, captured by the erew of a China junk, Their appearance excited much interest and curiosity, as a race of people generally considered as The following account was causilials. coramunicated to the editor of the Gazette, by a gentleman residing at that presidency, who humanely took them under his care.

A Chinese junk, manned partly by Chinese and partly by Barmahs, proceeded to the Andaman Islands, to collect Becho de Mar ; and lying about two miles from the shore, they observed about eight or ten of the savages approaching the junk, wading through the water. Upon coming within a short distance of the resset, they discharged several showers of arrows, which soccrety wounded four of the Chinese. The Burmula gave immediate pursuit in their boat, and after much difficulty took two of the savages prisoners.

** During the chase, they were frequently observed to dive, and to make their appearance at a considerable distance, to elude their pursuers. Several of the arrown were picked up by the Chinese, which are now in my possession; they are made

Asiatic Journ .- No. 53.

of rastans, with a piece of hard wood for a polist, and on fron nail of fish-house fastened to the extremity, in such a manner as to render it difficult to extract, If it

carer the body.

" These pegroes are extremely diminutive la stature, though apparently well formed, and their limbs and arms are uncommonly small : one of them is four feet sis inches, the other four feet seven Inches high, and each weighing 76lbs, avoirdspois. They have large paunches, and though so small, are in good condition. One is an elderly man of feroclour aspect, the other a boy about 17, of a guest expression of countenance. They appear ifull and heavy, extremely averse to speaking; when contersing, which they only do when left alone and imagine they are unobserved, they make a noise resembling much the cackling of turking. They are of a jet black colour, and their skin has an extraordinary shining appearance, and their bodies are tattoont all over; they have a most voracious appetite, and crack the bones of fowls with their teeth with the greatest facility. Their manner of ascending a encountrier is remarkable, running up like a monkey, and descending with accomishing relocity.

"The population of the great Auda.

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man, and all its dependencies, does not exceed 2,000, or 2,500 souls t these are dispersed in small societies along the coast, or on the besser island within the hurbour, mover penetrating deeper into the lateriur than the skirts of the forest. Their sole occupation seems to be that of citubing rocks, or roving along the margin of the sea in quest of a precarious meal of fish, which during the tempestuous season they

often seek in rain. " It is an object of much cuclosity to discover the origin of a race of people so widely differing, not only from all the bulghlinute of the neighbouring considerst, has also from those of the Nicobar Islands; however, the inquiries of travellers have produced no satisfactory conclusion. In stature, the Andamaners seldom exceed five feet; their limbs are disproportionargly alender; their bellies protuberant, with high shoulders and large heads; and they appear to be a degenerate race of negrace, with woully halr, that nosts, and thirk lips : their eyes are small and red, their skip of a deep sooty black, while their countenances exhibit the extreme of wretchedness, a burrid mixture of famine and ferority. They go quite anked, and

are insentible to any slame from exposure.

A The few implements they use are of the rodest texture. Their principal weapon is a bow, from four to five feet long; the string made of the fibres of a true, or a slip of bamboo, with arrows of reed, beaded with fish-hone, or wood hardened in the fire. Besides this, they carry a spear of heavy wood sharp pointed, and a shield made of batk. They shout and upon fish with great dexierity, and are said also to use a small listed net, made of the filaments of back. Having Similed a fire, they throw the fish on the coals, and

dernur it half broiled.

" Their habitations display little more logenuity than the dens of wild beasts. Four sticks fixed in the ground are bound at top, and fastened transcersely by others, to which branches of trees are suspended ; an opening just large enough to admit of entrance is left on one side, and their bed is composed of leavest. Being much incommoded by insects, their first occupation of a morning is to plaster their bodies with mid, which hardering in the sun, forms an impenetrable armour. Their woody heads they paint with other and water, and when thus completely dressed, a more hideous appearance is not to be found in the human form. Their salutation is performed by lifting up one leg, and smacking with their hand the lower part of the

"Their cames are bollowed out of the trunks of trees, by fire and lestraments of stone, having no iron in use among them, but such as they seeddentally procure from Europeans, or from vessels wrecked on their coass. The men are counting and revengeful, and have a great lattent to strangers; they have never made an attempt to cultivate the land, but subsist on

what they can pick up or kill.

"The language of the Andaramers has not been discovered to possess the slightest affairy to any that is spaken in India or

among the Islands.

"They appear to express an adoration to the sun, the genit of the woods, waters and mountains. In storms they apprehend the influence of a malignant being, and deprecate his watch by chanting wild chorusses. Of a future state it is not known they have any idea, which possibly arises from our imperiest means of discovering their opinion."—Penang, April 1819.

NAPHTHA FROM PERSIA.

Mixuaalogists and chemists are aware of the existence of naphths in Persia, and of the many wonderful stories that have been related of his violatility and combins-I have been lately favoured (nove the Glasgow Chemical Professor), through the kindness of a reinfeman who has spent many years in the neighbour-hood of Persia, with a specimen of the unpletha to the purest state in which it present. It is colourless as water, has the specific gravity 0-753, and precisely the same oniell and taste as the cophtha which is mude in this country from the distillathou of cont. Indeed our artificial neglitha and the Persian amphiba resemble cach other by all their chemical properties as for a I have compared them together. I

have never got any naphtha made in this country from coal quite so light as the Persian. The specific gravity of the lowest which I have met with was 0,817, but probably had it been rectified once or twice more, it would have become as light as the Persian.

The statements respecting the extreme colability of applicha have not been confirmed by my experiments. The Persian applicia boils when heated to 320 deg. If we continue the boiling, the mapping heater colonist, and the temperature may be made to rise as high as 338 deg., and perhaps even higher, lodged in a silver vessel I rulsed its temperature takes place when oil of turgentime

is kept bolling. There are two cousequences which may be drawn from these facts, and one or other of them must be the true one. Either naphtha and oil of turpentise are composed of two distinct liquids differing in their volatility, or they are partially decomposed at the boiling temperature. From the increase of colour which takes place when paplitha is boiled, one would be disposed to adopt the second of the two alternatives.

When a grain of Persian naphtha is decomposed in the usual way by means of peroxide of copper, we obtain 1.35 grain of water and 6-5 cable inches of carbonic acid gas. Now the hydrogen in 1:35 gr. of water is very nearly equal to seven cubic inches. The carbon in 64 cubic inches of carboule acld is equivalent to 64 cubic inches. Hence it fullows that naplitha is composed of

64 or 13 volumes of carbon

or 14 volumes of hydrogen

By substituting atoms for volumes, which may be done in this case without any error, it follows that unplitha is a compound of

> 13 atoms carbou = 9-75 14 atoms hydrogen = 1-75 11:50

The specific gravity of the rapour of carbon is 0.416, and that of hydrogen gas 0-0694. Therefore,

> 64 cubic inches of curbon welsh..... 0-822 gr. 7 cubic inches of hydrogen weigh..... 0-148 0.970

There is, therefore, in this malysis, a I am disdeficiency of three per cent. posed to ascribe this to a small portion of azote, which naphtha seems to contain. But I have not been able to satisfy myself experimentally of its existence. My experiments are conducted in copper tubes, This always subjected to a red heat. drives off a quantity of air, varying from 0.5 to 0.7 of a cubic lach, according to the degree of heat to which the tube and the perualds of copper is subjected, and which it is not possible to raise always to

the same degree of lutensity. This air always contains three and one-third per cent, of oxygen, the rest being agote. The reason of this difference between les composition and that of common air is the length of red has copper tube through which it is obliged to pass, and which la partially exidized at the expense of the oxygen of the common air present. Now 0.03 gr. of azotle gas would use moount to one touth of a cubic luch, which, being less than the carlation in the quantity of air driven off by heat when nothing is heated but the tube filled with axide of copper, I have no means of determining whether so small a quantity of aroto la disengaged or not.

I have observed of late, that, in order to ensure accuracy in the quantity of witter enveloped, it is necessary to expose the peraxide of copper to a red heat just before making the experiment; for peroxide of copper has the property of linbibling a little water from the atmasphere, which it gives out again when heated to

reducis.

In order to custice absolute precision in such experiments, it would be necessary to have the means of raising the fire every time to exactly the same intensity. It is likewise necessary to have always the very same built of peroxide of copper, and of muriate of lime, in the tubes. When these precautions are not attended to, the quantity of common air evolved varies to much as to builde all attempts to determine the quantity of azote given out, unless it be very considetable. These alectics would be of very little consequence if we could decompose quantities of the substances subjected to experiment amounting to 10 grs.; but this I have not hitherto bean able to accomplish. I mix the grain of naphtha with a little peroxide of copper, and lex it down into the bottom of the tube. Br surrounding it with moist clay, I keep it cool till the farther extremity of the tube is red-hot. I then remove the clay, and allow the bottom of the tabe to become hot enough to volaillize the naphtha courpletely. Should any ammoola or nitric acid be formed, they would be decourposed while passing through at least 12 luches of red-hot peroxide of ropper .-Annals of Philosophy, No. 28.

VARIETIES.

The force of attraction in Money .-The following anecdote is doubly curious; first, as eliciting two parallel pascages in a British and Hindoo author; and recordly, in preserving a practical illustration of the abstract principle advanced by both, and a turn of ready wit in an oriental serivener. The relator is an inhabitant of Calcutta, and dates his note, recalling the occurrence, 27th July 1819.

On my return home the other day from

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a visit to the Burgah Bazar, I lay down on my couch, and, according to custom, took up a book to amuse myself. It happened to be Goldsmith's Escays (Escay the Vth.); I read the first paragraph, and on perusing the commencement of the se-In which mankind generally confer their favours, there appears something so uttractive in riches, that the large heap generally collects from the sumiler." [was struck very forcibly, for I had just a little before, when In the bazar, witnessed a ludicrons scene, which this remerk of the doctor's brought to my memory. It was this 1-A Byragee, who tend here reading in his Shastra that money draws money, was resolved to put the assertion to the test, and went with a ruper in his hand to a Shroff or money changer, and seeing a large beap of imposs (which it is the practice of the Signific always to have piled up before them?, he threw his rapec into the heap. and patiently walted to see the result. The Shraff, when it was time to shot up shop, begon to put up his money into his cuffers. The Byrngee witnessed his doing so, and at length, when all was secured, and the Shroff was about to shot the done, the Byrages began to make an upcour, by mying that the Shroff had taken a ruper of his. This brought a concourse of people, and an expostulation was enpered lates.

The Byragee candidly confessed what he had done, in consequence of the passage he had read. The Shroff was paked, if he had seen the rupee thrown in? "Yes," anya he. The cry then was, "Deliver it up, deliver it up, "would be wrong!" the Byragee says, " money draws money;" mine has drawn his; had his been more than mine, it would have drawn mine; but as it is, his money has been overnowered, so let it remain friends. Every any agreed, and the crowd dispersed.

Annuality of Geo. 111, and the late Warrea Hartings.-The lare King's attackment to Warren Hastings, and the favourable laserest he took in the long protracted trial of the latter, was well known, The aret Lord Dartmouth shewed his Majeray a earleature representing Mr. Hastings wheeling the King and Lord Thurbus to a wheel-barrow for sale, and crying out " what a man buys he may sell." The inference intended was that ide Majesty and the Chancellor had used improper influence in procuring a favoralds a finilization for Mr. Huntings. The King Larghed heartily, and observed to head D., " well, my Lurd, I have been is placed in all sorts of situations and " carriages; but this is the first time I " have ever been put into a cheel-bar" raw." We need not used that it was as fucular to the character of Mr. Ilns-

tings to intrigue to obtain the private interference of his Sovereign, as it was beceath that of George III, to exercise any influence to affect the decision of a question before a public tribunal.

Conflict between a Man and a Tiger.—
A letter from Lieut. Collett, of the Bombay army, received by his stater in England, describes the critical situation into which he felt at a tiger host; the casualties which had exparated the party, consigned him to a single combat with the ferogious animal, and left him to escape by his own intropidity and intellectual resource.

EXTRACT FROM THE LETTER.

"In the beginning of May, 1815, our army, from the hot whils and bad weather, became no sickly that we were or-

dered into quarters.

On the 6th of May we passed through n forcet, and cocamped on its skirts near a small village, the head man of which entrented us to destroy a large their which had killed reven of his mes, was in the daily habit of stealing his cattle, and had that marning wounded his son. Another officer and myself agreed to attempt the destruction of this monster. We im-mediately ordered seven elephants, and went lu quest of the unimpl, which we found sleeping under a bush. The noise of the elephants awoke him, when he made a furlous charge on us, and my clephant received him on her shoulder; the other six turned about and ran off, notwithstanding the executors of their riders, and left me in the shove situation. I had seen many tigers, and had been at the killing of them, but never so large a one as The elephant shook him off. I then fired two balls, and the tiger fell; but again recovering himself, he made aspring at me. I escaped him, and he seized the elephant by her hind leg; then receiving a kick from her, and another ball from me, he let go lib hold, and fell a second time. 'Ildaking he was by this time disabled, I very unfortunately dismounted, intending to put an end to his existence with my pistels; when the monster, who was unly crouching to take another spring, made it at that moment, and caught me in his month; but it pleased God to give me strength and presence of mind. Tipsmediately fired into his body, and finding that had little effect, used all my force, tappely discugaçed my arm, and then directing my pistol to his heart, I at length succeeded in destroying him, after receiving twenty-five severe wounds,"-I, leut, Collett was so much hart as to be obliged to retire from the service of the field. This action did not escape the notice of the Marquis of Hastings, who to facilitate his recovery transferred him to a station requiring less exertion.

POETRY.

TRANSLATIONS

of

THE PERSIAN DISTICH.-P. 344.

Our Correspondent " Fush" lives at a distance, and by some accident the proof did not reach the gentleman who undertook to revise it for him. Owing to this, it is necessary to give extends from both the notes covering the independent versions unnexed.

Paraphrase.

To the Editor of the Ashalic Journal. Sir: The playfulness of the Poet's fancy, and the felicitons boldness of his metaphor, which gives consciousness to a dower, remind us of the rich and luxurlant imagery of our early English poets. As the lines, however, when stripped of that point and brilliancy which they derive from their oriental dress, might uppear comparatively spiritless in a literal translation, I have adventured on a paraphrase of the original. I have also to explain that as there appear to be one or two triffing inaccuracies in the lines, as printed in the Journal, I take the liberty to subjoin my reading of the same, in which, If wrong, my classical friend Fush will correct me.

London, SHUKHSEE, 12th April, 1820.

زمان از ورق گُل مثالِ روي توساخت ولي زشرم تو در فانچ کرد پنهانش

As thy limbs in the grotte lay stretch'd in

repose, Nature gar'd with delight, and attempted to trace

On the soft and the deliente lenf of the

The deep glowing benefits that breath'd from the face :

whose witching expression a world

might divide, Check'd the pride of the flower, and blushing, it tries,

In the folds of a bud minor sweetness to lide.

Imitative Translation.

To the Editor of the Arietic Journal.

"Vix on most in voca."

Sir: In your har number, I observed a very beautiful Persian complet, of which a translation was requested; but with such appailing intimations of dispatify the two languages that I can acarely presume to cope, in the ruler accorded our mother torque with the melliduent strains of Hafix or Firduosee, for compared with

the delect song of a Persian Nightingalo mine may be deemed only the haraber unter of an English bulanch. Your intended copy of the original character has been so complately disfigured in the press, that I could make neither how upr tail of it; and but for the context, the til, tul, tool, mur, hure, &c. of the epigrammatic example would have made it he insolvable enigma. " The delicate compliment," la regard to its " beautiful style," may not prove quite so inimitable as instructed, even in sterling English, and being somewhat struck with the signature in the oriental symbols, could not bely thinking the admirer of the melodious canceit, rather a queer fich, till I examined the dictionary and found that fushali indicates " opening a lock without a key." 'Inis enigmatical subscription had been fortgitously assisted by a squabble among the letters, which unwittingly converted gool to ful, dur to war, and kurd to kurn, &c. These blanders made me think of gire, and carines other readings, to which, from the very nature of uriental types, the distich in quantion is liable, till I bit upon what now follows, in comma letters, that are, when well understood, as unaiterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, which is much more than can be said of the characters, whence the following duplicate is a faishful transcript, on this occasion.

Zamana az warqi god misali ron,e to sakhı,

Wale zu shormi to dar ghomeha kurd pinhamela

Nature once formed a rose like thy check's localier huc,

But keeps it still in bud, with conscious blush, from view.

Should the above homely copy and version not off-uit the delicate oriental earor eyes of the learned Fushsh, I shall be fature be proud of volunteering my services to him, and your Journal, in the very hundle, though useful instruments yeleged.

Gool-Tonash or Gool-Gree.

D.S. Although Zonashu, more proper

P.S. Although Zamanu, more properly implies time, fate, destiny or providence, than our imaginary being noture, I conaider this substitute still more poetical than any of the rest; may if Flora had not been too accidental an idea, for the castern muse, I would have given the pre-ference to this guddess of flowers and blossoms, in her own department, over nature's self who is supposed to act upon a grander scale, and like Juve may depute inferior deities to preside at the birth and formation of particular beauties either in their germ or full bloom on the human face divine, as they do over its and emblem, a mature drooping rose, or rose had uspt by death, before its time.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Murch 22, 1820.

A general quarterly court of proprietors of East-India stock was beld at the East-India House, on Wednesday the 22d day of March, which was made special for the purpose of confirming a resolution of the sume court of the 22d day of December last, approving a resolution of the court of directors of the 10th day of November preceding, for granting to Sir George Hilaro Barlow, K. B., a pension of £1,500 per amount, to commence from the 21st day of May 1818; and further, for the prepayed taking into consideration a resolution of the court of directors on the 22st day of December last, for offering to his Majesty to raise a corps of volunteers, at the expense of the Compuny, in aid of Government; and to enable the directors, if such resolution be approach, and it should be found neces- arr, to apply for an act of parliament to carry such resolution into effect.

The industry of the proceedings of the

ta a court belong read,

Mr. Hawarth (chairman of the committee of by-laws) note and said, I have to state to the court that the attention of the committee of by-laws has been called to the consideration of the proceedings of the last prineral count upon the proposed grant to ror G. Barlow, as far as those proceedings retained to a due observance and execution of the by-laws. The committee entertalulae doubts upon this subject, decured it their duty to refer the questions to legal opinions. The case as stated, and the opinions of the compsel, I have now the honour to report to the court. Upon the part of the committee, as well as upon my own part, I beg leave to assure you, gentlemen, and the hon, directors behind the har, that we have been actuated by no captions disposition unnecesearly to cavit at the proceedings of the executive body; but that we have been purely influenced by a desire to protect the by-laws, to duly discharge those duties, and fairbfully to fulfil those truets which the proprietors at large have been pleased to confide to us. To the friends of Sir G. Barlow, it will be fair to state that the compilties did not cuterials an iden of Impeding the proposed grant, fortige than to obtain a legal suggified for the regularity of their proceedings. I have now the honour to report the case and opinions to the court.

He then moved that the case, with the opinions of Mr. Serjeant Lena and Mr. Serjeant Hosanques be read, which was agreed to unminiously, and after heling read, were priceed to be filed on

the journals.

CASE FOR THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

33 Gen. III, cap. 52, sec. 125,-" And whereas, for protecting the funds of the " said Company, during their further term " in the said exclusive trade, from being " burthered with any hoproper charges, " it is expedient that the said Company " shall be put under remonable limits-" tions, to respect to the granting of " pensions, or increasing the saluries of their others and servants, or creating " new establishments, be it further enes acted, that no grant or resolution of " the said Company, or their court of " directors, to be made after the passing " of this act, and during the continuance " of their right in the said exclusive " trade, whereby the said funds may " become chargeable with any new sa-" lary or increase of salary, or any new " or additional establishment of officers " or rervants, or any new pention or in-46 crease of pension to any one person, " exceeding £200 per annum, shall be " available in law, unless such grant or " resulution shall be approved and con-" firmed by the board of commissioners " for the affairs of India, attested under " the hand of the president of the said " buard."

53 Geo. III, cap. 155, sec. 88.→" And whereas, by the said act of the parlia-" ment of Great British of the 33d year " of his present Majesty, it was ensered, " that no grant or resolution of the said " Company, or their court of directors, " to be made after the passing of that " act, and during the continuance of their " right in the exclusive trade thereby " granted, whereby the funds of the said " Company might become chargeable with " any new salary or increase of salary, er any new or additional establishment " of officers or servants, or any new " penalon or increase of pension to any one person, exceeding £200 per an-" num, should be available in law, unless such grant or resolution should be apor proved and confirmed by the board of er commissioners for the affairs of India, " attested under the hand of the presideat of the said board; and whereas, " for farther protecting the funds of the said Company during the continuance " of the further term hereby granted to " the said Company, it is expedient that " the said Company should be put under 16 reasonable limitations in respect to the " granting of gracuities, be it therefore " further enacted, that from and after the " passing of this her, it shall not be lawful " for the said court of directors to charge

the funds of the said Company with the payment of any gratuity, to any officer, civil or military, or other person, exceeding the sum of £600, unless the grant or resolution for that purpose shall have been sanctioned by the court of proprietors, and approved and confirmed by the board of commissionistic or for the affairs of India, and that copies or instruments granting any salary, pension, or gratuity, shall be submitted to both houses of parliament, within one month after such grant, if parliament shall be then sitting, or within one month after their then pext meeting."

It is observable from the section last quoted, that the act of 1813 materially differs from the act of 1793, luasmuch as that act seemed to give to the directors a vulce in grants or pensions, whereas the latter act of 1813 places the power of grants exclusively in the hands of the proprietors and the board of controul.

Since the passing of the last-mentioned act, a by-law (altered from a former by-law, by adding the words in *italics*) has been passed, and now stands in the Com-

pany's by-laws as follows :

By-law, cap. 6, sec. 19 .- " Item, it is ordained, that every resolution of the court of directors for granting a new pension, or an increase of pension, exceeding in the whole £200 per anbefore and approved by two general 9.4 " courts, specially summoned for that purpose, before the same shall be submitted to the board of commissioners for the affairs of ludia, in the form of a " report, stating the grounds upon which such grant is recommended; which 4.1 resolution and report shall be signed as by such directors as approve the same, se and that the documents upon which " such resolution may have been formed, " shall be upen to the inspection of the or proprietors, from the day on which public notice has been given of the proposed grant, and that such allowances, In the nature of superannuations, as of the court of directors are empowered of to grant to their officers and servants 44 in England, by 53 Gen. 111, cap. 135, " sec. 92, shall be laid before the next

It appears to the committee of by-laws, that under this by-law the directors are precluded from calling on the general court of proprietors to decide upon maked resolutions of their own, ansupported by that evidence under which they came to

their resolution.

The court of directors are undoubtedly at liberty to come to resolutions upon their own grounds, but when those resolutions are to recommend grants of public money, the by-law has specifically pro-

vided, that the grounds upon which they form such resolutions should be supported by documents, and until they can do so, neither (as it is supposed) is the by-law complied with, nor are the proprietors enabled fully and faltifully to fulfill those functions in the grants of public money, which the legislature has Imposed upon them by the 52d of George III.

The proceedings which have given rise to the foregoing observations, are thus adopted by the court of directors in the recommendation of a grant of £1,500 per annum to Sir George Barlow, and are

as follows :

On the 21st May 1818, Sir George Hilaro Barlow, formerly Governor-general of India, addressed the following letter to the chairman and deputy-chairman of the East-India Company.

"To the honourable the Chairman and
"Deputy-Chairman of the honourable
the Court of Directors of the EastIndia Company.

"Honourable Sirs:—A period of four years has now elapsed since I returned to England, after having served the East-India Company in the civil branch of their establishments in India in thity-four years, without intermission.

"It would be nunceessary, honourable

" Sirs, to trouble you with detailing the high situations which I have held in the service of the Company, the important transactions connected with their interests, in which I have been engaged, the resolutions of the court of directors expressive of their approbatlon of my conduct on various occasions, of the greatest moment to the welfare and security of the deminions of the Company, and the expectations which have at different times been held out to me by the honoura le court and his Majesty's government, of the must distinguished honours and rewards. Of all these circumstances the

"The situation in which I now find myself, after having devoted my life to the service of the East India Company." and after having been led to entertain the rapectations to which I have allowed, is also, I presume, known to the landourable court, unless it be with respect to the exact amount of my fortune, and this I detailed in a letter to the late chairman at the request.

regarding it, may therefore be unnecessary. I am persuaded, that to bring the subject thus to the active of the court, will be sufficient to ensure to me that consideration which they la-

on liberally bestimend on many of my predecessors, who have served them in the important offices which I have him

the beautr to of, and whose general " confert) record their approbation. " lu you le a le, l'onourable Sirs, as

" the end of the honomable court, I to w pace my case, begging that you " wie be'e it under their enwideration " in the marer as you may think pro-" per.- I we the honour to be, honour-" a - r , your obedieut humble servant,

Signed) 4 G. H. BARLOW."

as Stre tham, " 21st May 1818."

It muy here be observed, that the committee of by-laws have been given to understant by the court of directors that to letter to Mr. Bobb (the then late Chalirm at referred to lu Sir George's born il letter, was read by Mr. Beblito the cummittee of correspondence, and was afterwards read to the court of illrectors, but that It was immediately returned in Mr. Bebb, in whose possession it is star of vill to remain.

On the 10th of November 1819, the court of objectors came to a resolution to recommend that a pension of £1,500 per onum de de granteil to Sir George larlo, whe h was laid before the general court in the form of the following report, almed by such of the directors as ap-

proved 1 ame.

" To 1 General Court of the United " Company of Merchants of England

" trading to the East-Indies.

" The part of directors of the said " united Company, in pursuance of the by-law of the aald Company, chap. 6, " lec. 19, do bereby report, that with " reference to the proceedings of the ge-" neral co et of the 22d September last, " they have passed a resulution, in the " went, or to the effect following, that Es LO Way :--" At a court of directors, held on Wed-

" read v, the 10th November 1819.

" Resolved, That having maturely conof ald reache long and faithful services of er sir G orge Hilaro Barlow, Bart. G.C.B., " the many and important stations fin-" 14 in that of Governor-general) which 46 he ha filled, the very moderate for-" time possessed by him to support the " rank in society to which he has been plend by the honors cor ' rred upon h in be his Majesty, he allowed a n of £1,500 per amum, the an to commence from the 21st May " Int . I clate date of lils letter to the car; a be paid not of the territorial retained India during the term of " the Company's charter, if he shall so .. mag live, and jeet to the approbation of · He per I court and of the board of the against the for the affairs of India. .. That the crounds upon which the and to a language miled are the

" terrices of Sir George

" Barlow, the many and important ata-"tions (including that of governor-ge-" peral) which he has filled, and the very " moderate furture possessed by him to " support the rank in society in which " he has been placed by the honors con-" ferred upon him by his Majesty. The " existence of these grounds is cridenced " and more fully detailed in the collec- . " thin of papers hereunto annexed, which " constitute the documents upon which the foregoing resolution has been form-" ed; all of which is submitted to the " consideration of the general court."

This resolution and report, together with an ample collection of papers extracted from the records of the Company, in apport of the resolution, so far as it related to the ground of the long and laithful services of Sir George Barluw, and the many and important stations which he had filled, were open to the inspection of the proprletors, from the day on which public notice was given of the proposed grant; but upon the other ground on whileh the directors recommended the grant, ei: the eery moderate fortune of S r George Barlow, no document or evidence is produced; but it will be observed, that in their report it is stated, " that the existence of these " grounds it evidenced and more fully "detailed in the collection of, papers " hereunto unnexed, which constitute " the documents upon which their reso-" lution was framed."

At the end, however, of the aforesald collection of papers was appended the fol-

lowing naked paper :--

" The court have not thought it perersary, from feelings of delicacy, in " which they trust the proprietors at " large will share, to add to the foregoing " documents any detailed and specific " statement of the fortune of Sir George " Barlow , but they pleake themselves to " t'e proprieture, from the evidence whilch they have had before them, that " In their opinion, the means possessed " by Sir George are very inadequate to " support the honors which have been " conferred upon him for his public seror vices, and the high offices which he has " Alled in India."

On the 22d of December 1819, the whole subject was subultted to the general court of proprleture. Objections were taken to the irregularity of the proeredings, and to the non-compliance with the hy-law, and an amendment was moved to the following effect, el..

" It being enjolard by the by-law, chap. 6, sec. 19, that in all cases of granting pensions exceeding £200 per " annum a report shall be laid before the proprietors," staring the grounds upon which each grant is recommended, and that the documents upon which such resolution may have been formed, shall be open to the inspection of the proprietors from the day on which public notice has been given of the proposed grant. And whereas the resolution of the court of directors, now proposed for the adoption of this court, recommending a pension of £1,500 per annum to Sir George Barlow, assigns as one special ground for the same, " the very moderate fortune possessed by Sir George Barlow to support the rank in society ln which he has been placed by the honors conferred on him by his Majesty; and adds the fol-lowing words, eiz. "The existence of " these grounds is eridenced and more " fully detailed in the collection of papers " hereunto annexed, which constitute " the documents upon which the fare-" going resolution has been formed." And whereas there is not in the said collection of papers any such documents as are so alleged to be annexed to the said papers, and as are required by the sald law, it is therefore expedient that the consideration of the said resolution be now adjourned."

This amendment was negatived by a majority of the proprietors present, and the main question for a pension of £1,500 per annum was carried in the affirmative. The grant has not yet been confirmed by a second general court, but is about to be brought forward for that purpose.

It appears to the committee of by-laws, that if it be once established by precedent that the court of directors can upon any pretence whatsoever, at their pleasure, withhold or suppress information uccessary to govern the judgment of the proprietors in the exercise of the power vested in them by the 53d Geo. III., of voting upon grants of public money, the intention of the legislature will be defeated, and the by-law regulation annualled.

Your opinion is requested for the information of the committee of by-laws :

1st. Whether the proceedings of the court of directors have been regulated by a due observance of the by-law, cap. 6, sec. 19, and whether that by-law has been strictly complied with; and if not, whether the non-compliance with the by-law will affect the leant validity of the proposed pension? The Company's by-laws having been passed under the authority of parliament.

We are of opinion that the proceedings of the court of directors stated in the above case, have been conformable to the by-law, cap. 6, sec. 19, and that the same has been sufficiently compiled with, and give legal validity to the proposed pension, in case it should be sanctioned by the court of proprietors.

2d. Whether the court of proprietors can, referring to the act of the 53d Geo. 111. before quoted, legally grant the pro-

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posed pension, consistently with the said act, upon papers laid before them, which appear to admit the court of directors to pussess information which they furbear to communicate to the court of proprietors, desiring them instead thereof to accept and act upon their assurance and opinion, upon the ground of the inadequacy of Sir George Barlow's fortune?

We are of opinion, that if the court of proprietors shall, upon reference to the documents laid before them, be satisfied of the propriety of the proposed pression, the grant of such pension will be legal.

John Lens, J. B. Bosanquet.

18th March 1820.

The Chairman (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) proceeded to state that the court was made special for confirming the resolution of the special court of proprietors, on the 22d day of December last, sanctioning the resolution of the court of directors on the 10th day of the preceding November, for granting unto

SIR GEORGE HILARO BARLOW, K.B.

a pension of £1,500 per annum, to commence from the 21st day of May 1818, and to be paid to him out of the Company's territorial revenues during the continuance of the Company's present charter, If he should so long live.

The Chairman moved that the court now confirm the said resolution, which being seconded by the deputy-chairman

(G. A. Robinson, Esq.),

Mr. R. Jackson rose to more an amendment, but at the hon, gentleman's sugrestion the clerk was desired to read the report of the court of directors upon the ease of Sir G. H. Barlow, and the grounds upon which they recommended the proposed grant, together with the pendix of documents. These papers having been read accordingly, the hon, gentleman proceeded to state the reasons why, in this stage of the business, he rose to submit an amendment to the resolution proposed from the chair. He commenced by observing, that he, for one, felt sincere gratitude to the committee of by-laws, for the course they had taken in this business; and he trusted that even the warmest friends of Sir George Barlaw would not be disposed to question the motives of those who felt it to be their duty to oppose the grant. He (Mr. J.) had thought, from the first moment this case was agitated, that the question bore a double aspect; first, as between the court of directors and the court of proprietors; and second, as between the court of proprietors and the public. On a former occasion a very strong opinion prevailed, that the directors had not laid before the proprietors that degree of information Vol. IX 50

which was required by the have of the Company, to justify them in suncetoning the resolution proposed. What led perhaps to that opinion was, the directors having in their report admitted that the host important paper, altuded to as the evidenry of the amount of Sir G. Barlow's former, and mentioned by them as farming the principal ground for their recomfound. That puper it was confessed was not farthcoming, and the directors had applied for its non-production, on the score of delicacy. The tenrued commel to whom the question was referred, were not aware, perhaps, of this irregularity, at the viewe they gave the opinion which had been this day read. They, however, had in distinct terms sold, that the hylaw had been sufficiently complied with, so as to give legal calldity to the pension, provided that the proprietors should neces thereto. The principal motive, therefore, of less rising was, to call the attention of the court to this most important part of the question, namely, whether the pro-prietors had such criticoce laid before them as ought to eatisfy them in the discharge of that duty which he should presently describe, and which he believed was not fully understood. The history of grants of penelous, as between the Company and its various servants, was an extremely short one. Up to the act of 1793, so much confidence was placed by the legislature in the Sast-India Company, no to preclude all question as to its right to make grants and give pensions. What was called the requiating act of 1773. though it went very much at large into the racious regulations then thought accessary for the government of the Company's affairs, still took no untice of the subject of grants and pensions; and the great act of 1784, though it for the first time created a board of control, giving to that board a check over grants to a certain degree, still omitted to restrain the bestow ing of pensions. In the mean time it was known as motter of history, that pensions to a considerable amount had been granted by the East-ladia Company, and so lmprovidently as to call for the interposition of the legislature in 1793. The policy of that part of the act of 1793, was, according to its premuble, to protect the finds of the Company from improvident grants on the part of the directors, who had sometimes bestowed large penalogs without even consulting the general court. It was true that in some instances pensions were connect by those two authorities in conjunction; and the act of 1793 merely provided, that no grant or resolution of the Company or of the court of directors, whereby the funds of the Company became chargeable with any pension execciling the sum of £200 per aubunt,

should be available in faw, unless nuch grant or resolution about he approved by the commissioners for the affairs of India. It was soon perceived that if the directors chose to great such pensions as exreeded the sum prescribed, and obtained the sangilon of the commissioners for the affairs of ladia, they might pass by the court of proprietors altogether. To remedy this and other crite, a new code of by-laws, suitable to the then constitution of the Company, was framed; and among other enactments it was declared, that the court of directors abould not be allowed even to propose to the commisslopers for the effairs of India any pension, angil it had undergone the consideration, and met with the approval of two graeral courts. Thus stood the law under the charter of 1793, by which the court of proprietors were rendered perfectly secure against any undue or improvident grant of money in the shape of pensions. But it occurred to further experience, that although the directors could not grant a pension of more than £200 a-year, Jet that under the name of a gratuity or a grant of a specific sum of muney, they might give away as many thousands : this mode of dispensing the Company's funds land, in fact, been neved upon. Without, questloning the propriety of the transaction, he must observe a grant for £10,000 had been made to the late Lord Nelson, one of £3,000 to Sir Sydney Smith, and other sums to certain distinguished individuals, as well to to many meritorious officers and servants of the Company. This substitution of a different mode of attaining the same object armsed the committee of by-laws to a sense of the danger of such a practice, who, in the discharge of their protective duty, thought proper to interpose the same degree of coulion with regard to grants, as they had already provided with respect to pensions / accordingly, a law was introduced that no pecualary grant above £600 should be valld, unless it also had the sauction of two general courts, with due notice, as in the case of pensions. He took it for granted that this regulation must have appeared wise to the legislature, for at . the time of presing the late act of 1810, for the renewal of the charter, they took special care to restrain the liberal spirit of the court of directors, by transferring that brauch of authority to the court of proprietors, who were rbis day assembled to discharge the function thus beatowed upon them. The legislature was auxious to cartail the powers of the directors, perhaps from being well aware of the carnest and pressing applications that were hourly made to the feelbars of that body. With this conviction, parliament had thought proper to enact, that no grant of puncy above £600 should be considered valid and blading, unless sanctioned by the court of proprietors and by the commissioners for the affairs of India. directors were thus left entirely out of the question, and the proprietors constituted the guardians and trustees of the funds of the Company, as far as respected grants and pensiops, in conjunction with the commissioners for the affairs of India, whose consent was necessary to give talidity to any grant which the proprietors might centur. Now, if such were the duty cast upon the court by the legislature, be was perfectly warranted in saying that they could not be too cautious how they discharged it. They were trustees for the alment proprietors, for the unqualified proprietors, and for the public, who were decuty interested in the Company's funds; for it should be recollected, that the country at large had a very considerable reversionary interest in their funds ; great circumspection, therefore, was required in the administration of so delicate a power. By the 59th section of the late act, it was provided, that if there was any surplus revenue beyond the amount of thel twelve millions therein appropriated, that " one fixth part shall from time to " time be reserved and retained by the " sald united Company for their own use " and benefit, and the remaining fiveaixth shall be deemed and shall be the property of the public, and at the dislug regulation that all the proceedings of the general court should be laid before the commissioners for the affirs of ladia, and an account of all grants and pensions before parliament. The short question then was, whether the evidence before the court was such as ought to induce them to part with so considerable a sum of money as that in question, for the purpose proposed. The most important part of the cyldenes laid before the court of directors was arowedly withheld; in other words, the document which prevalled on the directors to recommend a pension to Sir George Barlow, was kept back from them, the appointed judges of the fitness of the measure ! In discussing this siveliminary question of form, he wished to avoid all observations upon the merits of Sir George's administration ; he did not regard them as yet before the court, they were wholly subsplinate to the greater consideration of the privileges of that court. Thuse persons who properly felt for the character of the East-India Company, it seemed to him, could not consent to the motion before the court without a serious decelletion of duty, and un atter disregard of the obligations linposed upon them by an act of parliament. Such gentlemen as concurred with him in this opinion, could feel no difficulty in supporting the amendment he should pro-

pose; it was wholly distinct from the merits of Sir George Barlow. If a consideration of those merits should be brought forward as a separate question, be should not be found backward in entering upon their discussion; but the proposal for This peosion was principally brought forward on a plea of poverty, wholly nampported by evidence, while the conduct of Sir G. Rarlow's friends had been calculated to raise suspicion that the contrary was the fact, He (Mr. J.) had stated the doties imposed upon them by parliament; was it a light matter putting it in the power of their enemies to charge them with a breach of such obligations? It was well knowp with what unfavourable sentiments they were regarded, and with how much jealousy they were watched by those who were already wibbling at their lase charter, and seeking its virtual repeal, under the pretences of political exigency and more calarged commercial views. Could those evenies wish for a more triumplant fact to quote against them than the giving away £1,500 a-year of the public money, upon no better evidence than that some persons out of court had had a peep at a private letter which delicary forbid them to reveal the contents of? What must to reveal the contents of? that legislesure, to whom they were accountable, think of this sublimated deliesey, which they offered as an apolocy for a riolation of trust and confidence ? If parliament had meant that the opinion of the court of directors should be suffelent authority for such a grant, it would have been so provided. With vacue opinion on the one hand, and positive legal injunction on the other, could the proprictors hesitate as to what bught to be the line of their conduct? The directors say that, in their opinion, Sir Geance Barlow's fortune is unequal to the maletenance of his rank, but they withdraw that document upon which they protein to ground this opinion. It would be recollected, that at the last court an hom. proprietor in his place and publicly asperied that at the very moment Sir George Barlow's friends were arging his poverty, Sir George had purchased a residence that could not be maintained with less than three thousand a year. He (Mr. J.) knew nothing of this feet bloomis, but he knew that on hon proprietor of great weight among them had in his place declared ir, and that it had not been contradicted. (A Proprietor here exclaimed, "that's mere hearsay,")-" Admitting it to be mere hearsay," said Mr. J., " yet not one of Sir George's friends bad ventured to contradict it in the course of the three months that had since etapsed; on the contrary, every manmarre had been pricrised to keep the state of his fortune out of sight." Let them recollect that the eyes of that logislature were upon them, 3 0 2

in whose breath they lived, and who would perhaps before three months had clapsed, be applied to for the subversion of the Company's charter? Did not company to the following the conduct at the present crisis? Were they strangers to the infination thrown out at the last session of parliament, that, by-and-by, in considering of a general reduction of the expenses of the state, their pension list would undergo serious and strict laquiry? Were they sure that this would not be a subject of investigation by those as ministers or members of parliament, who were bound to take care of the public's receiving any literest in the Company's funds as well as the Company itself?

The proprietors and the board of controul were the only persons appointed to adjudge the question. Might be then be allowed to ask, if, when the directors should officially wait on the commissioners for the affairs of ludia for their sanction to the grant, would they have the courage to say to that body, " We ask ** your consent, but from motives of de-" fleacy, you must not inquire into the " grounds for our recommending this persoon; they are contained in a pri-" rate letter which we have been farour-" ed with a sight of, but which we do not " feel at liberty to produce or reveal?" He doubted if they would so far presume even upon the mild and accommodating temper imputed to the president of that board; quite sure he was, that they would not have ventured so to address my Lord Buckinghamshire. The commisslovers undoubtedly would, and they ought to demand, satisfactory and convincing evidence of alledged facts. He was not awase of any circumstances, in the rank or candition of Sir George Barlow, which could render such delicacy necessary; persons of, at least, equally high rank with that gentleman, had heretofore made no such objection on a similar subject. He would trouble the court with a short document from their own proceedings, which justified this observation, learned gentleman then read as follows:

At a court of directors, held on the 23d of September 1795, the chairman. Sir Stephen Lushington, laid before the court the draft of a letter he had written on the 17th of the same mouth to Warren Hastings, Eoq. desiring him to state to writing, upon his honour, fully, plainly, and anequivocally, an account of his fortune, that the chairman might avail himself of it, if he saw a fit and proper occasion for removing the doubts on the subject, existing in the minds of persons of distinction and

" honour in the country."

From this it was evident that there was a period in the history of the Com-

pany, when the chairman was not so spellbound. On that occasion was any embarrassing delicacy expressed by the distingulahed person to whom the letter was addressed? What said the document? "The chairman laid before the court, a " letter which he had received from " Warren Hastings, Esq. in reply to the " above, stating the account of his for-" tune, and requiring that this letter " might be laid before the directors and the proprietors." What followed?-" It was resolved that the above-mentioned letter from the chaleman, and " the letter from Mr. Hastings in reply, " should be printed and delivered to the proprietors, with the papers advertised " for delivery on the 28th of the same " month." Now, surely, if such a man as Warren Hastings felt it no indelicacy to come forward with a full dis-closure of his circumstances, there could be no good reason assigned for an opposite conduct in any other gentleman asking a boon from the Company. Could it be said that Sir George Barlow would be disparaged by laying before the proprietora " a full, plain, and unequivocal disclosure of his circumstances upon bo-nour?" Would the chairman of this Would the chairman of this Company be disgraced in requesting such a disclosure as would be the means of removing doubts known to be entertained by many of those who were called upon to grant the Company's money? Least of all, would an imitation of the example of the eminent person referred to, degrade Sir G. Barlow ? It was, short, the bounden duty of the general court to require such evidence as, when laid on the table of the House of Commons, would warrant their proceedings : and it was in the absence of such evidence that he felt himself compelled to move an amendment to the resolution. By concurring in that amendment, the court of proprietors would avoid all the disagreeable and dangerous consequences which he lad pointed out. Should the members of this court be called before a committee of the House of Commons, as they had been on a former occasion, and examined upon this subject, he lamented to say, that they would be obliged to make a confession of their own misconduct, the most degrading and naworthy to which the members of a public body could be exposed. It seemed to him that the mildest conclusion to which the House could come, must be, that they had been inworthy servants, wanting capacity, firmness, and common honerty, to act up to the high and honourable altuntion in which they had been placed by the legislature. Would they then unnecessarily and wantonly expose themselves to a situation so humiliating? And yet such might be the consequence if they concurred to the proposed grant, upon premises so unworthy of their digulty as a deliberate assembly. He must say one word more upon the subject of delicacy. ludged he was almost ashamed to repeat a word, which was better suited to the tea-table than to the cars of a great corporute meeting like the present; but still as it had been used, he would beg to repaind the directors, that there were circumstances in life in which persons must forego their interests or they must waive their delicacy; for instance, many of either sex were extremely tenacions of disclusing their ages-when that was the case, they must forego the advantage of insuring their lives, however expedient such a step might be. Again, lastances bad been known of policies being invalidated, because the person whose life was insured, had, from a feeling of delicacy, withheld the fact, that he had at the time of the insurance, some secret infraity. No doubt there were many diseases incident to the human body, which, on the score of delicacy, would be extremely painful to disclose; but the rules of the insurance office required that such facts abould be fairly stated. If persons objected to such disclosures, they must forego the advantages they, proposed to themselves from insuring. And he must contend that the directors should have said to Sir George Barlow :- " Sir, we have no " curlosity to gratify, we seek from you " no painful disclusure, we ask from you " pothing that can give you uneasiness, " we want not the detail of your fortune; " but, unless you submit to this ordeal, you must forego the advantages you promise yourself from this application. "We cannot recommend your pension to " our constituents without proper evi-" dence; it is for you to choose if you " will furnish us with it." One word more upon the subject of the private letter, and he had done. Could there be imagined a more dangerous precedent, than for the general court to grant a large ouly knew of from report, which had no place upon their records, and which it would consequently be impossible for them to produce to the higher authorities In justification of their conduct, should it become necessary? His bumble recommendation therefore was, that the court would accept an amendment, which he had drawn up in as short a compass as was consistent with the embodying of those legislative enactments which pointed out to the proprietors the duty they had to discharge as trustees and quardians of the Company's fonds, and of the reversionary interest of the public therein, with which they were equally entrusted; the learned gentleman then moved the following amendment :-

" This court, considering itself called " upon by the legislature as well as by " the laws of the Company, to exercise or a sound and legal discretion on behalf of the proprietors and the public, with respect to charging the founds of the " East-India Company with grants by way of pension or other obligation, cannot agree to the recommendation of " the court of directors to grant " a pen-" slop of £1,500 per anount to Sie G. " 'Hilaro Barlow, Bart. to commence " from the 21st May 1818, and to be " paid out of the territorial revenues of " India during the term of the Company's charter, if he shall so long er i live, for the following reasons, wiz.

"The act of the 33rd of His late Ma-" jesty, cap. 52, grants in sec. 125, that, " for protecting the funds of the Cont-" pany, it is expedient that the sald Company should be put under reasonable " imitations, as to the granting of pensions, &c. and, therefore, that no grant " or resolution of the sald Company, or " their court of directors, whereby the said funds may become chargeable with any new or increased pension exceeding " £200 per annum, shall be available to " law, unless such grant or resolution, " &ce, shall be approved and conferred by the commissioners for the affairs of " India, attested under the hand of the ** president of the said board.

"That, by the act of the 53rd of His " late Majesty for the renewal of the " Company's charter, It is enacted in sec. ** 88, that, for further protecting the funds of the said Company, is shall not be " lawful for the said court of directors to " charge the funds of the said Company " with the payment of any gratulty to " boy officer, civil or military, &c. cz-" ceeding the mun of £600, unless the shall have been sanctioned by the " court of proprietors, and approved and " confirmed by the board of commis-" slovers for the affairs of lodia; and er that all warrants, and granting " salary, pension, or gratuity, shall be subuilted to both houses of parliament within one mouth of their sitting.

That the 59th see, of the same not of provides for the application of the or surplus of the territorial revenues and " the home profits of the Company; and enacts, that, after the discharge of cerof thin obligations, one-sixth part of the " said surplus shall be retained by the " said Company for their use and benefit, and the remaining five-sixths shall be " deemed and be the property of the pab-" He, and at the disposal of parliament.

"That a by-law of this Company, cap. " 6, sec. 19, ordains, that every resolu-" tion of the court of directors for grant-" ing a new penalon, or an increase of

pension, executing to the whole £200 per annum to any one person, shall be laid before, and be approved by two greeral courts, specially summaned for that purpose, before the same shall be submitted to the board of commisstoners for the affairs of ludin, in the form of a report, stating the grounds upon which such grant is recommended; which resolution and report shall be algored by such directors as approve the same, and that the documents upon " which such resolution may have been " formed, shall be open to the inspection of the proprietors from the day on " which further notice has been given of the proposed grant-

"That another lig-law, sec. 20 of the same chapter, ordains nearly the same provisions, with respect to the grants

by way of granuities.

That this court regards it as their bounders duty, in return for the confidence thus reposed in them by parliament, and the laws of the Company, thoroughly to investigate the alleged grounds of all applications to them of a pecuniary nature; and to ascertain, by proper and solitable evidence, the truth and salidity before they consent to the butthening of the funds of the Company, or the affecting of the reversionancy rights and interests of the public, either by lucreased salacies, grants, pensions, retrospective pensions, as in the present lustance, or in any other form or shape whatever, above the amount presented by law.

" That the directors, in their report recommending the grant of a pension " of £1,300 per annum to Sir George " Barlow, state, as one of the principal ** grounds of such recommendation, the
** very moderate fortune possessed by
** time, to support the rank in society in " which he has been placed by the ho-" pears conferred upon bim by His Majesty, adding the following Intimation, " ein the existence of these grounds, is .. evidenced and more fully detailed in " the collection of papers hereauto an-" nexed; whereas there is no such de-" tailed evidence annexed to the said st report, but on the contrary, a paper, " without date, signature, title, or de-" scription, is latroduced into the said " collections, assigning reasons for the " was production of such evidence in the " following terms, etc. The court have " not thought it necessary, from feelings " af delicacy, in which they trust the proprinters at large will share, to add to or the foregoing documents any detailed es and specific statement of the fortune " of Sir George Barlow; but they pledge " themselves to the proprietors, from the " evidence withith they have had before " there, that, in their opinion, the means

or possessed by Sir George Barlow are tery inadequate to the support of the bosoura which have been conferred upon him for his public services, and the high offices which he has filled in India.

" That, with all due deference to the " court of directors, this court are of " opinion, that it is their duty to record er all such evidence as may induce them to so grave a proceeding as the recom-" mending to the proprietors the grant of er large pensions; and this court very " much doubt the propriety of their act-" Jug upon such occasions, on any private " " letter, unless the same is recorded and " retained among the archives of this " House, as a document capable of being et all times produced in justification of " the proceedings of this court; and that, " so far from the concealment, suppresslon, or abstraction of such evidence " being necessary on the score of delicacy, they submit that such is not consistent " with the practice of this Company, it is appearing on record, that, in the case of the late Right Hou. Warren Hant-" logs, in the year 1795, the chaleman of " the Company then wrote to that dix-" tingulated person, desiring to have an " account of his fortune, in order to en-" able him, the chairman, to remove doubts from the minds of persons of honour and character; that the said " Warren Hastings, in answer thereto, " gave a particular account of his fortune, " desiring that the assue might be laid before the directors and proprietors; " and that such letters were, le fact, " printed and delivered to the proprietors; that the only other authority to which a parliament has given power to deter-" mine upon each grants or pensions, in " conjunction with the general court, is " the board of commissioners for the affairs of India; and this court are of " opinion, that the directors are bound to lay that evidence before the one which they would not feel justified in " withholding from the other, both being charged with the same duty, and " equally responsible for its due dis-" charge,

"That under these circumstances, this court is of opinion that it cannot consent to the proposed pension of £1,500 per annum to Sir George Hilaro Barton, Bart, consistently with the trust reposed by the legislature in the vigillance and integrity of the court of propietors; and that it is therefore unnecessity at present to investigate the merits of that gentleman, either with respect to those obligations contained to the protests of a considerable portion of the directors, or the replies thereto of other members of that court, or with respect to the reral of Sir

" George Burlow from the government of

" Madeas."

Sir John Sewell reconded the motion ; and in doing so, followed the same the of argument as that pursued by the honourable and learned gentleman who spoke last. He also entered into no historical review of the acts of parliament and the by-laws, ander which the power of granting pourlous and gratuitles was restrained; contending, that the act of 1793, was, in effect, to be considered as repri-manding the Company for the lavish expenditure of their funds, in granting penslons without due consideration. He conthered that the restrictions placed upon the court of directors in greating pensions whihout the sanction of the court of proprietors, was, in effect, constituting the court of proprietors as a court of appeal, from the decision of the court of Viewing this court in that directors. light, it must be considered as one of the most essential circumstances incident to a court of appeal, that the whole of the evidence given in the court below should be laid before the court above. There were andoubtedly instances where additional evidence might be laid before the court above, but there were none in which the court below could be allowed to withdraw any part of the evidence which they had received from the apperrision and examination of the court above. There was, indeed, a species of exception to this rule, which minertimes obtained ; as for instance, where the preceedings of the court below were very voluminous, and where the carrying of the whole of those proceedings to the court above, could be attended with so other effect than that of embarrassing the judgment of the court, beside cutailing upon the parties a very considerable expense; but even then, any abridgment of the proceedings could only take place, with the consent of both parties as to what they should consider essential for the information of the court The court of directors was the court from which the appeal was made to the court of proprietors. The former was the tribunal (if such an expression might be used) to which the party secking for a grant or pension applied, whereas the court of proprietors were the persons out of whose pocket the grant or pension was to be paid, and not only paid out of the porkets of the court of proprietors, but (as has been stready observed) out of the pockets of those who could not appear for themselves, either from ordinary causes, or because they had no right to constitute any part of the court of proprietors. Under these circumstances the court of directors could not withdraw from the court any part of the evidence upon which they founded the recommendation of a pension

to Sir George Barlow, because in doing so, it would be calling upon the proprietors to dispense with their count essential privilege, namely, that of judging for themselves of the sufficiency of the evidence to justify the conclusion which the directors had formed. This would, in effect, be requiring the pro-prictors to mke it for granted that the judgment of the directors could not be questioned, and that there was no room to doubt of the wisdom of their decision. But supposing the proprietors were to accede to this proposition, would they not be gulley of a dereffection of their duty in the face of the express and positive provisious of the act of parliament, which constituted them the guardlans and trustees of the Company's funds ? It appeared to him, that according to the tenour of the act of parliament, by which the pro-prietors were bound to exercise their udgment in all matters relating to the granting of pensions, this court was constituted as a court of appeal from the court of directors, called upon to examine with all the caution and by all the cults which governed courts of appeal, the whole of the cridence lald in the first instance before the directors. Indeed, it appeared to him, that however disposed the proprietors might be to reprede this point to the directors, it was not in their power to dispense with the hoperative provisions of the by-law, which required that the proprietors should examine the testimony laid before the directors. The question then was, whether there had been a sufficient compliance with the requisites of the by-law, by laying all the eridence before the general court? It stood confessed to the papers lying on the table, that there had been a written communication laid before the directors, touching the amount of Sir George Barlow's private fortuce, and the juadequary of his circumstances to susuala his present rank. It could not be denied that this written communication fell precisely within the definition of a document, which was the expression used in the by-laws. How then could it be said, that the praprietors had before them all the evidence upon which the directors founded their recommendation? Unless it could be abown that two out of three meant all the documents, he was at a loss to tensgine how it could be said that the requisites of the by-law had been complicat with. He certainly could not make up therefore it appeared to him that it was not in the power of the court of proprictors to comply with the request of the court of directors to act upon their recommendation, without regard to the evidence which had been withheld from motives of delicacy. On these grounds he felt it to he his duty to second his honourable and

learned friend's document.

Mr. Helb rose, and said, that a great deal had been advanced apon the subject of the letter written by Sir George Barlow to bineed (Mr. B.), upon which be felt it necessary to offer some explanation, That letter had been weltien to him at his own particular request; it was read by him to the committee of correspondruce, and also to the court of directors, as part of his speech; but he beeged to observe distinctly, that the letter never was on the records of the court, (Hear, hear!) He must state, that he had always felt it to be a hursh and indelicate thing to require any man to come before the public and state the amount of his private property; that feeling was in its full force when he made the application to Sir Grorge Barlow, and he pever did expect that his answer was to be produced to the public. (Hear, hear?) The mutire of his writing was this:-Sir George Barlow had commupleated to him to person the state of his his memory might be treacherous in retalping a piere oral communication, he wrote to Sir George Barlow, requesting him to put upon paper that which he had previously stated in conversation, for the purpose of informing the court of directors upon the subject, should such information be required. He (Mr. B.) did communicate orally the contents of the letter to the court of directors, but the letteriteelf never was on the records. To convince the general court, however, that he had no improper reserve on the subject, if it should be the pleasure of the court, he was now ready to read the letter to them. [Cries of hear, hear I no, no?) He should give it to them in the same manner that he gave it to the committee of correspondence, and the court of directors. If then, after that, the court of proprietors should be pleased to have the letter put on the records, he was perfectly in their hands, and was quite disposed to do what they thought right. (Hear, hear ! Cries of no, no !) Far his own part he completely concurred in the addition made to the resolution by the court of directors, with respect to what was said on the subject of delicacy, (Mr. B.) did feel the delicacy there expressed, and he hoped, notwithstanding the parcisms which the hon, and learned proprietor was pleased to throw out, that that was a feeling which he should ever preserve to the end of his life. (Laur applances.) He could not help regretting very much that the bonobrable and learned proprietor had made any allusion to what passed in the year 1795 in the case

of Mr. Warren Hastings. The chairman of that day wrote to Mr. Hastings in order to remove doubts which there might be in the minds of some of the gentlemen who composed the court of that period. He (Mr. B.) was not then in Enghand ; he was on service to todia, and therefore he knew nothing of the doubts which might be entertained, but certainly strange reports had reached India; what those reports were, it was not necessary to advert to at present, but this he would take upon himself to say, that in all the scenes in which Sir George Barlow had been engaged, it was never in the power of any man, not even his bitterest enemies, if he had any, to say, that he even acquired one stilling of his property by undue means; the roice of calumny had never touched him in that respect.-(Hear, hear /)-So leavograble had his conduct been, and he (Mr. B.) had seen much of him in India, that during his long services no man had ever ventured to say that he had put into his own pocket a single farthing acquired by undue, under-hand, or illicit means. (Hear, hear!) private fortune, but apprehensive that . The hon, seconder of the motion had said a great deal upon the subject of the law of appeal, and had compared the court to the appellant jurisdiction of a court of law; but sarely questions which came hefore a court of law were totally distinular from that under consideration. The questions that came before a court of law were questions of property disputed between individuals; he spoke of civil cases, whether Mr. A. or Mr. B. was entitled to the property in litigation. He admitted that in cases of appeal brought into a court of law, all the evidence relevant to the subject under discussion must be laid before the appellant jurisdiction, but that comparison was wholly inapplicable to the case before the court. He submitted to the proprietors, that it was in their discretion to say whether they would have that sort of scrutlolzing evidence laid before them, which might be necessary for courts of justice to require. The rules applicable to the court of appeal were totally different from those upon which a commercial body, like the present, acted upon. He should not detain the court longer than by repeating, that he was in their hands; the letter was now present, and if they should be pleased to hear it read, he was quite willing to read it .-(Gries of no, no, no!)
Mr. Gahugan said, he did not think

on the present occasion it would have been necessary for any member of the court to say a single word on the subject of the present motion. It was perfectly competent for every gentleman, however, to state his sentiments, whatever they might be, in a deliberative assembly;

but he confessed, after all that had been said, he was not a little surprized at the course taken by the honographe and learned centlemen who had moved and seconded the amendment. Much as he was disinclined to trespass upon the attention of the court, yet he thought it would be extremely improper to allow all the allegations which had been advanced on the other alde, to go totally manswered. Feeling this, he would endeavour to shew to the best of his humble ability, the fallacy of each and both of the hou, gentlemen's arguments. He candlilly confessed that when he first came into the court, he did not expect to be under the necessity of rising to address it; he did hope that opposition, if It still remained, would have been tacit, and that from the known general feeling which prevailed in the enact, the resolution would have been allowed to pass sub sileutio, even if two or three hands were against it; but it did astonish him to find it open to more opposition, no less formidable than before, with a marking degree of obstimucy which he had searcely ever met with. When he said that, he begged that the bon, and learned gentlemen on the other side, would not put an invidious construction upon his words, for he meant to say no more, than that it was opposed with that tort of tenacity which would not yield to any thing that was brought against it. He was not surry, however, that the proceedings of the day had ended in discussion, because really the Ingenuity and the volubility of taugae he had heard, had been interesting and amosing; and he might say, in some degree, instructive, though the histraction was rather out of time and place. He was not sorry, because, with great deference to the body who heard him, it was not every man present who was acquainted with the historical detail of the acts of parliament, by which the court was constituted and the proceedings regulated. Therefore the honand learned mover and seconder, had gone through an historical detail, which he hoped had given some instruction, some benefit and some additional knowledge to that already possessed by the court. But he should like to ask either the hon. mover or seconder of the amendment, what the threatened reprimanding of the court by the legislature had to do with the quention, whether or not Sir George Barlow was entitled to a peasion? It might be that from the year 1793, down to the year 1813, the legislature had had occasion in the difficulties. In which the East-India Company was placed, to enact regulating laws, and to rest the board of continual with a superintending vigilance, over the processings of the House; but what could the privileges of the Company have to do with the question whether Sir Asiatic Journ .- No. 53.

George Barlow deserved the pension ? because it appeared to him that it was only necessary to thew that he did deserve it (as was already shown by the evidence on the table), in order to eatisfy all the requisites of the present motion. They had been told that from the year 1773 down to 1793, the Company had been in the habit of giring away their money without any superlutending authority to controul them, but that in the latter year the legislature, in consequence of the profilgate expenditure of the Company in chape of pentions, found it necessary to put certain restraints upon their munificent disposition; and then it was stated, that in the year 1813, it became still further necessary to restrain the directors from bestowing gratuitles beyond a certain amount, without the sanction and concurrence of the court of proprietors. Upon this state of things the hon, and learned civilian who seconded the motion, contended that because the court of directors could not grant pensions or grantities without the sauction of the court of proprietors, therefore that would make the latter court an appellant jurisdiction from the court of directors. Foundlog himself upon this proposition, the hop, and learned civilian went on to contend, that this being an appellant court, it could not come to any adjudication, except upon the same cridence, that had been laid before the court below, except in certain cases, which the lant, and learned gentleman had specified. But did it really follow that because there was a superintending power in the court of proprietors over certain proceedings of the court of directors, that, therefore, the analogy which this bore to the proceedings of a court of law, possessing an appellant jurisdiction, rendered the coasparison parallel? Admitting the first proof of the proposition was a mere analogy, sufficient to justify the coordision, that the resemblance to both was precisely the same ; men of a professional education, were too apt to draw general conclusions from particulars, and reason by resemblances and analogies, in consequence of the predominant feelings arising from professional habits. Admitting the hon, and tearned gentleman's premises to be true, did it follow that the similitude he had thought proper to report to, un-cessarily existed? Certainly not. Who ever heard that the court of proprietors was a court of appeal from the court of directors, and bound from analogy to the practice of the courts of justice, to send up its judgment afterwards to be reviewed at the superior court? Who ever con-crived that the court of proprietors were invested with any judicial authority to review the decisions of the court of directors? Surely this never was heard of Vol. IX. 3 P

before. It was true that the court of directors applied to the court of proprietors to confirm their acts in certain cases, but by no means in a judicial character. The hor, gentleman who had apoken last, had with great good sense, pointed out the fallacy of the comparison which had been resorted to, and had shewn an obvious distinction between this court and an appellant court governed by rules of law. in the latter description of the court, the proper subjects for its consideration, were either questions of life and death, or of property, to be decided by judicial and legal construction. But here it was a mere moral question, and a question of pecuniary expediency; therefore, the analogy did not hold at all. He (Mr. G.) was suce, that if the bon, and learned civilian was disposed to indulge blmself in nice shades of distinction, peculiarly the province of legal mluds, he must at once acknowledge, that a mere analogy would not bear out a perfect similitude. However let it be supposed that the court of directors were bound in duty to have submitted to this court the evidence, and all the cridence upon which they had come to their conclusion; be was prepared to contend that the court of directors had strictly complied with that requisition. The hon. and learned gentlemms had contended that the directors had not laid before the court the evidence upon which they had decided. He (Mr. G.) denied the fact ; and in order to justify this assertion, it was occaseary to see what was the evidesce before the directors. He dealed, in point of fact, that the court of directors had not compiled with the requisites of the act of parliament, in submitting this resolution for the sanction of the proprietors. It was true that the honographs mover and seconder had inferred this, but their laference was erroneous: they had put an interpretation on the words of the act, which could not be borne out by any fair reasoning. He did not mean to say that they had done so wantonly and wrongfully, but that their professional habits had warped their judgment, in order to support a favourite hypothesis. The question here, after all, bad nothing to do with the acts of parliament, with the exception as to whether the grant should be approved by this court. But the difficulty, and the only difficulty that could arise la this case, was to be found in the wording of the bye-law which had most lasceprately provided, " that the grants to be proposed, should be stated in the form of a report, which report should be accompanied by the documents, documents I not reidener!" That he contended was itself an loaceurate phrase, because a dorument might in its nature be such that it would not be evidence in the true sense of the word. Here he contended

that there was no document before the court of directors as to the limited fortune of Sir George Barlow. There had been none submitted to the directors themselves, nor did they mate that any paper had been laid before them on that autiest. The directors did not, as had been said. arow that they had my documents, and withheld them from motives of delicacy. The hon, director who had just sat down had told the court what the nature of the evidence was before him, supposing it to be eridence at all; but he (Mr. G.) defiled it to be evidence, for even by the adtalesion of the hon, director himself, it was a private letter, which he in his courtesy, and at his option, read to the committee of correspondence; at the same time telling the court, that he never let is out of his hands, and consequently that it never was a recorded document, or such evidence as the present court bad a right now to demand. Suppose, however, that the directors had received this letter as reidence, in the strict sense of the word, he would ask either of the learned gentlemen, did it follow, that because it was received as evidence, that therefore it was to be considered as a document? What did the bye-law say? The bye-law said. " that the documents should be laid. before the proprietors;" but the court of directors might have abundance of setdence before them, without a tittle of it being documentary. Therefore, if the hon, and learned gentleman insisted strictly upon the words of the law, non constat, that the directors were bound to lay the evidence before the court, because the eridence being parole was not documentary, which was all that the bye-law exacted. He had endeavoured thus to answer the legal part of the argument on the other side. There were, bowever, one or two other points not of a legal character, upon which he wished to animalivers, because they deserved animadversion. He would beg to ask the hou, and learned gentlemen. not as lawyers, but as moral men, where the grant of a sum of money is proposed to be given to a public man for public services, dld not that à priori shew, (to use a rulgar phrase) that the man wanted the money because he was a poorer man than be ought to be? Why did partiament give grants of money to the great admirals and generals of the country when titles were given by the crown, but because the means they had, were inadequate to support the title, unless aided by parlia-mentary provision? Was it not an axiom, that when bonours are given, the means of supporting them must go hand in hand? He would ask the learned gentlemen, not as lawyers, but as legislators and states. men, whether when Lord Exmouth received a pension, as the reward of his services, that pension was not a necessary

concomitant of his promotion to the high rack he had attained? and would any man have thought of calling upon Lord Exmouth to give an account of the prize money he had received when fighting the battles of his country in the Mediterapean 3 Sir Edward Pellew had made a large fortune upon the Madras station, but was it to be said, that because the gallant officer had acquired the deserved reward of his bravery, yet that when he was advanced by his sovereign to the rank of a Viscount, he was bound to give a statement of every farthing of his private fortune, in order to show, that he wanted a pension from the crown to support his dignity? He (Mr. G.) therefore, would ask any man, lawyer or not lawyer, whether it must not be admitted as a principle of common sense, that à priori, the man naking for the money wanted it. For his own part, he must take it for granted, that those who asked for this money for Sir George Barlow conscientionaly knew, and believed, that he could not support his present rank without some additional means to his private Was it not then a paltry and fortune. subecoming request to require him to inform the court how many guineas be had in his pocket, and whence he got them, before the court could yield to his applieation? To be sure a sort of comparison had been made between this case, and the proceedings that took place in the case of Warren Hastings. Surely the hon, and learned geotleman who referred to this as a precedent, had completely forgotten the dissimilarity of the circumstances. Surely the bon, gentleman, who seemed to have studied his case very well, could not have forgotten the circumstances under which Warren Hastluga was called upon for the explanation alluded to. Surely he must have recollected that the public voice at that time reverberated through every part of the country agalost Warren Hastlegs's administration. Surely he must have recollected as mustter of blamrical autoriety, that part of the charge against that eminent person in Westminster-hall was his corruption. And did be not recollect that Mr. Burko vitaperated upon this subject, until he had almost broken the tympanum of the public ear? Every man knew that the burden of encuplaint against Mr. Hastings was his alleged corruption, and hence the letter was written, which had been so triumphantly relied upon as an authority. It was this importation upon that great man's character, which readered it necessary for the chairman of that day, to call upon Mr. Hastings to declare how much money be had got; because there were touques of enry busily emplayed to vilifying his conduct, and eyes full of fire, eagerly glancing at the con-

duct of the man, who was supposed to have enriched himself by the spoliation of millions of unhappy beings, and the devastation of numerous provinces. But was there a then who dared to put such an imputation on the character of Sir George Barlow? If there was a man, who would upon his honour assert, there was any reason to suppose that Sir George Barlow had coriched himself by the plander of the native Indians,-had profited by the ravages of war, or had put an illgotten purse into his pocket, he (Mr. G.) would be the first to call upon him to disclose the state of his circumstances; but until such an accusation was made, he should be disposed to bollere that Sir George really wanted, and richly deserved, the money. He (Mr. G.) had thus very briefly, and concisely answered the argumeats of the two honourable and learned gentlemen. The learned gentleman who moved the amendment, certainly did not give the court a very long speech, but he thought it was too long for the subject, and what was remarkable, the umendment itself was longer than the speech. He was convinced, that if this discussion was to go on by amendments, moved from day to day, the unbending opposition of the konourable and learned gentleman, would never suffer the question to be at rest. It was quite obvinue, that the whole sense of the court was in favour of the motion upon the merits, -every body seemed to admit the justice and equity of the remuperation,-pay, if he recollected rightly, the honourable and learned gentleman had himself said, on a former occasion, that though he then opposed the motion upon principle, yet still if the court of direc-tors could obtain the opinions of their own legal advisors, sanctioning the measure, upon a due construction of the bye-laws, he should waive all further opposition. The general impression on that occasion erented to be, that if the court of direcjors, in the interval of time between the first and second discussion, would consult their legal advisers, and if those advisers would say, that, in their opinion, the grant would not be invalled, all further opposition would be withheld. He might be wrong in his recollection of this, but he believed that to be the general understanding. Certain, however it was, that the directors had in the mean time taken the opinion of two extremely able lawyers, both of whom had declared that the requinitions of the bys law were sufficiently satisfied. The learned mover of the amendment, bowever had renewed his opposition, and after going through a round of objections, at last emphatically fixed upon the word sufficient, and invisted that the question was, whether the bre-law had heen sufficiently complied with. He (Mr. G.) concurred with the bonourable

gentleman in eaving, that that was the question; but instead of confining himself to it, the honourable and learned gentle-man had launched out into an historical detail of the legislative restrictions placed upon the Company, which had nothing whatever to do with the question at issue. The question then was, were the court of proprieturs sufficiently estished, that the bye-law had been fulfilled? He losisted that it had, and be now repeated that the Lossoprable and learned gentleman had wholly failed in his argument, lo endearouring to shew that it had not, for in fact he just mistaken the true construction of the law. Then let the court of proprietors ask themselves (age or no), whether they thought the bye-law had been fully satisfied. If they thought it had not, it was their duty, without further discussion, to decide the question in the negative, and send Sir George Barlow away, without a eixpence; but; on the other hand, if they thought it land, they ought to decide it in the affirmative. Such was the only way of coming to a fair conclusion on the subject, more particularly as this was the second debate upon the same question. This he believed to be the usual course in all deliberative assemblies, and, referring to the best model within his knowledge, namely the House of Commous, he behered it was scarcely ever known, that after the principle of a question had been ourse debated, a fresh discussion was perpultted upon the final question, of agreeing or not agreeing to the resolution. He never heard that upon the final result, whether a motion should be passed or not, a member of that house ever got up again for the purpose of going into a new discostion, and recapitulating his former reasuring, without adding a single new Bruument. Such, he understood to be the course of purliament, shbough he did not mean to say, that a member had no right to debate a question, in every stage, yet it was an extremely unusual course. Acting upon this wholesome rule, the question now to be decided by this court was, whether they thought the provisions of the bye-law had been sufficiently surlativel?

Mr. Dison said, he was not convinced by may thing which had been said by the honoumble gentleman who spoke last,-It appeared to him that this case was not to be decided by mere valubility of tongue, or by special pleading ingenuity. court should recollect that the conduct of Sir George Barlow was wholly out of the case. His bondurable and learned friend (Mr. Jackson) had contionaly abstained from introducing the personal merlis of that gentleman ; not an inshuation nor a word had been uttered respectlug Sir George Bartow's conduct in the proposed amendment, and therefore he was a good deal amprised to hear the ho-

nonrable gentleman who spoke last treat this as a personal question. The point that weighed heariest on his (Mr. D's) mind, was the fear of establishing a dangeings precedent; the danger was thisif it were admitted, that there did exist reasons which could be stated why this court ought to grant a pention to Sir George Barlow, but which were not to be fall before the court; or if it was admitted, that there were documents which could be produced, but might be withheld; a door would be opened which would never be shot again. He was very free to say, that he believed in his conscience, Sir George Barlow had deserved by his meritorious conduct, some mark of the high approbation of the court of proprietors and court of directors. when it was said by the honourable gentleman who spoke last, that there was no document before the court of directors, giving an account of Sir George's private fortune, he differed very materially from that statement, because the directors, in their report, distinctly said that there was a document which had been read to them. He trusted more to common sense for the decision of this point than to the specious ingenulty of a professional man. Whether this was a document, or whether it was etidence, could make no distinction in the minds of those who wished to be guided by plain common sense. George Barlow having applied to the court for some additional means to sustain his rank, could any thing be more reasonable than that some account of his elecumstances should be laid before the court of proprietors? because, with all the ingenuity of the worthy gentleman, he rentured to say, that on such account had yet been given to the court. He (Mr. D.) did not mean to undervalue the services of Sir George Barlow, but he believed no man would attempt to say that the services rendered by that gentleman to the Company in India, could be at all compared with the eminent and important services of Warren Hastings. If, then, Warren Hastings felt po backwardness or deliency in rendering to the directors and to the proprietors an account of his pecuniary circumstances, he could not see why the same disclusure might not with equal propriety be usade by Sir George Barlow. He anticipated that he should be in the minority on the question, but that circumstance should not infinished iden from the honest expression of his scutiments. It seemed to him that there had not been any case made out which could justify Sir George Barlosy to this application for the prusion; for If Sir George Barlow was a rich man he ought not to make the application, and if he was not, it could not be desogatory to his character to comply with the requisition of the court, demanding information as to the real state of his circumstances. The honourable director (Mr. Bebb) had told the court, that the letter received by blin from Sir George Barlow was much at their service. He (Mr. D.) certainly would not call for it, but he thought that a copy of the letter, or a copy of such part of it as related to Sir George Barlow's circumstances, ought to be in the possession of the court of directors; because one day or other it might fairly be questioned how Chis money had been expended; it might be matter of question hereafter, upon what ground the directors had recommended the disposal of so large a sum of money? It was fit, therefore, that they should be provided with some evidence to justify Such evidence was certheir conduct. tainly not now in their possession, and if it should be asked for hereafter, it would be a very lame excuse to say that they bull it not. It appeared to him that the document alluded to by the honograble direcfor was of so tauch importance that it ought to be filed on the records of the That gentleman had very fairly offered to read the letter; he (Mr. D.) would not ask him to read it, but he hoped that the bonomable director would furnish the court, of which he was a metaber, with a copy of it as a document, which might be referred to at a fature period. At present he (Mr. D.) was conscious that he should be one of a very small manualty, but that should not deter him from doing what he conceived to be right. Considering, therefore, that there was not sufficient evidence before court to instify the grant, he should vote for the amendment.

Mr. Pattison considered, that a great deal of time appeared to have been unneceasarily consumed in the discussion of the question, Whether the resolution of the last meeting of the court should or should not be confirmed? because if it was legal, it appeared to him that it ought immediately to be confirmed; and if not legal, nothing that the court could do, even by the production of the paper beef alluded to, could remove the objection. That paper could not make the proceeding legal it it was already illegal. He therefore thought that the course which the husbaces had that day taken had been quite irregular. It was a mistake to suppose, that the court of directors had expressed any wish to take the opinion of counsel upon the subject. In paint of fact that opinion was desired by the committee of bye laws; of their request it was taken, and by the committee of live laws it had been that day hald before the court. That opinion being now upon the table, it appeared to him to be quite conclusive of the question. very eminent lawyers, had been consulted, and desired to give their opinion. One

of them was the acknowledged law anthursty of the Company, by whose advice they were always guided, and the other. was a gentleman of distinguished emi-Unfortunately, lawever, the Court had heard the arguments of two other honourable gentlemen of areat legal ability, who had questioned the validity of that opinion; which was again supported by another legal gentleman of ability, so that in short, the Court were put late that situation which some poet had described when he said, " Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" He copfessed as a man of plate understanding, totally upacqualated with the niceties of legal disquisition, under this difference of opinion, he should take leave of legal advice, and beg leave to apply to a little plain common sense. Well then, how did he find the state of this question? He found that the court had a law opinion which went to this intent, that it was competent for the proprietors to access to the recommendation of the court of directors though unaccommunical by the document referred to. In his own judgment it was to be regretted that the document was not produced; for it would have sared the court a great deal of talking about deli-cacy, of which so much had been said, as to become extremely indelicate; for it had been often observed, that there are maps so indelicate as the over delicate, and he confessed, that the delicacy so much talked of was a sort of pseudo deliency. There could not be a doubt that this court was competent to decide the case as it was now presented to their consideration. He, for one, bowed most lasplicitly to the legal opinion of the gentlemen consulted, and he was ready to walve all further consideration on that point; he thought the court ought to proceed without further delay to the simple question, whether Sir George Barlow should or allould not have the penalou? It lend been established by the optition of the law authority of the Company, in whom they placed so much deserved confidence, that the decision of the last court was a legal decision, and therefore, as one court had approved of the grant, the present court was now called upon to approve of it.-Before he sat down, he would beg leave to notice a few words which had fallen from the chairman of the committee of bye laws, (Mr. Huwarth) who was always fisiened to with great and deserved respect. That honograble gentleman had said, that if the bye law, as now formed, did not sufficiently guard the proprietors against grants of money, by the court of directors, without their consent, it was high time that the law should be amended. "That it was the intention of the legislature, and of the bye-law, that the directors should not be the guardians of

the Company's money, but that the court of proprietors alone should exercise that authority, and that the directors must look to the sanction of that court in order to confirm their pectodary grants, was a proposition which had not been disputed. But if there was any doubt upon this point, he hoped the chalman of the cornmittee of bye-laws, would take into his modderation, whether he could so amend that bye-law as to preclude the necessity of discussing a question of this sort, whenever a money grant was brought under censideration. Without troubling the court uny farther, he should conclude by taying, that as he knew the circumstances io which Sir George Barlow was placed, with respect to private fortune, he sincerciy hoped the decision would be in his favour.

Mr. Jackson rose to explain. He said the honourable and learned gentleman (Mr. Gahagan) had chosen to attribute to him (Mr. J.) a course of argument which he had never arged, because it was totally inconsistent with the view he had taken of the case. The honographe director, who, spake last, had put the question on its fair and true ground. He (Mr. J.) had said, that the legal opinion which had been taken, justified the general court in requiring that degree of information which he had contended for, and he had stated the true question for the proprietors this day to determine to be, whether or no, the syldence laid before them was a suffishent ground for the grant of a very large. sum of money from the fund confided by parliament to their honour and discretion; and though the bonographe and learned gentleman had made a long speech in proise of brevity, as was generally the case. nith those who undertook to reprove prolixity to others, yet he had attacken the whole course of his (Mr. J's.) argument from the beginning to the end. The honourable and learned gentleman had chosen to caply to Mr. J. as if he had gone into the services of Sir George Barlow, though he had set out with an assurance (and he would put it to the court whether he had not kept his pledge). that he would not say a single word which could occasion the elightest feeling of irritability in the breasts of the warmest of 5ir George Barlow's friends. He had studionely taken pains to put it out of the power of those friends, if they were also friends of the Company, not to support his amendment. He put it to the candour of the court, whether he did not rest the whole case upon the legality, the wisdom, and the expediency of amenting to this penalou, upon evidence must meagre in fact, and confessed to be both mutilated and deficient; he would also put it to the court, whether he did not suggest, at the there time, that if Sir George Barlow

thought proper to come forward bereafter. upon his merits, although perhaps he, Mr. J., should be found in the grigority upon a motion of that nature, he would be ready to meet the question with the most dispassionate discussion and with every disposition to be just and liberal towards Sir George Barlow. His whole argument went to shew, that It was unwise, inexpedieur, and dangerous in the highest degree, considering the delicate trust conmirted to the proprietors, by the high authority of parliament, for them to great away £.1.500 a year, upon evidence acknowledged to be defective, and upon papers for the non-production of which it had been thought necessary to make an assology t

The Chairman said, before he put the

question, he wished to express a hope, that the explanation given by his bonourable colleague (Mr. Bebb) was authractory to the court. His honourable friend had afforded a very exact statement of the proceeding, which had been adopted in the committee of correspondence, and in the court of directors; and he begged to state, that both the committee and court were unanimous upon the question for recommending this grant to the adoption of the proprietum. He felt it his duty to observe, that upon all occasions of this nature, the directors were ever most anxlous to obtain as much information as possible. It frequently occurred to al-most every member of the court of dipossible. rectors to produce evidence, for the information of their colleagues, upon the subject-matter of deliberation. When an accusion required evidence to be produced, the Individual director who brought forward a proposition, obtained the information and conveyed it to the court in the manner be thought most suimble to the purpose. Such was the practice of the court of directors, he might almost say their daily practice, and he hoped, under these circumstances, the proprietors would allow, that his honourable friend had nearly proceeded in conformity to what he understood to be the usual practice. had but one farther observation to make, and that was, in answer to what had fallen from the bonourable and learned proprietor (Mr. Jackson), in an insimusthou of surprise, that the chalman of the day did not write to Sir George Barlow for some information with respect to his situation and circumstances. Ho (the chairman) could only say, that from the information be had received upon that subject, his mind was perfectly courinced that Sir George Barlow's fortune was not sufficient to malotain him with becoming propriety in the situation to which his emident and faithful services had raised him. Satisfied in his own mind of Sir George Barlow's vituation requiring means more adequate to his rank, he thought it his duty upon that principle of liberality on which he hoped he should always act through life, to recommend, in an handsome manner, that provision which Sir Goorge's circumstances demanded. In doing this, he felt that he had only acquitted blasself of his stury, and therefore under this impression he begged leave to recommend the resolution for the adoption of the proprietors.

The question was then put, for agreeing to the amendment proposed by Mr. Jackson, and upon the shew of hands, it was negatived by a very large majority.

The question for agreeing to the original resolution was then put:—" Resolved, that this court confirm their resolution of the 22d. December last, approving the grant of a pension of £1,500 per annum to Sir George Hilaro Bartlow, Bart, G.C.B. to commence from the 21st. May, 1818;" and carried in the afflemative, by a very considerable shew of hands.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Chairman then acquainted the proprietors, that the court was further made special, for the purpose of taking Into consideration the propriety of offering to his Majesty, to raise and maintain, at the expense of the Company, a volunteer corps, for the purposes mentioned in a resolution of the court of directors agreed to on the 22d. December last, which, with the permission of the court, should be now read.

The Clerk read a resolution to that

The Chairman, in rising to move the resolution, observed, he was extremely happy that the state of the country was different from what it was when the resolution was adopted by the court of direc-The court must be well aware of the circumstances which gave rise to this proceeding. The state of the public mind at the period alluded to, could not fail of attracting the attention of the court of directors, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of a measure which the circumstances of the country seemed to require. The subject being fully discussed by them, the directors were unanimously of opinion, that a volunteer corps raised by the Company, in the then state of the country, would be of great utility, as far as their extensive commercial concerns were interested, as well as the public peace. Under these circumstances, he begged leave to move the resolution of the court of directors of the 22d. of December.

The Deputy Chairman seconded the

motion.

Mr. Dixon rose and said, he trusted he should have credit given him, when he asserted that, since he had been a pro-

prietor, he had never said or done any thing, but what he conceived to be calculated for the general good of the Company and the society in which be lived. He concurred with the bon, chairman in thinking that at the time the resolution was agreed to by the directors, a military force was justly considered as necessary for the preservation of the public peace, and the property of the Company; and he now congratulated the court, that the country had something of an appearance highly gratifying to every good man. At the period alluded to by the hon, chairman, undoubtedly there were such disorders prevalent as threatened all parts of the kingdom with anarchy and confusion; there was a general fear and apprehension for the public welfare, and he was not at all surprised that the court of directors were affected in the same manner; and proud he was to learn from the words of the motion, that it was the unaulmous opinion of the court of directors that, as far as this Company could, It ought to be ready to provide a military force for the preservation of good order and the maintenance of the public peace. In that respect, he thought the court of directors were entitled to the highest commendation; but he hoped he should be excused in saying, that where such measures were adopted with a spirit and with a zeal highly creditable to the Company. yet some regard should be had to the probable expense of such a measure. Though he still approved of the idea of raising a military force, however the appearance of the thues might not justify the continuance of it, yet he could not consent to a proposition which would go the length of saying, that a military force once raised was to be maintained in perpetuity. There were no words in the motion which care any idea as to the nature and duration of the military force proposed. If it was intended to be a military force in perpetuity, he, for one, would not accede to the motion; and his mind would be much relieved If he was informed that the measure was not intended to go to that extent. He had come without any communication with other persons, and la whatever way he acted he had nothing to guide him but his own share of common sense. If then It was intended that this was to be a perpetual charge upon the Company, he was afraid it was not a wise measure, and not one which this court ought to adopt. There was another circumstance very materlal to be known, namely, as to the number and strength of the proposed corps; for he believed that the motion proposed was silent upon that subject, and no lutimation was given whether it was to consist of an hundred or a thousand men. This was a matter upon which the court could not be indifferent. All

that the motion went to say was, that the corpt was to crossist of such a number as the court of directors, in concurrence with his maje-ry's ministers, should deem expedient. The motion was also slight as to whether the intended corps was to consist of caveley or infantry. were points upon which some informution was desirable. Probably the court of directors had already agreed amongst themselves upon the whole plan to be adopted a host if he was not asking any thing improper, he should beg to be informed, first, as to the probable duration of the force; second, as to the number of men latended to be embodied; and third, the probable expense of fitting the curps out, and of maintaining it. He was destrong of information on these points before he made up his mind apon the motion, trusting however that he should not be assuming to bimself too much; for although by might bow to the superior talent of other need, yet he would not yield to any man in the goodness of his

The Chairman replied, in answer to the three questions which the honourable gentlemm put ; first, as to the continuof it would depend in a great measure upon existing circumstances, and upon the pleasure of the court of proprietors, whose sanction was absolutely necessary to mise the force, and who might put it down whenever they thought proper. In the terond place, as to the number of men in he embodied, that also depended on the pleasure of the court of proprietors; but it was in the contemplation of the court of directors, that the number should not extend beyond 800 men, and for that purpose an entinate of the expense had been made out for that number. Applying himself to the third question, he begged to observe, that the great expense of caloing such a force was in the outat and clothing of the men. After that expense was incurred, he should hope that the ununal charge would bear but a small proportion to the total expenditure of the first year. Supposing this force to be embodied for six years; the first year's clothing of 800 men, including the officers, privaces, and drummers, would be £4,630 ; arms and accontrements, would be £2,060; training and drilling would be £3,090; which, together with the pay of the officers and soldiers, would amount to £9,820. But it was to be observed, that in spreading the expense of the first outfit over the six years rateably, the whole expense of the first year would be £5,630, and the subsequent years would be £3,630. This he believed would noswer the three questions put by the honourable proprietor.

Sir Jahn Sewell begged leave to ang-

gest, as a mode of removing all difficulty upon this subject, that an estimate should be laid before the court of proprietors from year to year, of the expense of maintaining the number of men proposed for the current year, upon the same principle as that indupted lu parliament by the secretary of war, in thoving the acres estimates. It would be then for the court of proprietors to judge for themselves, as to the expediency of keeping the force embodied, under the circumstances which must then be brought under their consideration. With this addition to the motion, the proposed measure would have his contini concurrence.

The Chairman agreed that it would be an improvement in the morion if an account of the expense of maintaining the corps was annually laid before the proprietors, who would then judge for themselves as to the necessity of malutaining them during the following year, It was undoubtedly the wink of the court of directors that the expense of maintainlog such a force should be kept within bounds, and they would be most happy to meet the wishes of the proprietors upon the subject. For the present, therefore, it should be understood that an amount account of the expense of the corps would be laid before the proprietors, who would then have an opportunity of judging for themselves.

The Deputy Chairman observed, it was always in the contemplation of the court of directors that a statement of the expense in maintaining the corps should be hald before the court of proprietors annually, and repeated from year to year; he, however, saw on kind of objection to inserting the suggestion of the hon, proprietor, as a part of the resolution.

It was necessary to observe, that an act of partiament would be requisite to sauction the appropriation of the Company's fonds, in order to carry the measure joto affect.

After some desoltory conversation, the motion, with the addition proposed as noder, was put and agreed to manimously.

" Resolved, That agreeably to the recommendation contained in the resolution of the court of directors of the 32d alt., this court doth notherise the court of directors to offer to his Majesty to raise and maintain, at the expense of the Company, a corps of volunteer infantry (not exceeding 800 rank and file) from amongst the persons in the Company's employ, and to be officered and arranged upon the plus of the volunteer regiments insintained by the Company during the late war, if his Majesty shall be advised that such a corps is likely to be of public advantage, and if his Majesty shall accept such offer; then this court doth farther authorise the court of directors to defray

the expense of the corps so to be paised out of the funds of this Company, and if necessary, to apply for an act of parliament to sanction the appropriation of a sufficient part thereof for that purpose, and that an acrount of the expenses attending the keeping up of the said corps be annually laid before the general court,"

DESULTORY ORSERVATION.

Mr. Weeding, after claiming indulgence of the courtesy usually granted to proprictors at quarterly general courts in the permission to address the court without giving previous notice, proceeded to state, that it was known without doubt to all the gentlemen in the court of directors, and probably to many among the proprietors, that un application had been made by certain merchants and shipowners to the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, to obtain their concurrence and support, on which some parliamentary measure might be founded to give the petitioners a participation in the trade to China. That he had no doubt of the decision of the court of directors as to the part which they would take, and which perhaps they had already taken, on such a question. Those who had experience on the subject, would probably agree with him, that the object of the patitioners was a most fallacions one; that limited in his nature as the commerce with China was, from a variety of concurring circonstances, over which Great Britain had no control; if that trade, with the exception of the trade in tea to this country, which the parties professed not to desire, were faid open to the British empire at large, so far from its being a relief to preeent commercial embarrassments, which was its pretended object, it would assuredly end to delucion and disappointment, in great and serious loss to those who embarked in it. He was aware that the parties included in their application permission to take tea to furrign Europe, forgetting that Europe was already glutted with rea, supplied by the autions of Europe themselves, who had passed protecting duties to prevent foreign ships introducing it. It appeared to him, however, that the character and interests of the East-India Company were concerned, and that was the principal reason for his taking the liberty to address them, in shewing to the British public that they were disposed to keep good fuith on the terms of their charter, not only by maintaining every freedom which it permitted, but by removing every impedancest which might seem to be contracy to the spirit eres of its enactments. It appeared then Asiatic Journ .- No. 53.

that the charter allowed all the produce of China, with the exception of the article of rea, to be brought to England from any of the ports of India by the private merchant, a privilege which he was enabled to avail himself of from the regulations of the Company, which permitted a traffic to be carried on between their territories and China, by which the principal British settlements in India become depots for the produce of China. The Company, however, levied a duty of two and a half per cent, upon this produce on Its being exported to Great Britain, and the repeal of this duty it was which he (Mr. Weeding) now took occusion respectfully to suggest for the consideration and adoption of the court of directors, Its continuance operated as a bounty in the foreign trader, who went direct to China, and so far prevented the British merchant, who only went circulturaly, from competing with film. Its repeal seemed to be called for by the spirit, if not the letter of the charter, and was at this time particularly expedient, since its existence seemed to preclude the only argoment that was wanting on the part of the Company to oppose those who sought to after the covenant which had been made with them.

There was another reason of great lanportance, which would, he trusted, have its due weight with the court of directors, eis, the maintenance of the commercial prosperity of their Indian empire. The presidencies of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay had hitherto for the most part possessed the carrying trade of India. He had no doubt it was the Company's wish, he was sure it was their interest, to preserve that privilege to them unhapaired; but such could not be, if any duty were permitted to exist on goods in transit to the mother country, whether the praduce of China or of foreign India. He might add one reason more, derived from the example of the government at home, who during the last year, though beset with financial difficulties of no common nature, made a sacrifice, nevertheless, to the wisdom of commercial policy, by repealing the warehousing duties, which were then a restraint upon the commerce between this country and India. In making these observations, he (Mr. Weeding) had sought to found their pretensions in the duty and the interest of the East-India Company. If what he had stated were deemed worthy of the consideration of the court of directors, he should be glad, and if not, he hoped they would award to him the merit of good intention.

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LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

BAST ISBIA COMPANY'S MUSEUM.

Dr. Horsfield, the celebrated naturalist, is at present engaged by the East India Company in arranging for their museum the spleadid collection of matural bistory from Java, sent home at a great expense, by Sic Stambrid Radies, during his government of that bland.

DELEGNI.

We have the pleasure to annonces that this interesting traveller and successful prosecutor of antiquarian researches has arrived lu London after no absence of ten years, five of which he has employed

In Egypt and Nabia.

The famous mrouphagus of alabaster, discovered by him in Thebes, is safely deposited in the hands of the British consults Alexandria, waiting its embarkation for England, along with the obelisk, 22 feet high, taken by Belzoni from Philox, above the first cutaract of the Nile. Atr. Hebroti's purcul of his discoverion of antiquities in Egypt and Nubia, of his journey on the course of the Real Sca, and to the Oszea, is in the course of publication. The model of the beautiful found discovered as noon as a convenient place shall be found tor its reception.

LINNEAN MOCICTY.

The Transactions of the Linear Society, vol. xil. part 2, contain two articles which enlarge our acquaintance with the patural history of Asia.

Description of order indian Plants.—
By Henry Thomas Colchroke, Esq. F.R.S., and L.S.—The object of this communication, and of others that are promised from the rame pen, is to give an account of none Indian plants which have either not been previously described, or have been imperfectly sorticed. The author's present remarks apply to Sabia Innerdate, Strychous axillaria, Dischidia Hengalensia, Talaphora callia, Macrolatium bifurgum, and Pyerum seaminatum; each of which is particularly described, and exhibited in the plants.

The generic appellation Schin is derived, with scarcely any alternation, from the limitan Sahja. It belongs to the class Pentandrin, order Managonia, and is a unifier of Sither, in Bengal, where it flowers in October, and bears ripe seed in May.—Strychnon and darks in a carry allted to the species mentioned by Leschemalt, in the 16th volume of the Annaly of the

Museum, and, like some others of the family, it is supposed to be intensely bitter and polynoma. Both Dischirin and Tylophora belong to the natural order of the Aselectimes, so well illustrated by Brown.—Macrolobium büngum is supposed to correspond to the Pitopo bijuga of Lamarck; and the acuminate Pygammay either be the Zeylanicum of Gartsner, or a species closely connected with it.

Carlous Animal of Australasia.—Extract of a letter politroised to the scoretary by Sir John Jamison, F.L.S., dated Regentrille, New Sunth Wales, Sept. 10,

" I camnot avoid relating to you au

1816.

extreordinary peculiarity which I have lately discovered in the Ornithorynchus puradoxus.- The male of this wonderful animal is provided with spore on the blad feet or less, like a cock. The spor is although over a cyst of venomous floid, and has a tube or cannala up its centre, through which the onimal can, like a zerpent, force the paison when it indicts its wound. I wominded one with small shot, and on my overseys's taking it out of the water, it stuck its spars into the palm and back of his right hand with such force, and retained them in with such strength, that they could not be wichdrawn until it was killed. The hand instantly swelled to a prodicious balk, and the inflummation baring rapidly extended to his shoulder, he was in a few minutes threatened with a locked jaw, and exhibited all the symptoms of a person bitten by a venomous scale. The pain from the first was insupportable, and cold awars and stekness of stomach rook place so alarmingly, that I found it necessary, besides the external application of oil and rinera. to administer large quantities of the voluthe alkali with opiom, which I really think preserved his life. He was obliged to keep his bed for several days, and did not recover the prefect use of his band for nine wreks. This unexpected and extracotlinary occurrence induced the to examine the spar of the unimal; and on pressing it down on the leg the dutil equirted through the tube i but for what pro pose carate has so broned these animals is as yet unknown to me. The female bowlparous, and Hees in harrows in the ground. so that it is schiom seen either on shore or in the water. The males are seen in sunders throughout our winter mouth only, despring and diving he all our large livers; but they cannot continue long under water. I had one drowned by haring been left during the night in a large tab of water. I have found no other substance in their storagella than small fish They are very shy, and avoid and fry. the shot by diring and afterwards alsing at a considerable distance."

The poleon-charged spac and apparatus of the male is an addition to the momalocs properties before observed in this paratoxical creature; and the discovery that the young poss through the oviparious state must remove it from the class of mammiferous aulmais.

ASIATIC SUCIETY.

On the 5th of Sept. was held a meeting of the Asiatic Society, the Marquis of Hastings in the chair. The long interval since the preceding one was occasioned by the set of rooms having been under repair,

Mons. Langles, of Paris, presented to the Society, the thirteenth and fourteenth numbers of the Monument Ancient et Modernes de l'Hindonistan, through the

medium of Mous. Pleant.

A letter was read from H. C. Orsted, Secretary to the Royal Society of Copenbegru, transmitting a rolume of their transactions.

A duplicate of the beautiful Medal of Malherbe was received from the Society of Agriculture and Commerce at Casu, together with two volumes of their Memoirs, and several other works published by them. If. H. Wilson, Esq. has been nominated Corresponding Member of that Society.

The first number of the Reene Earyclopedique, on Analyse Roisonne, and an Esquisse d'un Essai sur la Philosophie des Sciences, from M. A. Jullen, of Paris. The Revue contains several carious articles, some of which we intend to notice

on a future occasion,

From M. Rousseau, of the Academy of Sciences at Marseilles, the Society has received two works of his own composition. A Mémoire sur les trais plus fameuses sectes de Musselmonisme, les H'ahabis, les Noasuris, et les Ismaells, and a Notice Historique sur la Perse, ancienne et moderne.

Copies of all the different tracts pub-Habed by the Calcutta School Book Society, were presented by Lieut. T. Irelne, the Secretary to that laudable Institution.

Count Volney, the author of a Voyage en Syrie and Ruines, prevented to the Suciety a new work, called L'Alfabet Europeen applique aux Langues Asiatiques. In the dedication of this volume to the Asiatic Society, the author describes a singular ordeal passed by his system of orment was engaged in poblishing the soundtuous work, descriptive of Egypt, it was decined necessary to some to it a gen-

graphical map, and is was also of impurtance that the Arable and French numeuclause should correspond as literally as possible. The Parisian deshirtes finding this impracticable, Voluey, who had an intimite knowledge of the subject, was As there were however many consulted. Orientalists who opposed his theory, he enguested that a sort of jury might be appointed to sit and decide between the parties in this literary suit. The case was a difficult one, and Voluey proposed three eminent men, distinguished for knowledge of Mathematics, to useful at the trial. The government was of opinion that the commission should countst of twelve, and twelve persons of Hierary distinction were accordingly appointed, The cause was harestigated, and Voluey's system of European transcription ad-mitted to be the best. It is this system which is described in the volume now transmitted to the Asiatic Society.

Col. Mackenzie presented a specimen of the curious remains of Sculptured Antiquities at Ameisweram in Guntaur. It was taken, with a few others, in the posression of that distinguished autiquorian, from the possent called Deepal Dings, or Mount of Lights, first described by him In the 9th volume of the Researches.

The Secretary presented a copy of the first part of Mr. H. T. Colebrooke's Treative on Obligations and Contracts, in the

name of the author.

A letter was read from Mr. W. H. Muchaghten, transmitting ten rupger, taken from a number (204) discovered in an earthern pot, by a poor man white dieging on the bank of the Mahammda, near Maldah. They appear to be of the age of Shah Jam.

A model of a Kherad, or Turner's Lattle, used by the native turner's at Parna, was presented by a Lady; also some seeds of the Candie-herry Myrtle, with two capilles made of the wax produced by that plant, The plant grows at the Cape, and the candles are in general use among the Datch at that place.

Capt. P. G. Paker has added to the stores of the Moseum a box of minerals,

the produce of Rajpootana.

A spunge plant from the shores of Singapore, was presented by Mr. Painer, ami the skin of a snake about twelve feet long, by Col. Paton.

A letter was read from Dr. Wallieb, transmitting descriptions of several plants, by Dr. Govao, superintendant of the Boranical gardens at Saharunpore, to which additional remarks are appended by Dr. Wallich. In the observation on the Accnite, called by the natives fleeks, or Beet, it Is said that the idea of its effluein affeeting the air, so as to produce deleterious effects upon those exposed to it, is very prevalent among the inhabitants of

3 Q 2

Histopore and Gurhwal. Dr. Goran baying been ideaself, as well as all those who accompanied him, repeatedly exposed both during the day and night to its infinence, without having ever experienced any incorrenience, he is inclined to attribute this belief to the efrounstance of the plants always occurring at very high elevations, where we are informed by the highest authority, great inconveniences, timilar to those believed to be produced by it, are often felt, siz, glddiness, fainting, sompolency, and difficult respiration. the latter of which symptoms has been usually ascribed to rarefuetlon of the nir. and said to occur when the body remainof perfectly at rest. The plant complex the highest situation in the forest belt investing the sides of the Himalaya, Dr. Guean never having met with it much below where the barometer stood at 19 inches. With regard to his own personal esperience of the effects above mentlened, and that of the people who accompanied hite in crossing the Himalaya by the Role or Pannung Pass in Bissepore, where the barometer stood at 17 luches,-after passing the night, at what he conceived the upper limit of perpetual snow, he can ameri that no other inconvenience, or difficult respiration was felt, then what was the necessary result of the exertion in ascending, and which censed whenever the body remained at rest. On one orcasion a degree of sickness and gludiness were experienced, with anxiety of respiration, not during the exercion of ascending; and several of the servapts would willingly have remalated behind to sleep for a short time on the mow, but here the plant was not to be found for many miles, and as the situation was much inferior in elevation to that above mentioned (the barometer having only aunk to 19 inches) Dr. Goran could not help attributing the ensations experienced, to the exertion of walking more than ancle deep among snow for nearly six hours, during which the feet were benumbed, and the bead expored to the very powerful action of the tays of the sun. This was In crossing Manjhee-ke khanda, between the Thousa and Tomostri, lo the beginning of October 1818. Acouste is imported into the plains, and sold at the rate of one supee the seer. It is used in chronic rheumatison by the native practitioners.

A collection of Fossils found on one of the Carrybarce cliffs, bordering on the Burhampooter was presented to the society by D. Scott, Esq. commissioner at Cooch Beliar, through the medium of

Dr. Wallich.

A specimen of a singular confirmation of a human bone, with a description of it, was received from Mr. John Tytler.

A letter was read from the same gentle-

nomial Theorem, the discovery of which had been attributed to Sir Isaac Newton, It was afterwards ascertained that Newfon was not the inventor of it, but the first who applied it to fractions. The paper in question professes to show that the theorem was known to the Arabigus, as it is to be found in two of their arithmetical books, riz. the Mifteh at Hisab, or Key of Arithmeric, composed by Jumsid ben Musacoud in the reign of Plug Bed, grandson of Timoor (about 1450), and in the Ayona al Hisab, or Rules of Arithmetic, composed by Mahanumud Banker, in the reign of Shab Abhan the First, about the year 1600. The rule is sald to be derived from agthors of still more ancient date. Mr. Renben Barrows, in the seventh volume of the Researches, suspects that it was known to the Hig-

Licat. E. Fell transmitted a description of an ancient stone fibric near Bhilau, with drawings of the sculptures found there.

The secretary communicated an account of a human secrifice, as practised at Puchnurrer, from Lieut, R. A. M'Naghten. From this account, which contains a peculiar feature of superstition, we gather the following particulars.*

Among the many natural curiosities to be found at Puchmurree is an arched care, sacred to Mahadeo. It is about 100 feet in length, and 20 in height; and is a natural excuration at the bottom of an immense solid mek. It is situated in a deep narrow dell, and the surrounding rocks are from 150 to 200 feet above the level of the cave. The floor of this cavity, is covered with water about kneedeep, but for which it is difficult to account, as the upper surface of the rock is perfectly dry, and as there is no water visible any where near it to supply the perpetual filtering.

At the further end of the caveru is an idol; to which the pilgrius, who accuratly resort thirter in great numbers, pay their devoctors, bathling themselves at the same time in the water which drips from the roof. Another rock, which contributes to form the deli above alleded to, is consecrated to Bhowance, there called the wife of Mahadeo. This rock is devoted to a purpose similar to that of

^{*} In the seventh volume of the Asiatic Researches, Mr. Colebrook, in his dimerization on the religious extrements of the Hindoos, thus altieds to the same subject; — I must done take this occasion of nonconcing a very singular practice which prevents among the lowest tribes of the lobebistants of Berar and Gondwarns. Suicide is not unfrequently severe, by such persons, in return for booms solicited from below; and, to faill his sun, the successful return through freely and the seventh return the booms solicited from below; and, to faill his sun, the successful return through freely and the seventh return the booms and the seventh return the seventh return the seventh freely from the seventh freely and Newsonia tripes. The annual fart, teld near the appl, at the beginning of appring, usually winnesses eight or ten reteines of this paperatition."

Mount Leucao of old, from which Sappho precipitated herself into the sea. When a woman has been married for several years, and is unblessed with offspring, she pays her devotions to Mahadeo to remore her sterllity, and rows to sacrifice her first-born child to the god, by throwing it from the top of Bhowanee's rock, which is about 170 feet high, and nearly perpendicular! Lieut. M'Naghten was at Puchmurree in last April, at the time the annual pilgrimage takes place. A woman had arrived there for the purpose of sacriticing herself in conformity with the harrid superstition just described, and Lieut. M'Naghten, excited by curiosity, proceeded to the spot to witness the circumstances of this dreadful ceremony, He was accompanied by a liurkaru, named Ram Sing, charged by the gallant colonel Adams to use every effort in his power to dissuade the deluded woman from putting in execution her frantie resolution. When they reached the rock, about four miles south-west of Puchmurree, the voluntary victim was sitthe Brahmin who was to assist at the eeremony. She was of the Rajpout cast, and seemed to be about 30 years of age. It appeared that her father and mother were both dead; that her mother had formerly vowed to sacrifice her first child to Mahadeo, agreeably to the established custom; but, on the birth of the child, a daughter, she neglected to fill her vow. The daughter grew up, and was married; her husband died, and she married again. Her second husband also died; and, being without offspring, this accumulation of misfortunes drove her nearly mad. Sho would dance and sing all day; and eat my thing from any body, by which she lost her cast, and became entirely ueglected. She, at length, felt persuaded that her misfortunes arose from the circomstance of her mother having broken her vow, and, therefore, she determined to immolate herself without loss of time. She had seated berself at the foot of the rock, surrounded by those who had accompanied her from Hundah, the place of her residence, calmly expecting the arrival of the Raj Goroo, or chief priest. She was perfectly sensible, and had neither ate nor drank any intoxicating or stupifying drug. Indeed her appearance indicated perfect self-possession; and her friends positively asserted, that nothing of the kind had been administered to her. There was a hottle of common bazar spirits near her, which they said was to be given to her, if she asked for it, but not otherwise. She held in her right hand a cocoa-nut, and in the left, a knife and a small looking-glass, luto which she continued to look, excepting when she turned her eyes sowards heaven, exclaiming " Deo B'hur-

jee," which she did very frequently. It is evident, that her resolution out rely orlginated in her own breust. When I am Sing began to dissuade her, alle her me exceedingly anery, and told him that his interference was both useless and lungroper. He, however, continued his expustulations; la which, it is worthy of particular remark, he was beartily joined by her own people, who declared that they had previously used all their endeavours to induce her to relinquish her design of destroying herself. One of them, an o'd Bramin, seconded Ram Sing so earmstly that she threw the cocoa-nut at his head with such violence as would have been productive of serious consequences, had her aim been sure; but, fortunately, it erred, and the nut was broken to pieces against the stones on which it fell. For three hours Rain Sing continued his expostulatious, and she was still immoveable. So reluctant was she to attend to him, that she repeatedly and angrily ordered the musicians, who were present, to commence playing, that his voice might not be beard. Lieut. M'Naghten, counidering it a hopeless case, returned to camp, leaving Ram Sing to do all he could to delay the threatened sacrifice. In a few hours afterwards his servants brought him intelligence, that Ram Sing had succeeded, and was bringing the woman luto camp. On ascending the fatal rock, from which she was to precipitate herself, she had fainted away from exhaustion both of body and mind, and continued scuseless for nearly two hours. On recoverluz, she cried bitterly, and appeared to hesttate; every one present seized the favourable opportunity, and implored her to ahandon her resolution; and, what was still more effectual, the Raj Gorno told her she had Mahadeo's forgiveness ! Soon after her arrival in camp she was sent off to Hurdah, provided by col. Ad mawith money to defray her expenses on the road, and a letter to the Soubadar of the province, (who had in the first instance landably endeavoured to dissuade her from her purpose,) to see that she soffered no indignity or wrong, in consequence of having abandoned her resolution.

We are happy to observe that the accounts of the treasurer, ending the 30th of April last, shew a balance in the society's favor, of about 11,500 rupees.

Captain Dockett reported to the society the exertions that had been made by Sir John Malcolm, to establish a literary and reading room at Mhow, and suggested, that a copy of the Asiatic Researches should be presented to that institution. The suggestion was immediately complied with.

The application of the principal of the university of Edinburgh, communicated by the most poble the president, to be farored with such articles as can be spared from the society's museum, of which there may be displicates, was favorably received, and an early opportunily will be taken to trun mit the collection In Southand.

C. T. Merculfe, Esq. and Captain Hudgson, were ausniminally elected members

of the society.

SITE OF PALIBOTHER-AND JEYS ANTI-QUITIES.

Blaugulpoor, May 1, 1819 -Colonel Franklin, in his late tour, re-visited the celebrated ununtain of Monday, for the purpose of comparing and calculing the assent interiptions, caples of which he had brought away in 1815, with the origivals on the dack; and he found them, with a very triding exception of a lew words, to have been correctly delineated. Caples of these hescriptions have been tendental to the acceptance of the British AL DECOMPLE

After halting several days at this interesting bill, to examine its outural prothusbare and to procure specimens of its minerals and fossils, Colonel Pranklin proceeded towards the town of Guerackpure, with the lutention of making the circuit of what are generally denominated the Garrack para hi la-

On resching the lavalid Tanualt of Rungpore, in the course of his annual inspection, Col. Frankillo extended his researches for the ruins in the viciolty.

To the south west of Sonraj Churrali at a distance about nine uniter, the site of the angient city of Jungglar has been decovered, and is its immediate neigh-Laughood, Cal. Francklin had the good fortone to excavate from the earth a colussal Jegue anum, which confirms the prevalence of the Jerne religion throughout this district, at a very remote period.

It may be mentioned as a catisfactory proof both of the accuracy of the Puranas in geographical matters, as well as of the carefulness of Colonel Franckin's examinations, that the distance assigned by these sacrast books for the extent of Palibothra llaval, from Panaghotta on the cost to Sourajghurrali on the west, accards with the actual distance measured by the perambulator, which is from seveny-six to eighty miles.

Col. Francklin crossed the Kiel river, which divides the districts of Dhougulpore and Behar, and approached two small bills running parallel to each other, to the distance of about half a mile in a westerly course. The north side of these falls presented a singular appearance; the sop accused composed of small pyramids, and from the north side serrared. He then examined the valley, said to have been formerly the sent of a rich and pointone basas a after which he ascended

the south side of the hill, where he found the rempion of a small square fort, from which he observed on the plain below a great number of tanks, mins of helidrags, and a profusion of broken bricks scattered to a considerable catent. On the bank of one of these tunes, Colonel Francklin dag up a Jerne figure of very large dimensions, woully-headed, and a face perfectly Enhlopian.

To the monthward are other remarkable regains connected with the history of the former; Colonel Francklin proceeded this ther, and found that the rule was called Indea Pac, and was built by Rajah Indea Damar, who reigned at Jyungghar at a very remute period, and whose family are designmed in the Poranas by the name of Soorej Ban, or children of the sun, 'The rules of the rampart of the fort were still visible; it is a square, each face of which is shout 350 yards, and its disch arest once have been formidable. The luterior is now occupied by a tolerably large village and fields of cultivation. On the western face there appear the rules of a great number of tomples.

At this place the Colonel procured augther Jeyne figure, of rotaller dimensions: and he has extracted in interesting account of both there places from the Poranas.

Continuing his tour, he proceeded to visit the bot springs at Bherm Bund, the source of the Man civer, which down by the rown of Gurrackpare. The water of these springs issues from several parts of the base of a small lall; it is exceedingly hot, and the bed of the strenges upparently entenneous; the water is delicionsly clear and pure, though it seemed to possess the property of expelling the coherent substance of quartz, and rendees the stone quite friable.

Amongst a considerable collection of fussile and mineral specimens, Colonel Françklin found a sounding stone, about two feet and a half in length by two in breadth, which on being struck with a bamboo or any other mibitance emitted a rlear, shell, somorous tone; it did not appear to the Colonel to be what salueralogista term clink stone, but rather resembled the enterphonos or sounding stone of the ancients, as described by the younger Piloy. The want of apporator and tests prevented its being immediately apalized.

By a collecteral executaine, the colonel had obtained some memoranda of several of the tribes inhabiting the Jungleterry district, with an account of their religious ceremonies, manoers, and customs.

The work which Col. Francklin intends to forward to England, for publication in the course of the present year, is to be designated "The Fourth Part of Palibothes."

The ceneratile and indefatigable culti-

vator of these kindred branches of research is now engaged in constructing an Essay on the Jeynes, for which he is provided with an abundance of highly curious and interesting materials.

MISCELLA NIEL.

Animalculas in Mastard .- Sydney, (New South Wales,) 24th April, \$219. The present season has caused insects to abound. At a shop in George-street two square bottles of impatard, which had stood for some days open, were yesterday morning observed by a child to be in a state of motion on the surface. A group of children were soon found paring at the woulder; and one who seemed to possess a little of the talent of thinking and exantiding, discovered the cause of this nadulating motion to proceed from the briskness of some living thing. The botthen were soon examined with a glass, and the little creatures, which may from their minuteness be classed as a second order of animalculæ, were perceived to be excessive in number, all white, which congregated gave them the appearance of a white dust. They had six legs, and were as transparent as any unvitrified substance could be; each of the longer kind, for there was a difference of size, shewing at the bluder part two prongs as long hearly as their whole body, which they appeared to use in accelerating their motion, which was very quick and sgile.-Upon removal of the battles the little meatures had by the next norming covered a table, climbed into glasses, and were in such multitudes as to carer large spaces, still appearing but as a stight dust, unless by accident that areming dust should be perceived to be in motion.

Intended Expedition to the leg Sea .-A letter from \$1, Petersburgh of 224 March says: A new expedition for morthern discoveries will be prepared during the approaching sammer. The ships will sail from the month of the Lens for the ley See, for the purpose of examining the coast of Siberia, and the islands which were discovered in those regions some years since. As it has not yet been ascertained whether these reputed islands do not form part of a continent, and as they have been hitherto risked only in winter, it will be very interesting to acertain at what point the ice permits an approach to them during the summer, and

to determine their extent.

Physical Strength of Men.-We insert the following as a curious subject for experiment and discussion. The apprintens from men in a savage state adduced in this partial notice, appear to be too few to deside, that the average disparity of strength

would be thus low, were the contrasted subjects taken from corresponding climates:

M. Perop, the naturalist, has had necasion to observe, that men in a surage state are inferior in strength to men civilized. The following is the result of experiments which he has made on this subject with the Dynamopieter of M. Regmier.

Savages. 50 6 Diemen's Land 51.8 New Holland 58.7 Timor Civilized Men. 69.0 French 14 . . 71,4

Death of Mr. Ritchie .- We regret to find a melancimly report in the foreign Journals confirmed by letters, received at Genoa from Tripoli, dated 24th February. Mr. Richie, the enterpri-lug Airienn teaveller, died at Fegzan, of an uppe fever. His companion was expected to return

to Tripoli.

English

Black of Amethyst from Brazil-A most singular curiosity was been eht from Brazil in Calcuita by a Postuguese vissel, which arrived at that presidency in September. Incredible to it may appear to those who have not studied the wonderful combinations of nature, it seems to be a mass of amerbyas, of the enormous illustrious of four feet in circumference, by something less than one foot in height, and weighling ninety-right ponduls. It is in its rough state, and is described runber as an assemblage of more than flay leregular columns, high, smooth, reansparent, purple and white, shooting up like revatallizations from one common bed or sonere, than as a regularly formed and perfect stone. It was sent from the Brazila ne a real anterbyet, and such also has it been declared by professional men who have examined it since its arrival in Calcutta. We believe that one essential to the value of an amethyst, and which pinces it on a rank with the ruley, sapphire, and other precious genrs, is imprinces. This quality, however, is seldom met with in my, but such as are of a roundish or pedldy-like torm, many of those which are found in this country and in America, being little harder than common crystal, and of comparatively inferior value to the former.-Cuicutta Paper.

Brond of A flutants found in India .- It basgenerally becausopposed, that the species of Crane called Adjutants, an birds of pasange, and do not breed in the plaint of luus, that during the passage of the European regiment from Calculta to Dinapore, some of the men discovered a next on the top of a large tree at Godagaree, in which, or re two young Adjoiants. The mother bird organish the luvaders, and fiererly detended her nestlings; one of which during the condict fell to the earth, and was killed on the spot. The other was safely conveyed on board one of the boats—on the top of which, it lived about a fortnight; apparently quite familiarized to its whatever was offered to it. At the time it was taken, it was nearly the size of a heu turkey, and was covered with a protusion of noft down of a light ash colour : the quill-feathers just beginning to appear, which, however, grew rapidly during the short period of the hird's service with the regiment. It was killed by the accidental tall of a bag of rice, greatly to the regret of its bost-mates, with whom it was no small favourite. Our correspondent adds. that occasionally a very strong and disagreeable smell proceeded from the mouth of the young adjurant.- Celc. Monthly Journ. May 1319.

DISTANT VISIBILITY OF MOUNTAINS.

Mr. Morier, in his Journey through Persia to Constantinople, says, that the mental Tennwhend is visible at the distance of 100 miles. Sir William Jones aw the Himalaya mountains from Baugalpore, a distance of 244 miles. Bruce w Mount Ararat from Derbhend, a dis-

tance of 240 British miles.

Dr. E.'D. Clarke informs us, that, when standing on the shore of the Hellespont, at Sigeum, in the evening, and looking towards the Archipelago, he plainly discreted Mount Athos, called by the peasants, who were with him, Aglonorus, the Holy Mountain; its triple summit appearing an distinctly to the eye, that he was etabled to make a drawing of it. "The distance," says he, "at which I riewed it could not be less than a hundred English miles a according to D'Anville, it is about 30 leagues from shore to all sre; and the summit of the mountain is at some distance from the coast."

The greatest distance at which places have been seen within the scope of our own abservations, is as follows:—

These, perhaps, are not the greatest distances that these lands can be seen; but it may be useful to state, that all these distances were ascertained by the log, when running for them in a direct line; and that their heights were also pretty assay found at the same time,—Ibid.

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

MYSDRE.

Extracts from a Journal of Mr. John Hands, Missionary at Bellary, Sept. 30. -Rode out this morning to the celebrated mosque, built by Tippoo, the finest I have seen. It has two minarets, or towers, about 100 feet high, with galleries near the top, aurmounted with domes curlously ornamented. I was permitted to enter, and was shown the whole build-From the top of one of the minarets I had a fine view of the fort and nurrounding country. Within this mosque I found a Mussulman's school, in which a number of the boys were reading extracts from the koran and other books. most of them understood Canara, I sat down among them and told them of Jesus Christ, the true and divine Prophet, whom God sent to teach and save mankind; and directed them to look to Him, and believe in Him for salvation.

Received a kind note from the Hon. Mr. Cole, inviting me to the Residency.

to-morrow, to spend the day with l'Abbé Dubois, the venerable and very respectable Roman Catholic Missionary, who is there on a visit; but having engaged to preach to the little congregation here to-morrow evening, I was obliged to decline the luvitation. Spent some part of this day in revising my Canara translation of the gospel by Matthew, and in making certuln passages, words, &c. on which I wish to receive l'Abbé's opinion, as I hope, before I leave Seringapatam, to be able to submit a part of the translation to his inspection. He has now laboured among the Canarese for upwards of twenty years, and is said to understand the lauguage better than any other Luropean in the country.

In the evening accompanied Capt. M. to the fall baugh; the remains of the walks, arendes, watercourses, fountains, &c. &c. show that these were once noble gardens, but they are now in a state of ruin. The numerous towering cypress trees which remain give them a solemn air. In the midst atands the palace built by Hyder

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At Mysore, about time miles from Seringa-

Ali, which, though composed of contempsible materials, was once a grand and gorgenera edifice. It contains four specimes and latty courts, one on each side, the roofs of which are supported by a great untuber of curiously carred pillans. Each of these courts is open in from, and has gallerles in the inner side, where Hyder sar to give audience, transact business, and unuse himself with those exhibitions which form to considerable a part of the amusements of Indian princes. Some of the wails, crillaga, and pillars, are painted in a very fanciful style. Of the apartmeans some still cetals a portion of their ariginal beauty, but parts thereof are fatira down, and, probably, a few more years will being the whole of it to the ground. Not far from the palace is the manadeaus at Hyder, his wife, and Tippoo. Their hadies rest under a spacious dome, which is surrounted by an open vertical, the pittars of which are of black granite, beautifully polished. The people in actendance allowed me to walk into the manustrum. The topple were covered with rick silks. A number of pots, coumining flowers, were placed around them, and from the dome were suspended several large tamps, which are lighted every evening. Whiles I surveyed this gloomy mansion, I was not a little afflicted with a enneaderation of the transitory nature of ast earthly glory. Here, confined in narrow space, he two persons, whose fame only a few yours slave spread over planest all the world. From a sente of obscority, Hyder rose to the command of numerous armies, made extensive comprests, and and almost all the wealth of the South of ladia at his command; and his non succreded to all life wealth and power. Now, here they alumber in death I their kingdom to deposited from them, their palaces are falling into ratus, and their children, in a late of confidenced, are taking of that cup which their fathers caused others to drink to the very dregs. Thus does the rightcom Governor of the world " visit the stan of the fathers upon the children." Just at the outnines of the gurden willings a handsome cenotaph, lately erected to the memory of Capt. Baillie, who, after na unfortunate defeat by the united forces of Hyder and Tippoo, on the 10th of Sept. 1780, was, with a number of other gallant officers, taken prisoner, and shut up la Seringapatum. After suffering captivity for some there in its most horrid form, he. was pointed by the command of Tippon, Several of the officers taken with him are rupposed to have thated the same fate, or to have died from the cruel usage they experienced la prison.

Sent our Bassaph to being me an account of the schools, distribute tracts, &c. He returned with several respectable natives, to whom he had given tracts, who

defined to converse with me on the subjects which they had brought to their notice. Some beant with much attention, O, that the truth may affect their hearts?

Oct. 1 .- Visited the musque again this morning, and gave a small present to the man who admitted me yesterday. To the officiating polest I presented a copy of the Rev. Henry Martyn's Perrian New Testament, which he read with considerable case, and said be understood; and to the schoolmaster I gave a Hindonstance New Testament; both were much gratified by my presents, and requested me to write my name in the Testaments, which I accordingly did, and they promised to keep them in a public part of the mosque, for the perusul of those who may come there. After discoursing some time on the impartunce of the truths they contain, and beseeching them not to cast them aside, but to read and study them with hamility

and prayer, I took my leave.

I was informed by the person who had accompanied me to the top of the minaret, that in the time of Tippon the fort or city was full of bouses, and the number computed to be about 8,000. It is anyposed that the number is now reduced: nearly one-buil, and that of the inhabitants to about 15,000. The petials, distant about half a mile from the fort, called Shagur-Ganjam, is large, and probably contains as many inhabitants as the fort. Oh, what a multitude of preclusts souls ! ull, I fent, perishing for lack of knowledge. On my return, I called at one of the Canaca achords; a number of people larving collected round me, I spoke to them and to the children for some time, and gave them tracts and catechisms. After breakfast, went to see a very large and uncient pagoda in the fort, which, on account of its reputation for peculiar sametiry, and the influence and gifts of the Brahmins, Tippon had left unmolested. I was not permitted to approach nearer than the gateway, where, entering into conversation with some of the Brambins in attendance, I shou had around me a large conpregation. I codehropred to impress upon their minds the sin and fully of idolatry, and informed them of the nature and perfections of the true God; read and explained the first and second commandments; afterwards described their state and characters as sinuers, and the nature of that redemption which is revealed in the Scriptures, adding, that whosoever believeth shall be saved, but that he that believeth not shall be condemacd. Upon the Brahmins little impression appeared to be made, and some even marked; but of the lower costes, many of whom were present, some seemed to feel and expressed their approbation of what they had beard. Several of them afterwards came to me at Capt. M.'s, requesting further instruction, to whom I gave tracts, &c. Among the number, I was particularly pleased with one, who appeared to me a sincere, and even auxious, luquirer. This man I requested to call upon me

agalu.

Was informed that l'Abbé Dabeis was returned from Mysore to his chapel in the Petrah, near Serlugapatum, which is his principal residence. Having a great desire to see him, I transmitted a stote to hlm, signifying my intention to pay him n visit in the afternoon if agreeable. I was received by him with much polite. ness, and he entered with me very freely into conversation on missionary affairs. He is a man of considerable learning, and of superior abilities, and appears to possees much more liberality than is usually found in the church of Rome. He greatly laments his want of success, and the dreadful depravity and extreme insensibillity of the Hindoos. He regards the obstacles which oppose the progress of Christianity in his congregation as insuperable, and imagines that the Hudons are entirely rejected of God. The last twenty-five years of his life he has apent almost exclusively with this people, and consequently knows more of them than, perhaps, any other European in the country; and he observed, that the awful description of the Gentlle world, given by St. Paul in the first chapter of his Epistic to the Romans, is, in every respect, applicable to them. He has about 6,000 under his care in various parts of the Mysore country, who are called Christians; but notwithstanding all the pains which he has taken with them, there is scarcely one who has more than the name. He deplared their ignorance, and the difficulty he experiences lu endeavouring to make them understand his instructions. I spoke to him of the necessity for schools, and of the sacred Scriptures, in order to inform their minds; he replied, that he had no means of supporting schools, and no leisure for translating the Scriptures. When I related to him what the Land had done in Bengal, by our Baptist brethren, he was filled with astualshurent, but expressed his fears lest those whom they regard as converts should deceive them. He also appeared much cratified by the accounts which I gave him of the spread of Christhanity in various parts of the world, and of the exertions of Missionary, Bible, and Tract Societies.

L'Abbé is a venerable looking old man. with a long flowing beard. He less adopted most of the customs of the Hindoos, in respect to dress, diet, &c. &c. For many years he endured the greatest hardships and privations, in consequence of the want of supplies from Europe, which were interrupted by its political agita-

tions; and his health has suffered creatly from this cause. His temporal Creamwas informed that he had been more successful in introducing vaccination almong the Hindens than any other practitioner, and that he receives an allowance from the government for his services in this ca-His church is a near book or building, and appears capable of holds. about 200 persons; as he preaches to lils Canara congregation early on mext Sab-hath morning, I requested permit in to hear blue, which he very cheerfully granted. On my return I sent him the last Missionary Register, Baptist Accounts, Bible Reports, &c. for his perusal.

Oct. 2.—Early this morning acromchaise to Mysore, where we were kindly received by the Hon, Mr. Cole and the gentlemen who reside with him. The Residency is a noble bullding, and elegantly furnished, and le shuat d about half a mile from the fart and palace of the Rajah. Here I was immediately furni hed with a most comfortable apartment, and requested to stay as long us my business would allow. In the evening Dr. J --- . physician to the Residency, and an eminent botanist, kindly accompanied me to the Rajah's garden, which is very extensive, and contains a number of rare and valuable trees. This gentleman, who for a considerable time past has builtie garden under his care, has spure I no pales to improve it; and has moreover rudearoured to excite in the Rajah a taste for pursuits of this kind, but in vain. The Rajah, imiced, now rarely visits it; the pleasures of the Zanara seem to be oil he aspires after. I was informed that he is a young man apparently of superior abilities, but Is surrounded by a multitude of unprincipled and crafty Brahmins, who obtain their ends and advance their own interests by incessantly administering to the gratification of his passinus. His revenues are considerable, and he he tows a large proportion thereof on the par odas and the Bruhinins, and on boxers, dancinggirls, &c.

3.-Early this morning walked to a place at a little distance from the Residency, where I was shown a rest numsculptured stones, probably not ber of much less than a hundred, standing near to each other, without any regular order. one end being deeply fixed in the ground like a grave-atone. They were of various elevations, from two to six or seven feet. On most of them the scuipture was divided into three compartments; the lower compartment seemed intended to represent a number of warriors engaged in battle; the middle one, the same persons in a supplicating posture; and the upper one, as

3 R 2

act of being presented to the gods. The aculpture is very rade, and on many of They are the stones almost obliterated. supposed to have been placed there to commemorate a famous battle fought pear the apat, and the heroes who fell on the occasion. Nearly all the natives I met with this morning were Musselmen seapays, to whom I was unable to open my commission. In the evening I rode into the fort, and alighted apposite the palace, to look at two royal tiggers confined near the spot. The people perceiving I could conrerse in the Canara language, a crowd soon collected around me, to whom I gave tracts, spoke to them of the salvation by our Lord Jesus Christ for some time, and then returned to the Residency. It was my intention to have presented the Rajah with copies of the Persian and Hindoossauce New Testament, but I was grieved to find that he did not read either of these lauguages.

CHUNAR.

Extracts from the Journal of Mr. Bowley.

April 9, 1818.—Went with a good load of hooks, chiefly in the Persian character, to the great fair, held annually at the famous mosque about a mile and a half

I visited the chief priest. About a dozen of his disciples were sitting below him; who, as they approached, bowed down, clasped his knees and klased them, and then took their seats. He was very On speaking to him complaising to me. of the Gospel, he said it appears to be the words of men. I told him that Christ had proposed to give his disciples the Holy Sairit, who would bring his sayings to their remembrance, which was accord-Jugly done. On reading that Christ called God Father, in the 14th chapter of St. John, a controversy ensued on the divinity of our bord. I read to him the natrative of his conception, from the 1st chapter of St. Luke; but nothing that did not agree with the Koran would do a however, as a proof of our Scriptures being the word of God, I read a catechism of the evidences of it, which also contained a refutation of Mahomedaniam. From this he inferred that we do not deem Mahomet a true prophet, nor the Korail the word of God. They did not appear offended at On treating of Christ's two-fold nature, he said that, la this respect, Mabomet might be called God; and so might the other prophets, who were endued with the Spirit : but he was too busy to artend differently to any thing that was sabl. I left him, after about two hours' conversation and reading.

Then, accompanied by my moonshee, I went to a tearned Mahomedan fakeer. He appeared to have drunk deep of the

doctrines of the heathen philosophers, and would fair prove that there was no God. He said that the soul, as separate from the body, could not suffer. In reply, I shewed him that man suffered grief and angulah without the body being affected, the listened to me while reading the parable of the Rich Man and Lazarras, and the let chapter to the Romans, and white speaking on the insufficiency of worldly wisdom to comprehend many things. After about two bours I left him, and went to the fair again.

Here was every thing in a great bustle, like Bonyon's "Vantty Fäle." It was grierous to see so many thousands bastening to destruction. We came across some Hindoos from vittaces. I read and spoke to them from a trace. A crowd soon gathered, and the Mahousedans shewed great country to Christianity. One said that I was doing this to get people's catte; another asked whether government would allow him a subsistence if he became a Christian? "No! not a pice; you must get your bread by honest labour."

April 16 .- Went to the fair, as on this day week; came across the lakeer then mentioped: he went on, as usual, on specutarive polure; read the 2d chapter of Exadus, of God's appearing to Moses: left him after two hours; walked aboutthe fair; come across a commissioner from a village, five coss distrot; after same courcesation, read to him of Abraham's offering up Isauc. Here a long dispute ennued, as being contrary to the Koran. Respecting a inture state, read to him of the Rich Man and Lazarna; but being prejudiced, all seemed to have little effect, as he would not hearken to reason. One Mussulman begged for a copy of the Gospel, which was given him. The crowd was too great here to be numbered; came across the khazee (Judge) of the town : several learned men were sixting about him; they gladly heard of the fail, the promise of the Messiah, and several portions from the Onspela; had long disputes here, and elsewhere, enough to fill up sheets of paper.

MADRAS.

Extracts from the Journal of Rev. C. T. E. Rhenius.

Regulations proposed by the Mission respecting Caste, Frb. 13, 1218 (at Chiltoor.)—I brought forward among our Christian friends here the question of caste. We laid together our different experiences and judgments on this important subject. From these we drew the following inferences:—I. That the distinction of caste among the Hindoos is not merely religious, nor merely political; but mixed of both. 2. That, in a Christian congregation, caste will not be retained by such Christians as have arrived

to a proper maturity in the experience of Christianity; yet that it may be tolerated in the younger Christians, until they arrive at that maturity. 3. That caste cannot be formally allowed in a native Christian congregation; and that it ought to be continually warned against, as a thing worthy of abolition. 4. That though at Church, particularly at the Lord's Supper, the Minister cannot conscientiously give any maction to the observance of caste, yet the congregation may be left to act for themselves, in arranging their seams and places, without reference to the Minister.

I am satisfied of the justness of these regulations; on which we have, indeed, hitherto already acted in part, but which

we shall now adopt more fully.

CRYLON-

Extracts from the Journal of the Rev. Robert Mayor, dated Galle, Oct. 19, 1818.

Account of the Indian River.—The Gindra River coupties itself into the sea, at a distance of four miles from Galle, on the Columbo Road; but it has a communication with Galle, by means of a canal, along which boats can always pass.

lu this climate, the constitution of an Encapean would very soon be destroyed, by walking to any considerable distance, for a continuance; especially if he exposed bluself to the rays of a nearly vertical sun. An active Missionary will probably occupy a sphere of thirty or more miles in extent, which would require him to be travelling about, at least two-thirds of By extending our Mission along a river, we should be at much less expence in our mode of travelling; should be less likely to interfere with the plans and labours of other Missionaries; and should be instructing a part of the natives, who have very little intercourse with Europeaus, and no means at present whatever of becoming acquainted with the gospel of our Land Jesus Christ.

The Wesleyan Missionarles occupy all the most populous villages herween Galle and Columbo, and have achools established in each of them. The main-read lies along the coast; and is the only one which can be travelled either in a handy or palankeen. We have, therefore, no access to the natives residing in the interior, but by passing along the rivers.—The most populous villages are situated

on their banks,

The villages might more properly be called purishes. The Island is distiled into districts. At the head of each district is a prostheial judge or collector.—The districts are subdivided. At the head of each subdivision there is a Modliar, who is a native, and is appointed by the governor. Each of these subdivisions

contains a certain number of villages a over each village there is a headman.— The houses of the same rillage are not adjacent, but so for distant from one another, that seldom more than three or four can be seen at the same time.

Oct. 20, Tuesday.—This morning I not forward. An laterpreter and two others accompanied me. Our vessel was formed of three causes fastered together by some planks placed across; with an arched exercise overhead, of cooos-nut leaves, supported by pillars.

The first village at which we stopped is called Watteraka, about three unless

from Galle.

At a short distance from the river, we found the remains of one of their ceremonies, called devil's dance. These meet-ings take place at night. The devil's palent attends, dresned in a red cloak, necompanied by several tom-tom beaters. While these med are beating the tom-loss, the priest dances before the people, repents certaly lucantutions, and receives offerings of maney or provisions which the surrounding throng make to the devil. The money, he is supposed to carry to a certain spot in the Kandyan country, where the devil is said to reside. sons who are sick attend these meetings, in hopes of being cored; If their sickness is so severe that they eannot be carried from home, the dance is celebrated at the sick man's bouse.

At the distance of six miles from Galle, there is a government school, situated as a vitiage called Telleegodda. The school-master, with about twelve of his schoolers, come out to meet us. The village of Tellegodda contains about 500 inhabitume. There were forty-two boys present in the

school.

Before I left the place, I preached to about 100 persons, besides the children.

Unconverted Natices applying for Reptiem.

An elderly man applied to me to hap-tize his child. I examined him respecting his knowledge of Jesus Christ, and of his own heart, and found him entirely ignorant. The Dutch have done much injury to the cause of Christlaulty in this bland, by disqualifying all persons from inheritlug property, who have not been buptleed. In consequence of this law, every one, whether he worship Budhu or the Devil. la eager to be admitted into the Church of Christ by baptism. You will be shocked whru I tell you, that there is scarcely our of the deril's priests who has not been baptized! scoreely one of those who offer sacrifices to the Devil, or prostrute themselves before the image, of Budlon, who has not his name carolled among the disciples of Jesus Christ!

Badoogam.-'The pext place which I

visited, is called fladoogam. It is about thirteen noiles from Galle. The boys of the government school, as well as the masters, came about two miles to meet

The situation of Budoogam appears to be exceedingly convenient for the residence of a misslouary. The numerous, and la many tostances populous rilinges, situated on the banks of the Gladra, would afford a very extensive field for the labours of a misplopary, among a people new destitute of religious Instruction, and really Budhists, though numinally Christians. It is sofficiently near to Galle for the purpose of superintending any schools which inight be established in its vicinity; as well as for preaching once a fortnight, or even once a week, if it should seem desirable. The Gindra has a near connection with another river; by which means the labours of a missionary stationed at fladongam inight be exercised over a country of very wide extent.

The Modliar is very desirous that I should reside in this village; and offers to cake a subscription for the erection of a church and a school. I intend to consult with my brethern on the subject. The Archdencon would, I believe, very much approve of my residing among the natives.

The next day, the Modliar set out early with me in his boat for Maplegam, which is thirty miles distant from Galle.

Concernation with a Native.

In the boat I met with an intelligent and luteresting native, with whom I had much conversation. I endeavoured to prove to blat the existence of a Supreme Being, and his power, wisdom, and goodness. He acknowledged that he knew good from eril. I told him, that this knowledge God had given to like and to all treu. He complainand of having no one to instruct him; and that the Budbist priests told blan that there was no God, and made many objections against Christianity which he could not answer. I asked him whether he would believe me, if I should tell him that my quat had been taken out of the earth in its present state, and that it had been formed by chance? He said not be could not think that. I told him that I supposeed he could not believe this, because he conceived that it had been contrived for the very purpose to which he saw it applied. He answered, " yes." " H' chance, would you believe me?" "No." at If I should say that it had been con-trived and formed by man, would you be persuaded to think so?" " No." " Then since it came not by chance, nor by the will and ing-mally of man, it must be the work-marship of some appearor intelli-gent ficing. This ficing we acknow-

ledge as God. Were your eyes formed by chance?" "No." "Is It a good thing to see?" "Yes." "Can man make the light?" "Nos" "Would our eyes be of any service to us without the light?" "No, not of any." "Then He, that " formed the light, formed also the eye; for they are saited to each other. The heavens and the earth have one creator, that is God; and since our sight is of great advantage to us, in preserving us from many dangers and affording to much pleasure, the Beling who formed the eye must have some regard for mun, and take some interest in his welfare," Respecting his ignorance and want of instruction, I told him, that, if he had done the will of God, so for as he had already known it, God would have sent some one to give him further instruction .. He inquired how there can be but one God, and yet three; I asked blan, if he had not a body and a soul; and were not these two one man? " Can you understand how this Is?" " No. I cannot." The Mediar observed, " If the Futher, Son, and Spirit are one, they have one mind; they think and wish the same." I told the man that there were many things which we could not comprehend. " You cannot tell me how it is, that, at your will, you can raise your hand, and move your fingers?" " No, I cannot tell," " If you would not believe me, if I should assert that my coat was formed by chance, past ought not to betiere the Budhist priests, when they dany that God made all things. For, if the wisdom of man is necessary for the contrivance and formation of a cost, the whilen of God is surely more necessary for the creation of the world." He asked me why Christians killed animals : " The priest says that you have a commandment whileh furblits murder." I replied, " Murder is taking away the life of a man, not of an animal; after the flood, God gave North express permission to eat animals as food." He impaired how it could be, that the body should be raised from the dead. I told him that its resurrection from the dead would not be so wonderful as its original creation; but that, with God, all things are possible. He then asked whether animals would live in a future state? I told him that man knows nothing of futurity but what God has revealed unto him; and since God had not rerealed this matter, I could not tell him what would be the condition of animals after death. " Our knowledge," I said, " is very limited. Many things which are past, and of which we had some time knowledge, are now forgotten by us; how then can we tell what is to come, except some one teaches us?"

This man had received some instruction from the Wesleyan missionaries, and was better informed than any native in an inferior situation that I had then conversed with ; but he respect to fear the questions of the priests. I told him, that if a man who had been both blind should tell him that sight was merely a deinsion, and that there was no such thing as colour or beauty in the objects which surrounded him, he would pay no regard to what he raid; neither, then, should be believe any one who told him that which common sense contradicts. He said be was much dissatisfied with the religion of Budlen, and much wished that some one would instruct him in the Christian religion.

The river is here broad and deep; and, at high water, the stream is very strong. We walked the last four miles to Maple-

The country was very beautiful and picturesque. We passed along a very fine vale, in which there were many buffalness and oxen, feeding beside the still waters, and lying down in green pastures.

Maplegoin. - We arrived at Maplegon about six o'clock in the evening. persons were assembled to welcome us. The population of this village is about 800. Out of this number there are only 10 who have not been haptlized! preached a serioon here about eight years ugo, and Mr. Erskine has preached once. They do not remember that more than these two sermons have ever been preached among them.

As we were passing up the tirer to this place, a headman of one of the vilinges stopped us, and requested that a school might be established in his neighbourhood. I promised to make inquiries respecting the place; and sold that, if it appeared to be an clicible situation, I should be willing

to comply with his wishes.

The following murning I visited the government actions, and preacted to a large number of persons. I malearoused to explain to them the creation of the world; the nature and consequences of sin; the general resurrection; the future state of the wicked, and of the righteous; the person, incarnation, refferings, resurrection, and ascension of our Sariour Jesus Christ; the method of salvation by him; the gift of the Holy Spirit, his office, and the use of prayer. The people heard me with attention, and apparently with laterest. We began and ended our service by reading a part of the Church Liturgy, which has been translated into Cingalese.

In returning to Badoogam, when we came near to the village of Nancodde, and were looking out for a suitable place to erest a school, we were surprised at seeing, on the bank of the river, the beadman who had applied to me before. He had been hearing me preach at Maplegam, and had returned to his village and collected 23 boys, whose names were to be entered

on the school-list immediately. They were drawn up in a line, and made their " saham" to mas we passed. We got out of the boat, and fixed on the spot for creeting the school-room, which the headman promises to complete in six days. They will bulld it with cocon-nut leaves, and at no expense to us.

At Badoogam I preached to about 100 persons, besides upward of 50 children. During the remainder of the day, until a late hour, I was constantly engaged in conversation with some of the natives; and on the following morning, when I was about to read and pray with my interpieter and two others, I found so many persons assembled round the door of the house, that I called them in, and preached to them on our Lord's miraculously feed-

ing the five thousand.

During this excursion liabtained all the information that I could, while in the bout, from those who were engaged in rowing us, respecting the villages contiguous to the river; and was enabled, by inquiries from them, and from a very intelligent Modflar whom I afterwards met, to form a tolerable map of this part of the district of Galle, and to mark down the population, extent, and situation of the unmerous villages on the Gindra River. I have also been taught much by this visit of the customs and manners of the people, and had an opportunity of investigating the scal state of rollgion among them.

On our return home, we fixed on two other places for the establishment of schools. In the course of a forthight, I shall open six schools along this river, and three or four lo other places in the coun-

LONDON.

According to a late Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, It has been at length discovered that the paper on which the books delivered from their repusitory have been printed on paper which is subject to speedy decay. But they happily announce both the mlechief and the remedy at the same time.

Arrangements have been made with the Universities, and H. M.'s printers, for the adoption of paper of a none durable texture than that which has been used for many years past.

There is far more importance to be attacked to the information giren in this short paragraph, than our readers will be likely, without some further informa-

tion, to apprehend.

The truth is, that no other subject in which the committee can cugage has so important a hearing on the officiency of the Society's funds. The printing-papers of the last twenty years have been mainfactured from such perishable materials, and by such a destructive process, that while broken have been produced to please the eye, they have crumbled to pieces between the fingers when much used.

Bibles, testaments, prayer-books, schoolbooks, and tracts, have not done a fifth, and in many cases not a tenth, of the service which was rendered by similar

banks of the last age.

A church blide or prayer-book, for lastance, will now with difficulty last for a few years; and lostances are contimently multiplying where the bibles and prayer-books of the last century, after having been used in the church for a hundred years, and thrown by as past service, are brought out again to replace their store-lived energisters, and carefully required and rebound, as more valuable than any copies which the press will now

Phia deterioration of printing paper has prost seriously affected all societies concerned in the circulation of books. The funds expended in this way have been unavoidably expended on worthless materinis. One-fourth or one-fifth part of the sums actually laid out from year to year, in the purchase of books, would have gone as far, If the durability of the books be taken into the account, because it would have purchased books which would have lasted four or fire times us long. In the fifteen years of the Bible Society's labours, it has had to replace hundreds of thousands of copies, and that perhaps several times over, which would have remained good copies to this bour if they had been printed on the durable pa-per of the last age. It must be obvious that no measure of economy could press more seriously on the attention of the enemittee.

it will be easily understood, however, that any reform of a system which had so long and so universally prevailed, would have great difficulties to contend with. The perishable material of corton was more abundant and clean than the old and durable one of lines. The chemical process which rendered a perinhable intiterial atill more peristable, had, nevertheless, given to paper such a factitious beauty, that the public taste became corcupted, and rejected the native and durable colour of nor older books. The interests of a large body of persons land become opposed to the remedying of this evil : rag-merchants, paper-makers, statinners, type-founders, printers, and booksellers, are all greatly benefitted by this quick succession of the short-lived generations of such books as are in perpetual use; and it is not often that men are found willing to sacrifice their own interest for the public good.

The committee have taken this work in hand, and are labouring with perseverance therein. Alided by the zealous co-operation of the assistant-secretary, they have already succeeded in effecting a great change for the better in the paper now in general use by the Society; and the business is in the hands of members of the committee, who hold it to be their sacred duty to the Society to relax in no degree their exertions, till they have provided a regular amply of the most durable mans that can be at present manufac-

tured.

We have said the more on this subject, because we thought it right that the nembers of the Society, who have made frequent complaints of the wretched state of the bibles and testaments sent to themshould know the real cause and extent of the evil; and because we hope hereby to induce sensible and reflecting persons to competate with the committee in their patriotic exertions, by discountenancing that fastithousness of taste, which would sacrifice the important interests of the Society and its members to the mere pleasing of the eye,

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Our last number contained an enquancement of the successful attack made on the principal seat of the Arab phrates in the Persian Gulph, received overland. Under "Bombay" will be found a few additional particulars, dispatched hither as soon as the troops accompanying the expedition had captured has al Khyma, which was the first stroke in the plan of operations. The intelligates some by a private channel. INDIA—BRITISH TERRITORY, Political—Official. BIX FER CENT LOAN.

No. I.

Abstract Government Notice. Fort William, 1 Oct.

1. A general loan for the three presidencies is opened, to which the local subtreasurers, residents, and collectors of land revenue are authorized to receive subscriptions. Any sum, in even handreds, amounting to not less than a thou-

sand sieca rupees (£125) will be received at an interest of six per cent.

2. Subscriptions will be received in

cash at par.

3. The following paper securities will be required as each, viz. treasury notes to the amount of the principal, with interest on them. Accepted bills on the government, deducting 6 per cent. Interest for the period they have to run. Bills for arrears of salary, and authorized public demands at par.

 Drafts from the paymasters of the army, transferring demands on them to this loan, to be received as cash.

 Furrnekabad, Lucknow, and Bepares rupees will be received, as equal to Calcutta sicca rupees; Madras rupees, at the rate of 350 for 335. 172 Calcutta siccas. Bombay rupees at 108 for 100 Calcutta siccas.

6. The acknowledgments granted for Madras and Bombay to be expressed in

Calcusta siccas.

7. The loan to close on the 30th June

1820,

8. The interest due on acknowledgments on 30th June 1820, to be paid to the holder, or added to the principal, at his option, no as he receive or pay he fractional part of 100 rupees in cash, is order that the ultimate acknowledgment be for a num in even hundreds.

9. The acknowledgments, after the interest shall have been so received or subscribed, to be transmitted to the depaccountant-gen, at Calcutts, to be exchanged for a promissory note or notes, to bear date on 30th June 1820, and be entered at Calcutta on the registered debt

of his presidency.

10. The proprietor to express on each acknowledgment the No. and amount of promiseory notes, each not less than 1,000 rupees, which he wishes to receive in exchange. The accountant-gen, at Madras or Bombay to transmit the acknowledgments free of expresse.

. 11. The notes not to be paid of until a notice of sixty days be given in the government gazette. Such notice to be equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed, at the expiration of

which all interest to coase.

12. When the notes are declared in course of payment, the principal to be discharged, at the option of the proprietor, either in cash at Calcutta, or hills drawn on the Court of Directors at the exchange of 2a. 6d. per sieca rupes, payable 18 months after date, with liberty for the hon, court to postpone the payment for one, two, or three years, allowing interest at five per cent, payable half-yearly.

13. The notes to be advertised for payment according to the order of pelority in

date and number. ..

Asiatic Journ .- No. 53.

. 14. Porchases by the commissioners of the sinking fund, and transfers of the notes of the present loan into any fature loan in the manner hitherto used, not to be considered as infringing the preceding chause.

15. Proprietors of notes residing at Madras or Bombay may have the original note issued by the Bengal government, exchanged for a new note, or subdivided into smaller, not less than 1,000 Calcurta sicca rupees, on puying the established

fees.

16. The interest on the promissory mores to be payable half-yearly, on that Dec. and 30th June. Proprietors shall have the option to receive surful interest either in cash at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or by bills on the Court of Directors at 12 months, provided, if bills he required, that the interest amount to £45, sterling, miss.

17. Preprietors requiring the interest to be paid at Madras, to receive it there in each at 335,172 Calcotta siceas, for 350 Madras rapees; or if desirons of receiving it in Bengal, to have a draft at sight in C. siceas on the Calcuta treasury.

19. Proprietors at Bombay to have a similar liberty, substituting for the first alternative, 108 Bombay rupees per cent.

19. Cites Regulations by the authority

19. Cites Regulations by the authority of the Court of Directors, published in the Calcotta Gazette extraordinary of 31st Dec. 1810, authorizing the accommentages, and sub-treasurer at each presidency to act in managing the loan.

20. Form of certificate acknowledging

receipt of subscription,

21. Form of promissory note to be granted at Calcutta in exchange for pertificate.

No. II.

Abstract Government Notice.—Fort William, Get. 1.—Public officers receiving subscriptions to the six per cent. Ican this day opened, to transmit a weekly register of acknowledgments to the accountant-general.

COURTS' MARTIAL.

The following are minutes of trials of native soldiers for descrition. How far any improvement or declension in the fide-lity and subordination of the native troops is to be observed, since the attempts that have been made to effect a resolution in their religious and moral principles, is an important subject for consideration. It will be difficult to make the estimate impartially, because the proportion in which cases of delinquency have occurred at different periods, ought to be accurately known, is order that the totals may be compared.

Vol. 1X.. 5 S

Gen. Orders by the Communder-in-chief.

No. 1 .- Head-quarters, Calcutta, Aug. 16, 1819 -At a parive general court martial assembled at Cawapore, on Monday the 19th day of July 1819, Hussayn Ally, scrang of the late 45th company of gon larcars, was arraigned on the fol-lowing charge, viz. - " Hossayn Ally, secong (or jemadar) for the 45th (now 31st) company of can lascars, confined by order of Major gen. Sir Dyson Marshall, K.C.H., commanding in the field, for having de-serted from his corps and company on or about the 17th of October 1818." I'pon which charge the court came to the following decision: - " The court having maturely weighed and considered the charge preferred against the prisoner, and to which he has pleaded guilty, are of opinion that he is guilty of the same, which belog in breach of the articles of war, thry do sentence him, the said Hussayn Ally, to be dismissed the service."

Approved and confirmed. (Signed) HASTINGS.

No. II.-Head quarters, Culcutta, 30th Aug. 1819 .- At a mative general court martial assembled at Cawapore on the 9th of July 1819, Jeesh Lall, havildar in the fith battalien company 1st bat, 22d reg. N.I. was arraigned on the following charge :- " For having deserted from his corps and company on or alson the 16th of May, 1818, when on the murch from Jubbulpore towards Nagpore." Upon which charge the court came to the following decision.

" The Court having maturely weighted and enusidered the charge preferred against the prisaper, and to which he has pleaded gullty, are of opinion that he is guilty of the same, which being in breach of the articles of war, they do sentence him, the said Jecah Lall, bavildar, to be reduced to the ranks, to receive 900 lashes on his bare back to the usual manner, and afterwards to be dismissed the service." Approved and confirmed. (Signed) HASTINGS.

The above sentence to be carried into execution at such time and place and in such proportion as the officer commanding at Cownpore shall think fit.

RELATIONS WITH THE NATIVE POWERS.

NEW SING OF OUDE.

The coronation of the late Nuwab Wazeer, now King of Oude, took place on the 5th of October, 1819, at Lucknow, under the ampices of the British Government, an creat of great importance to the tyes of all the natives of India, who are in the liabit of attaching to regal digulty & veneration approaching almost to superstition. This measure is therefore one of

the most decisive ever yet adopted by the British government in India .- Adulie Mirror.

OUTRAGE BY A CHIEFTAIN AT KURMILLAN. A native chiefuda lately perpetrated an atrocions piece of cruelty on some discharged repoys of the Russell brigade. Three of them in their way home halted near Kurmillah, the residence of the chieftain, who seus for them into his fort, and when they stated who and what they were, he said they were sples from the English, and ordered them to be put to death. One was accordingly killed on the spot; the two others were cut down, but one of them escaped, and reached a British post with the mournful tale. Actatic Mirror, Oct. 27.

MARIEATTA PRIZE MONEY.

Published in G. O. by the Gov. Gen. for the information of the armies of the three Presidencles.

A list of European commissioned officers, whose claims to share in the property captured during the Mahratta war, in the years 1803, 4, and 5, have not been submitted for adjustment to the Presidency Prize Committee.

Sth It. drag. Licuts, J. Wyntt, J. R. Willard, J. Young, and J. A. Morley. 27th, now the 24th drag.-J. Cauld-

field, and assist, sure. T. Lewis,

29th, now the 25th drag .- Capt. J. Sloane, Lieuts. M. Davis, T. Keighly, and T. Martin.

22d reg.-Lieuts, W. Wilson, O. Manserg, S. Swetnam, and Assist. Surg. P. Graham.

75th reg. - Lieut, coi. J. Medtland, Capts. C. J. Milnes, S. Eugel, G. Durand, A. M. Lauchlio, Lieurs, A. Stewart, J. Arkins, J. Williams, T. Grant, A. Brugh, C. Gray W. Leech, E. Byne, D. M. Lauchiln, R. H S. Malone, J. C. Durnase, Eusig. T. Hatfield, Lieut. and Adj. P. Mathewson. Qr.must. M. Murray, Assist.surgs. C. Young and J. Caming.

76th reg. -- Capt. R. Cameron, Lieuts. T. Booth, W. S. St. Aublo, Ens. J. L.

Lucan, and W. Bright.

2d bat. art. - Capts. R. Best, J. Roblotou, Europ. reg. H. Blankenhagen, S. Kelly, Lieuts. E. Morris, A. Maxtone, A. Hamilton, and Ens. G. Bolton. 1st reg. N.C.-Licut. A. W. Burean and

Cor. J. F. Erskine.

2d reg. N.C.—Cor. J. Kyan. 3d reg. N.C.—Cor. C. Eamer-

4th reg. N.C.—Capt. R. Armstrong, Cor. H. Smith, and W. Baillie. 6th reg. N.C.—Capt. J. Smith, Cors. E.

S. Arnold, H. Smith, and Surg. G. Tushacu.

2d reg. N.1.-Capts. C. C. Wilson, C. Christie, Lieute. J. Forbes, J. Murray,

J. P. Livesey, J. P. Aubery, H. Arbuthnot, Thos. Parr, C. W. Lewis, now Major Bird, Ens. J. R. de Beauregard, and

H. P. Staccy.
4th reg. N. L.-Capts, J. Malcolm, G. Faulia, Lleuts. R. S. Harrison, T.

Goodall, and L. Parker.

Biti reg. N.I.-Cupt. R. Duff, Lleuts. W. Williams, G. Line, J. L. Purvis, G. B. Martin, and A. Abernathy.

2d bat. 9th reg. N.1 .- Eu. H. F. Plum-

12th reg. N.I .- Capt. J. Kellie, Lieuts. G. Bridge, G. Randall, J. Bowring, J. Aylmere, Eus. F. Dalton, T. Taylor, W. Bowyer, W. Rattray, and R. Waterbouse.

14th reg. N.L.-Capt. W. Speyd, Lieuts. Harrington, W. Hlatt, C. Rawning, W.

Ball, and Thomas Evens.

15th reg. N.L.-Capt. T. Evans, Lieuts. J. Faithful, H. Addison, G. E. Hartley, and Eu. A. Lambert.

2d but, 16th reg. N.I .- Capt, W. Stueroc, Lieuts, G. Warden, J. Hay, and En.

La Graut.

21st reg. N.I .- Capt. J. M. Stewart. 2d bat. 22d reg. N.L.-Lient, J. Ticher. 2d but. 25d reg. N.I .- Lieut, S. Moody.

It having been brought under the notice of government that several of the parties entitled to Mahmuta prize money or their executors, also the agents and trustees to the estures of deceased and absent claimants, are at present lu ludia, his Lurdship in Council is pleased to al-low a period of 6 mouths from this date for the final adjustment in India, of all claims to the prize money in question.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS:

Sept. 3 .- Mr. T. Pakenham, collector

of Cuttack.

17 .- Mr. John Kinloch, collector of government customs and town duties at Furruckabad.-Mr. C. Phillips, assist, to the salt agent of the eastern division of the 24-pergunnalis .- Mr. W. N. Garrett, assistant to the collector of Bardwan. Mr. H. A. Williams to be commercial resident at Jungypore .- Mr. E. Murjoribanks to be commercial resident at Maida, T. A. Shaw, assist, to the super. of police in the lower provinces.

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

July 24 .- Referring to the General Order of 8th June, it is directed, that the pay and allowances of all ranks of officers of the horse artiflery brigade, shall be the same as those established for corresponding ranks in the light cavalry, to commence from the date of the general order appointing them.

Officers of the brigade of borse artil-

lery, when absent on furlough in Europe, or when appointed by government to permanent staff situations or commands, are not entitled to horse urtillery pay in the one case, or pay and allowances in the other; but temporary stuff employ or detached duty, is not to deprive them of the pay and allowances of the horse artillery, while they remain on the strength of that

The regulations regarding the pay and allowances of medical officers doing duty with the corps of light cav., to be in all respects applicable to the brigade of horse

artillery.

An officer when removed from the barse artillery brigade, is not to be required to refund for the broken period of the month the difference between foot and horse artillery pay, which he may have drawn in advance for the whole month, in which the removal takes place.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 29 .- Assist. surg. Fjulnyson, Eth L.G. to proceed to Berhampore, in medical charge of the detail of his Majesty's 59th reg-, commanded by Capt, Graham; after the junction with the head-quarters of that corps, Assistance. Flutayion will proceed by water to Gurmuctersur Chant, with all convenient expedition.

30 .- Etta, Walter and Thomson, of engineers, to the oneps of suppers and miners, and to join it at Alabahad .- Local Lient, Felix Dubois, to be adj. of the 2d Ramypoora bat., vice Lawrence, appointed interpreter and quar, master to the 2d bat.

19th N.L.

Sept. 4.-Cadeta admitted : H. Macdowall, J. Walker, J. Ouseley, W. Payoe, F. E. Mauning, C. Farmer, W. Becken, M. Dormer, F. C. Smith, W. Whitaker, W. Hickey, T. Sewell.

Assist. Surgeous admitted : J. Stewart,

and E. Hickman.

Assist, sure. Allan is attached as a temporary appointment to the mission in Bhopaul, vice Gerard, deceased.

Sept. 8. - Assist surge. Stewart and Hickman, lately arrived, are appointed to do duty at the presidency accoral hospital.

9 .- Apatheouty Jones, lately appointed to the artiflery at Kurmaul, is posted to H.M.'s 14th foot, vice Templeton fiecrased.-Lieut. Hereey is removed from the 2d to the lat but, 4th reg.

11 -Assist surg. A. Wardrop to perform the medical duties at the civil station of Nudden, vice J. Barker, removed to Purpealt.—Asslat.surg. J.B. Martin to act as second permittent as ist at the presidency general hospital, until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the kno. the Court of Directors to return to their duty on this et-

3 5 2

tablishment, without prejudice to their

Capt. R. C. Audrec, 4th N.L.-Capt. E. Day, 26th do.-Lient, John Lucas Earle, This des

1.1 .- Cadeta promoted : those of artillery to the rink of second lieut., and those of lufantry to that of ensign.

Artiflery. - Messis. J. Watson Wake-field, A. Campbell, C. McMarine, Arch. Wilson, Proby T. Cautley, and W. J.

Macritic.

Infuntry .- Mesare, W. Hamilton Halford, G. Griffiths, J. Steecos, R. W. Halbed, J White, Brown Jackson Fleming, Steart Corbert, W. Dalzell, T. Roberts, ment E. Moushead.

Assist. Surgeons admitted: Messra. M. Macleod, C. W. Welchman, and J.

Griffithe.

Hospital Apprentice S. H. Ewart, atinched to the 3d bat, of the reg, of artillery, having been reported duly qualified, Is promoted to the tank of assist, apothecary at Dum Dum.

FURLOWEHS.

Aug. 25 .- Ens. Nagel, H.M.'s 17th, for four months, with permission to visit

Masulipaiam, 30 .- Lleut. Weston, adj. and qr.master to the corps of European Invalids, has leave to be absent from his station for three mouths, from the 20th fast,, for the purpose of halabing his map of the survey taken by him of the Sickhen Rajuh's territory and the Ceded Districts in the Morning.

Sept. 11 .- Licut. E. Marshall, 1st N.J. to Europe.-Capt. Starting, 16th N.I. to Europe. - Licut, and Adj. Henderson, 9th N.L. to sea for six months. - Lieut. Humform, 18th N L., submarist.com.gen., to tes for ten months, -Ens. A. D. Gardon, dolog duty with 1st N.I., to Bombay for

alz months.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Monument to Major Gorcham .- A very handsome monument has been lately erected at Chandah, on the site of the breaching buttery, to the memory of the late Maj. Goreham, by the Joint subscripthur of the officers of the Bengal and Madras artiflery, who served under his command at the siege of that fortress in May

It will be remembered, that the distleguished officer to whom this public testimony of esteem has been offered, died from excessive fatigue a few hours only after he had witnessed the successful result of his labours, in effecting a breach that admitted easy entrance at the same moment to the heads of two assaulting culumus, composed of Madras and Beggal sepoys, led on by the hero of Sectabuldle

Consistory Count .- The Lord Bishop of Calentia, in conformity to the powers with which he is rested, has by public advertisement, dated Sept. 8, given notice that a court is constituted for the exercise of apprilual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the archdeacoury of Calcutta, which, conformably to the tenor and effect of the letters patent, will be styled, " The Consistory Court within and for the Archdencoury of Calcutta, in the diocese of Calcutta." The first sitting of the court will take place on Friday, the 15th October, and others will be holden four times in the course of every year.

The Consistorial Court at Calcutta was opened for the first time on the 15th October by the bishop in person, who pronounced on the occasion a speech replete with sound and Judicious remarks on the nature of ecclesisatical jurisdic-

tion under the English law,

Breach of Trust .- Instance of breach of trust among Hipdoos holding confidential employments are much more frequent in occurrence than they formerly were; and they seem to aspire in the tangultude of the plunder contemplated and almed at, to rival some of the repegades that pass from Europe to America.

On the 9th Oct. a notice was circulated to Calcutta, appricing the public bank of Bengal of certain bank-notes, amounting in all to 100,000, and supposed to have been either lost or stalen. Another notice states the restriction to have been since taken off, the whole of the bank-notes having been recovered. We understand that two stream had been aent to the bank of Bengal to receive that sum for one of the agency houses of Cal-It seems that, besides the sum above-mentloped in bank-notes, a thouand rupees was received in specie. The principal of these two streams told his comrade to wait at the bank till he should come back with a bacian to examine the specie, and immediately made off with the notes. He applied at Serampore for protection, but did not obtain it, and was finally caught at Hoogly.

Horrible Assault.- Letters from the force under Col. Ludlow, dated Neemutch, August 18, relate a very striking and horrible fact, showing the most depraced and vindictive spirit in a miscreant, who met the fate he deserved, and great fidelity and soldjer-like conduct in those by whose

hands his fate was decided.

Major Bunce, of the Ist L.C., was presiding or commanding at the punishment of a villala of his own corps, who was sentenced by a court martial to receive 200 lashes for a theft he had committed. The detail of the crime and the sentence of the court being read to the prisoner, he was ordered to strip, and was proceeding to do so, when perceiving a moment in which Maj. Bunce was not looking towards blue, he rushed forward, and having seized the nufor and thrown him on the ground, made three stabs at him with a dagger, evidently with a view to murder him; and this would have been effected, but for his haste in the first stabs, and the last or most determined one falling against the scales of the shokose, and being defeated. Before he could aim mother blow, however, the pative officers and men rushed forward, and literally cut the assassin to pieces; a fate, says our correspondent, 'almost too honourable for such a wretch; but which will, no doubt, make a striking example to all turbulent and vindictive spiri a, and therefore, la that respect at least, be productive of good effects.

The Weather, and the Crops. - The alarm of Famine subsided. Letters from Nugpore, dated 23d August, state that all is quiet in the hills, and the rains now abundant. General scarcity still prevails, however, and parents still continued to expose their children to sale, in order to provide for their subsistence : their nprearance is described to be that of walking skeletons, and their visuges full of misery and wretcheshess. The earthquake of the 16th June, which extended apparently over the whole of India, was felt also here about the same time. On the 17th July a very dreadful storm of thunder and rain was experienced at Nursingpore. Several people were killed by bungalow of Lieut. Hayes, of the 2d batt, 27th N.I., and totally consumed it, killing a havildar who was sitting in its scene altogether as grand in terror as any war of the elements could be linsglood to

In a former number, we noticed the distress occasioned by the famine that prevalled at Nagpore, and In the adjoining provinces.—The relief afforded to the laborious poor in the city and its vicinity, has been the means of drawing many of the indigent and starving inhabitants from the sorrounding districts to the capital .-At the present moment, not fewer than 20,000 men, women and children, are employed by the circar, in the construction of roads, and in opening communications towards the country.-Sixteen bundred of the oldest, poorest, and most belpless of the population, are besides daily fed at the expense of the European community, aided by the subscriptions of many of the wealthiest hitabitants of the city .- It is thur, that even nations the most hostile are reconciled to our supremacy; by the humane inducace of Bri-

tish authority exerted in the cause of hu-

masity. A letter from Chupar, dated 4th of September, from which station we received some unfurourable communications some time since, offers us this agreeable counter statement;—Having sounded the alarm of drought, famine, and pestilence, I deem it proper to inform you of our prospects having brightened.—Since the 17th ult, we have had daily ratio, and at times very heavy, the quantity altogether as great, that the untives (never satisfied) pray for a respite. The crops look beautiful, and the whole country assumes a cheering appearance, very different from what met our view in the early part of August. Grain, I am sorry to say, has not yet fallen in price, and still sells at 3-8 and 4 per manual.

The Epidemic.—The prevailing epidemic attacked H.M. 14th reg. about the middle of September, and in the coarse of a week they lost about forty men. It had ceased to some degree when the regiments were marched out to the race course, about three miles from cantenness, where they gut quite rid of it, and returned on the 20th, having been encamped about a week.—H.M. 6th drag, had a few cases only, one or two of which proved facal, and the hurse brig, entirely excapted.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract private Letter from Calcutta, dated 17 Nov. 1820.-Peace now reigns triumphant, and we have nothing of publie interest to amuse us. At this moment, the talk at Calcutta is of nothing but vestry disputes, which ladeed engrasses all our attention, and you are daily asked if you are of the vestry or the popular slde of the question. I shall not take up your time with detailing the particulars of the dispute, but we begin to be like you in London, we must have a nine day. wonder, or we make one, The loon. gent, has taken off the old restrictions on the press, and the editors are already shewing how anworthy they are of the indulgence, not in open attacks on the government or the authority of the Company generally, but by infusing a spirit of discontent and peerishoess; thus, if a suttee occurs, we are told, that India is the only country in the world in which it would be allowed; if an entertainment is given, the papers are full of tirades against the extravagant habits of the times; the gigantle power of the Company is treated, not so much as a subject of exaliation, but as an unnatural wonder, and the native car is tickled with the comparative numbers of the governors and the governed. It is to be hoped that the 'Ill effects of the indulgence will be seen and averted before the consequences shall prove toure extensively mischierous, it is thought generally in Calcutta that the authorities at home will put on the restrictions again, certainly every real friend to the British nation will rejoice to hear it.

The late rains have prevented all fears of scarcity; the indigo crops look well.

The crops of rice are most aboutlant, and the manufacture of sugar and of salepetre is wooderfully increased; the demand and price is above all moderate amodord for those bulky staples of production, owing to the minous depressed state of freights through the rage of sending ships to India.

Appah Sahib is still a wanderer among the fills, in great distress; the Dervisher comfort film with the assurance that though he shall wander seven years, yet he will certainly regain his kingdom and the power of the British be overthrown.

COMMERCIAL.

Notification, Government Abstract dated Aug. 5 .- His Exc. the Governorgen. in council buring deemed it right to relieve the merchants from the payment of town duty on goods brought him Calcutta for exportation by sea, has directed the following rules to be observed from this date. I. Upon any dispatch of such goods belog imported by way of the river Houghly, the boats on which the same shall be laden, shall, on their arrival at Balookhal to the north, or Muggah Thannak to the south, bring to, until the proprietor shall have made application at the custom house, for permission to pass the goods free of town duty. Such applicanah, covering the goods, and shall specify the quantity, quality, and value of the article, as entered in the Rowannah. The collector shall then grant a pass, under which the goods shall be conducted in charge of a Peon to the custom house what to be weighted. No goods shall in any case be entitled to exemption from town duty, except under such pass; and articles attempted to be landed at any other place than that indicated in the pass, or without such pass, shall still, as heretofore, be chargeable with the payment of the catabilabed town duty. 2. Should the goods be imported by the route of the Sunderbunds, the boats on which they shall be laden, shall bring to at the custons house chokey, at Gurreals ghaut, and there await the receipt of the pass to be granted by the collector under the above rule. Should any goods be brought within the boundary chokers above described, without such pass from the collector, or be found within those limits at any time previously to having been weighed at the custom house, otherwise than in their actual transit, under such pass to

the rustom buase, they shall be chargeable as heresolore with town duty. 4. If a merchant be desirous of storing goods, imported and actually weighed off at the custom house, under either of the three preceding rules, he shall be at liberty to do so, on entering into a bond, bearing interest at the rate of 12 per cent, for the discharge of the full amount of town doties due upon the goods, in case they shall not be exported by sca within the period of one year, from the date thereof. No bond shall be taken, where the amount of dury on the goods shall be less than one hundred supees, nor shall it contain any restriction as to the place to which the goods shall be exported; but in all other respects it shall be similar to those executed by individuals on receiving Indigo for exportation. 5. The collector to have the said bond cancelled on the exportation of the goods, or to realize the amount of the same, if not cancelled within the appointed time :- Provided however, that it shall be competent to the owner of such goods, to transfer by sale, or otherwise, the whole or any portion of them under the lannunity derived from the eaid bond, so long as it may last; but the bond shall not be cancelled until the collector shall have entlessed himself that the whole of the articles embraced in it have been cleared out for exportation by sea. 6. A fee of 24 per rent, on the amount of the bood, shall be levied upon its execution, for the benefit of the collector, his dequidiscretional with the collector to refuse the above indulgence in any case, wherein he may have good reason for doubting the sufficiency or respectability of parties tendering the bond, and to require, in cases where he may deem fit, a deposit of Compuny's paper, or the actual payment of the town duties, in the first instance ;an appeal will lie to the board of customer, should ony individual conceive himself aggrieved by the award of the collector. The Governor gen, in council baving been pleased to adopt the above rules, solely from the consideration of the present confirmed state of the custom bouse wharf, it is to be understood, that they are to be in force only until the warchouses now constructing at the castom house are completed, when the provisions of clause 2nd, section XXX, regulation X, of 1810, will again be strictly adhered to.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Sept. 16, Albion, Stewart, from Liverpool 22d May, and Madeira, 6th June. Parsengers: Mr. Gen, Pouts, free merchant, Mr. James Stewart, free marriers, and Mr. J. S. Pitts, chiet. H. C. ship Hoogly, Lamb, from London, 26th May. Passengers: Mr. Alex: Russell,

surgeon, Mr. J.M. A. Todd, assist.-surg., Mr. Jas. Prinsep, dep.-assist. payoraster, Mr. W. Daveton, cadet, Mr. Thos. Prinsep, engineer cadet, Mr. Rich. Horsford, artiflery ditto, Mr. William Grant, ditto, and 43d Company's recruits, three women and two children belonging to re-cruits....23, Kent, Farqhuareon, from-China and Penung, 1st Sept... 28, H. C. chartered ship, Almorah, Winter, from London, 27th May. - Passengers from England : Mr. T. P. M'Gregor, forty recraits, and three women, From Madras: Mrs. Beaufort and child, Mr. Beaufort. -Ship, Abberton, Percival, from London 23th May .- Passengers : Mrs. Hende, and infint daughter, Lient. Heade, 15th Ma-dras N.L. Mr. Williams, cadet.-Ship, Mary, B. Orman, from New South Wales 24th July .- Passengers from Port Jackson; Mrs. Milson, Mrs. Mary McCarthy, Miss Elizabeth M'Kay, Capt. M'Kay, 30th reg. Bengal N.I., Capt. J. Rollo, Mr. John Warts, master pllot, Mr. Henry O'Brien. Dick, Harrison, from London, 18th Dec.—Passengers from Colombo: Mrs. Foller and child, Mrs. T. Brown, Major F. Foller, H. M. 59th reg., Capt. G. Matthers, Licut. W. T. Muyne, ditto, L. Carmichael, ditto, C. Hogan, ditto, H. W. Sampson, ditto, Ensign J. Howe, Assist. surg. W. Thompson, ditto, Acting apothecary H. Jenking, do .- From Trincomalee : Mr. Hatchison.-From London : Mr. F. Forber, Mr. W. Billingsley. - From Madras: StrW Rumbold, Bt. Sir J. Gordon, Bt. Mr. Gabriel, alx nurive merchants, from Bushire. . . . 30, Kingsmill, M'Dowall, from Liverpool, 18th Jan. and Bombay, 11th Sept. - Departures. - Sept. 14, Blenhelm, Stilrley, for London, via Madras.

Correct list of passengers, who have proceeded to Europe, the Cape of Good Hope, China, Prince of Wales Island, and Fort St. George, on board the private ships Heroine, Isabella, Triumph, Calcutta, Isabella, Anrora, and Cambridge,

By the Heroine, Capt. J. L. Carrick.— To Europe: Mr. E. P. Dennis; Master R. T. Parke Roche; Master J. C. Basch Roche; Miss Charlotte Boscawen; Miss H. M. Boscawen.

By the Isabella, Capt. Geo. Mitchell.— To Prince of Water Island: R. Murchison, Esq. a civil servent on that catablishment.

By the Triumph, Capt. T. G. Street,— To Europe: Mrs. Cruttenden; Mr. R. Cruttenden; Master H. Bishop; Miss Louisa Clementin Hunter; Miss Jane Euma Bishop; Miss P. C. Bishop.

By the Calcutta, Capt. J. R. Stroyan.— To Europe: Mrs. Brown and her three children; Master Henry Ottara.

By the Isabella, Capt. J. Wallis,—To the Cape of Good Hope: Mr. J. Sturmer; Mr. W. A. Chalmer.—To Fort St. George: Mr. T. Lewin; Mr. G. Grant, By the Autora, Capt. Earl.—To Europe : Mr. J. E. Dawes ; Master J. C. Innes ; Miss Maria Christiana lunes.

By the Cambridge, Capt. J. R. J. Toussaint. - To China: Mr. C. Manigault.

bintes.

Aug. 10, at Futtyghar, the lady of Major C. S. Fagan, of a daughter.... At the same place, same day, the lady of Robert Steward, of a daughter 15, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Bronders, june, of a daughter ... 23, at Muttra, Mrs. A. Murphy, of a daughter. . . 24, at Bareilly, the lady of M. P. Whish, Esq. of the chil service, of twins, a girl and boy Sept. 4, the lady of Major R. Hamilton, of a still-born son. . . : 7, at Sylhet, the lady of Capt. H. Davidson, 15th N. I. of a daughter. . . . 9, at Purura, the lady of Capt. J. L. Gale, com. the provincial bett, of a doughter 10, at Azimgor, the lady of J. V. Blscoe, Esq. C. S. of a daughter Same day, at Jessore, the lady of W. Wollou, Esq. of a sou.... 11, Mrs. C. Jones, widow of the late Mr. J. M. Jones, of a daughter. . . 14, at Chow-ringhee, the lady of G. P. Thompson, Esq. C. S. of a daughter. . . . Same day, the lady of Capt. Lockett, of a sou. . . Same day, at Atlahabad, the indy of W. J. Sands, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.... Same day, the lady of N. Hudson, Esq. attorney at law, of a son.... Same day, Mrs. R. Austin, of a daughter ... 16, at Meerut, the hely of Capt. W. P. Cooke, D. Judge Adv. Gen. of h'zon.... 17, Mrs. Briant, of a daughter.... 18, the lady of Capt. H. Roberts, S. A. com. gen, of a daughter. . . Same day, the ludy of Mr. N. Ballic, of a son and beir.... 19, at Chowringer, the lady of J. L. Heatly, Esq. of a son and heir.... Same day, at Disapore, the lady of Capt. J. Simson, 2d H. 14th N. I. of a son 20, Mrs. Convers, of a daughter....24, at Chowringhee, Mrs. F. Bean, of a daughter 25, the lody of J. Watte, Esq. of a ron. . . . 27, Mrs. J. Vallente, of a daughter, . - Same day, at the mission house, Serampore, the lady of H. A. Williams, Ksq. civil service, of a daughter.... 23, Mrs. J. Scratching, of a son ... 30, at Solken, Mrs. Mills, of a daughter ... Same day, Mrs. W. Vant Hart, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 23, at St. John's cuthedral Henry Manning, Esq. H. C. civil service, to Sarah Caroline, daughter of lieut.gen. Russell, Bengal establishment... Sept. 6, at Daces, lieut. Cosmo M'Donaid, of the ist batt. 16th N. I. to Miss Lary Gibbs.... 8, at St. John's cathedral, C. Cardew, Esq. of the civil service, to Miss Martha Masters.... 14, at Daces, Capt. Edward Fittgerald, 2d batt. 30th N. I. to Miss Harriet Blenklusop, fifth daughter of the

Rer. Henry Blenkinsop, of Fulmer, Burks.... 15, Mr. J. Buckinnd to Miss C. S. Smith.... 16, Mr. C. W. Lindsted, deputy register, military department, to Miss Mary Anne Marilda Turnbull.... 17, David Dale, Esq. C. S. to Miss Anne Eliza Douglas... 23, at St. John's cathedral, Mr. Harding to Miss Moss..... Oct. 1, Mr. C. M. Hollingberry to Miss Welsh.

DEATHS.

Aug. 6, at Calcutta, Master Courad M'Carthy Laine, aged 9 years and 2 mouths...., at Calcutta, Miss Emily Medlicutt, aged 11 months....12, at Chinsurah, C. M. Ferron, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Ferrao, ... 14, at Calcutta, Mr. John Nunn, aged 32 years... 15, at Calcutta, Mr. John Mel.cod... Same day, Capt. Henry Wilhams, of the ship Maria... 17, at Purpeal, J. Davidson, Esq. Civil Surgeon of that station, aged 28.... 19, at Calcutta, Mr. John Reynolds ... 23, Capt. Andrew Allan, Sub-Assistant Commis-SETY ... Sept. 14, at Purneah, Capt. William M'Pherson. ... 19, drowned, off Smith's Ghaut, Mr. Richard Todd, of the Hoa. Company's Powder Works at Ishapore, aged 28 years—and Mr. George Barnes, Junior other of the ship Northumbrian, aged 17 years 21, at Meerut, of the cholera morbus, Mr. Charles Smith Templeton, apothecary 24, at Allipore, Mr. Thomas Seymour Conway Delany, of Ireland, aged 56 years and 9 months....26, at her son's residence, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, aged 55 years.... 27, Mr. John Steers, of the Assessment Department, Police Office, aged 40 years ... Same day, at Berhampore, Mrs. Anne Mollis, wife of Mr. James Mollis, of that p ce, aged 19 years.... Oct. 9, at Chinotun, late coach-builder, Calcutta. . . 10, at Calcutta, George Williams, Esq. Chief Officer of the Hou. Company's ship Thomas Greuville At Darch, Skinner, Lieutenant lat Grenadler Regt.; und off Canton, Nathaniel, Midshipman of the Him. Company's ship Waterloo; sons of Michael Turner, Esq. of Planastead-common. . At Calentta, soon after his landing from England, Capt. G. L. Brown, lately appointed by the Court of Directors, an Assistant In the Master Attendant's Office ... Lately, at Calcutta, In the flower of tife, Major Peter Lewis Grant, of the 12th regt. Bengal Native Infantry, officiating Town Major at Fort William. Ambitions of glory in early life, the spirit of heroism displayed by this mimira leofficer, on the works of Bhurtpoor, in the column of the gallant Don, may bring an agreeable recollection of the name of Grant to the memory of many of his distinguished companions in arms of this

Presidency, who fought under the banners of the immortal Lake.

MADRAS.

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

By order of the most noble the Governor-gra, dated Calcutta, Aug. 26, a corps of native militia is to be raised in the territory under Madras.

The Madras N. Mil. will be completed by recruiting at the presidency; the men recruited not to be under 5 feet 2 inches in height, nor under 16 or more than 30 years of age.

The native commissioned and non-commissioned staff of the corps will be furnished from the line.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PRO-

By the order of the gen. government above cited:—Lieut, Col. C. Hodgson, of the 22d N. Regt, to command the Madras N. Mil.

Capt. N. H. Hatherly, to be second in

ommand.

Mr. Surg. T. Sergeant, to be surgeon to the corps.

RELATIONS WITH THE FRENCH.

On Tuesday, Sept. 28, Monsieur Le Baron de Bassayu de Richemont, comptroller general of the French establishments la India, paid his first visit to the right hou. the Governor, on which occasion he was received under the salute and honours due to his rank.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

The If eather .- Sept. 20. The weather at the presidency, and its vicinity, lately, cannot be considered as seasonable; it had been less sultry with more rain than usual; there has also been a good deal of lightning, which has done some mischief. At a place about 30 miles off, we have heard of a building having been struck and thrown down; and at the presidency, on Monday night, the electric fluid fell near a house on the Mount-Road, and in such quantity as instantly to set a palmira tree which it struck in a blaze; the thunder which followed was extremely loud and awfui; the fluid was also attracted by some of the ships in the roads, but we have not heard that any mischief was done, or that any fives have been lost.

Earthquake.—A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Waliajahbad hetween 10 and 11 o'clock at night, on the 2d Oct.

Confession of Murder.—A private soldier of H. M.'s 46th regt. at Madras, has

made confession, on oath, that he was a principal in the mutder of the Mars family with Williamson in 1811. The confession is, however, suspected to be a fabrication, in order to get his discharge from the regt. The man's name is Joseph Spurs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival .- Oct. 3. - Albion, Weller, from London, 3d June.

Departures .- Sept. 30. - Isabella, Wallis, for Landon.... Oct. 2. - Aurora, Earl, for England.

BINTEIS.

Sept 19 .- At Secondersbad, the lady of Lieut, and Adjut. Spicer, of a daughter. ... 22, At Cannanure, the lady of C. J. IL Ellis, Esq. of a daughter ... Oct. 3, At Baugalore, the lady of Lieut. W. Peyton, 19th regt. N. I. of a daughter ... 9, At Black-town, Mary Euphemia, the wife of G. D. M Carthy, of a son....12, At St. Thome, Mrs. E. Barrett, of a daughter....13, the lady of John Dent, Esq. of the civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 28 .- G. Mather, Esq. of the medleal estab. to Marianne, eldest daughter of the late C. Chambers, of Middlesex, Enq.

DEATHS.

Aug. 14 .- At Madrus, Jane, the wife of Mr. E. Hanken... Sept. 14. At Tellicherry, J. Oakes, Esq., master attendant Same day, at Madras, Lleut. G. M. Smith, of the 5th rest, N. Cav. third son of the late G. Smith, formerly of Canton.

BOMBAY.

EXPEDITION TO THE PERSIAN GULF. Private, received in England.

The following extract of a letter from an officer on board H. M.'s ship Liverpool, Capt. F. A. Colller, C. B. lins been published in the Hampshire Telegraph. It is in complete accordance with the aunouncement in the last number of the Asiatic Journal, and contains some interesting particulars.

" Rys at Khyma, Gulf of Persia, Dec. 15, 1819 .- By an overland disputch from Bussora, we send an account of the fall of this place, the first and strongest the pirates have in the Gulf. When the public dispatch was written, the loss of the enemy was not ascertained. The pirates had 62 pieces of cannon mounted on their works: they left 300 killed and 700 wounded. Our loss was only one real killed, two officers wounded, and about exty, privated killed and wounded. Our

Assatic Journ .- No. 53.

force consisted of 2,300 troops, and of the Liverpool, Eden, Captain Loch, and Curlew, Captain W. Walpole. Captain Collier had a narrow escape, three musket balls having atruck him at the same time: two went through his coat, and one grazed his leg."

Private, published in India.

The following is of a previous date, and relates to the two expeditions which have sailed in succession to combine in reducing the Arab corsairs.

On the 20th the expedition salled for the gulf of Persia; on the 19th the whole force was embarked, but the surf was so great it was impossible for them to get out of harbour: however, they sailed on the 20th, under the most favourable circumstances. They were embarked in the following order, and as they went off, the whole of the different hands played God suce the King :- One reglment of European Artillery and Lancers, complete; his Majesty's 47th regt.; his Majesty's 65th regt.; 1st hattalion of the 2d regt. of Native Infantry; 1st battalion of the 3d regt. of Native Infantry; four companies of Pioneers; and a quantity of ord-

nance complete.

The command of the entire expedition was conferred on Sir Wm. Grant Kelr .-The following officers are appointed to the staff :- Major E. G. Stannus, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. D. Wilson, Assistant Quarter-master General ; Capt. G. F. Sadlier, of the 47th regt., to be interpreter. Previous to the sailing of this imposing force, the Governor General received a communication from the pleatical Generals, offering to give up their chief men as hostages, but it appears no notice was taken of the application, more than leaving at Bombay one regiment, which but for that communication, would have cone .- (See Asiatic Journal, p. 395.) -The ships (all alcops of war) were provisioned for eight months. It was very handrome to see the beach on the day of the salling of the fleet, the people cheering and waving their hars, while a thousand prayers were offered for their safe return. -(Bowbay Gazette.)

Bumbay, Nov. 6.—The first section of troops destined for this service, combiting of the artillery and H. M.'s 47th and 68th regis., embarked on board their respective ships early on Saturday morning, the 30th Oct., displaying on their embarkation the most perfect good order and regularity. The embarkation of untive troops took place on Sunday morning, and the ahlps proceeded to join the first division, near whom they anchored

Monday and Tuesday were occupied in making some arrangements for taking up another ship or two, as store and hospital

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a if , as it was found, that in case of sick-

They were in consequence delayed for a slay to permit the transferring of some men to the new transferring of some men to the new transferring of the supposed the expedition will sail in it is supposed the expedition will sail in the course of this day, leaving a small equation to follow as soon as they can be got ready; the fleet now about to sail, will consist of the following ships :—H.M's ships Liverpool and Curlew, and Hon. Company's cruiser Aurora. Transports, Hantush, Ann, F.T., Jessy. Orpheus F.T., Jemima F.T., Glenelg, Rombay Castle, Pascoa, Olana, Ernaad, Faiz temants, Angelica, Carron, and Cornwall, in all 7,062 tons, with about 4.000 troops and followers.

with about 4,000 troops and followers.

Major-General Sir W. G. Keir, K.M.T., in command of the force for service in the Persian Gulf, embarked on board H.M.'s ship Liverpool, on Wednesday morning last, the 3d Nov. The signal to get under weigh was made lumediately after, and the frigate, with the ships under ber convoy, proceeded to sea that afternoon. The ships, consisting of the Francis Warden, Cande de Rio Pardo, Orient, and Upton Castle, will follow in about eight or ten

days.

On the 31st of October, another expedition, consisting of the Ann, Thatcher; Jamaica, Danby; Hannah, Heathorn; and the Orpheus, Milnes, sailed with troops destined for the Gulf of Perela.

(Bombay Courier.)

Kutch—Letters from Booj, mention the actual appearance of the Joassmees on that coast, and entertain appearance of their supplies being cast off by them. We apprehend the letter alluded to was written before the Antelope, and her two little attendants, had reached their destination; for we consider the apprehended danger at an end, and that their cheese, beer, and hums, will reach them in safety. A subsequent letter mentions that the pirace fleet consists of 64 vessels with a rew of 7,000 men—Bombay Gazette, Oct. 27.

Lettera received here by a dow from Mosent, mention that about thirty-five sail of Joasense vessels have proceeded on a cruise off the coasts of bleckran and Seind, and that one of the chiefs of Ras-el Khyma, who had been placed in authority at that port by the Wahnlbee Shaik, had repaired to Bushire to sue for peace. Whilst at that place, however, the Joassmees having taken a Bushire vessel, Mr.

OFERATIONS OF THE FIRATICAL STATES.

The depredations committed by the pirates in the Persian Gulph are of the most daring description; they respect no flag r but they have received a check which will make them more cautious in future. His

Bruce has detained the Shaik as a pri-

Majesty's brig Curlew arrived here a few days ago, after having had a brush with those maranders. On coming through the Gulph abe was attacked by no less than 15 large armed boats, having on board about 160 men each. They, hoisted the bloody flag, and commenced the engagement in the most determined manuer. The captain of the brig gave them a taste of grape, and it was hard fighting for five hours, when they began to sheer off; however, he succeeded in capturing seven; three were sunk, and the rest escaped. One expedition has sailed from hence against them, and another is now fitting out .- Bombay, Nov. 10 .- Letter received in London.

Political - Official.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONCAN.

Oct. 27.—The right hon, the Governor in council is pleased to abolish the station of Malwan as a separate government command, and to form the whole of the country bounded on the north by the Aptariver, and on the south by the Carlee or Malwan river, and lying between the ghants of the Syndree mountains and the sea, and called the Southern Concan, into one command.

The situation of line adj. at Severn-droog is abolished, and a brig.maj. allow-

ed to the Southern Concan.

Lieuterol. Kennedy is appointed to the command of the Southern Concan.

Military - Official.

RELIEF OF SIR J. MALCOLM'S BRIGADE.

Hombay, Oct. 21.—His Exc. the Governor-gen. in council, having directed immediate arrangements to be adopted for relieving the Bombay troops under the command of Brig.gen. Sir J. Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S. by a detachment from the army of Bengal, the right hop. the Governor in council is pleased to direct that the brigade, under the command of Lieut.col. Cornellis, shall murch to Baroda as soon as relieved by the Bengal troops, and that all staff establishments and appointments with the brigade shall cease from the date of its arrival at Baroda.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 16.—Cavalry Cadet H. Grant, to be cornet.—Infantry Cadets A. Troward, E. Stewart, D. G. Duff, C. R. U. Jones, C. Hagard, J. H. Hall, to be ensigns.— Assist.surg. C. Kane, and W. Taylor, M.D. admitted.

18.—Maj. Colebrook, of the royal art., and supersumerary aid-de-camp to his Exc. the Gov.gen. to be dep.qr.mast.gen.

to the force proceeding on the Impending

Capt. D. Wilson, who had been nominated to the situation of assist qr.mast, grue to the force, to be mil. sec. to Sir W. G. Keir, K.M.T.

22.—bient. G. B. Brucks to be assist to the agent for transports on the impending service.—Brevet Lieut. Cot. Hunter Blair, H. M.'s 87th foot, is nominated to the personal staff of his Exc. the Commander In-chief, as mil. sec. and ald-de-camp; and Brevet Maj. Jackson, of the 6th dragoon guards, as ald-de-camp.

23.—Iofantry cadets F. Joues, W. N. T. Suice, J. Wilkinson, H. Hancock, to be ensigns.—Assist.burgeons W. Gray and R. Green admitted.—Licut. Roe, 1st bat. 8th regt. N. I. to act as Bazar master with the Bombay belg. in Malwa, during the absence of Licut. Riddell.

FURLOUGHS.

Oct. 18.—Eusign S. Hemming, corps of engineers, to the Cape and England.

19.—Cornet H. M. Buchanno, 2d Madras L. L. to the Cape and England, for three years.

25.—Capt. E. Towsey, 3d N. I. to Eng-

land, for three years.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Leading Miscellanies.—On the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 27, the Hon. Mountatuart Elphinstone arrived at this presidency from Poonah.

The European society of this island has experienced a mournful privation in the death of Hugh George Macklin, Esq., late Advocate General at this presidency, on the 29th Nov. in the 46th year of his age.

With regret we have also to announce the death of Robt. Gregory Morris, of the Rombay Civil Service, and son of John Morris, Esq. of the Direction. This melancholy event took place at Calcutta, on the 19th of October, at the early age of twenty-five.

Captuln William Reynolds, of the ship Orient, has been presented with a piece of

plate by his passengers.

Anniversury of Trafalgar.—On the 21st of October, Captains Collier and Walpole, of 14.M.'s ships Liverpool and Curlew, in return for the hospitality they have experienced at this place, and at the same time to honour the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, gave a ball and supper at the Admiralty House. The terrace was illuminated with great trate and splendour, and the entire entertainment which wit and urbanity, beauty and fashion contributed to enliven, had that air of participated pleasure which becomes a national festival.

Six per Cent. Loan.—Oct. 27.—During the three days that the treasury was open

for bills on Bengal, at the exchange of 107 for 100 siera rupees, we are informed that no less than 30 lacs of rupees were received.

Parting Dinner to the Governor.—On the evening of Thursday, Oct. 23, at Low-jee Castle, at the entertainment given to the Rt. Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, upwants of 150 gentlemen sat flown to an excellent and well-arranged dinner. H. E. Sir C. Colville, G. C. B. in the chair.

Nautch.-Oct. 27.- A few days ago Mahomed All Khan gave a grand nautch to his Exc. Sir Evan Nepean, and also another to Sir W. G. Keir. We are aware that those kind of entertainments are not very gratifying to our countrymen in general, yet, on the present occasions, the hearty welcome and tout ensemble went far to disperse any ennui. Coffee, ten, and hookahs of many descriptions, were hunded about; and attar and rose-water were dispensed with an unsparing hand ; whilst the syrens, to the utter discomfiture of many a grave Mullah, commenced their strains. The ghazels of Hafiz and Sadi, were succeeded by geets and tappas of a more modern date, and were kept up till a late hour,

Scarcity of IFheat. - Oct. 27. - A great scarcity of wheat prevails at present in this island, and we have heard of some having been perchased by the hakers for their immediate wants at the enormous price of 120 rupers per caudy. scurcity is attributed to large exports of wheat to the Isle of France some months ago, and to the non-arrival of any subsequent supply from the northward, where we understand there is still a considerable stock on hand, but that owing to the state of the roads immediately after the raise, it had not been practicable to convey any quantity down to the sea coast for shipment.

Plague in Kattawar.—We regret to learn that letters from Kattiwar, of the 17th Sept., states that a disease, resembling the plague in its symptoms and fatal effects, which we mentioned in our paper of the 29th May, as having appeared at Phoedra- (See Aristic Journ. Fol. 1 111. p. 499) - has broken out with increased virulence at Liuree and Dundooka. 'The number of fatal cases had been very considerable, and so great an alarm had been caused by this awful visitation, that the inhabitants were quitting the country, leaving these two pergunnals in a state of comparative depopulation. The progress of the disease, it is said, can be d stincily traced as gradually proceeding eastward.

PRICES CURRENT, Oct. 27.

Alkali.....per Surat candy & Almondsper Surat maund

3 T 2

D.,	
Rv.	Bt.
Anchors fer cwt 15	Ollhanom Do. do 120
Armek, Calembo, 14	Myrric Do. do 11
bond per gallon 2	Gunpawiter per lb
Beer, Hodgson's,	
	Gonners per 160 165
mone per hhd 120	Do. Twine per do
Beetlenut, white	Hemp, Koncan per Bom. cassly .115
Mulay per Surat candy 60	Ghanty per do 105
Alalabar Bombay condy., 58	Northern per Sarat candy 80
Bealamin, I sort per Surat maund 20	Hats, good rach 10
Do. Europe market .per do. do 40	Hing, Europe market per Surui maund 12
Bottles per dogen 2	Indian
	ladigoper do
Brimstone per Surat candy 75	Iron, Swedish square per Sarat candy 64
Camphor, China per Surat mound 28	Do. Flat per do 62
Carras, Europe, No.	English square per do 43
1 to 4 per bult 32	Do. Flat per do 45
5 to 8 per do 30	Do. Bolt per do. 45
Canras, Bengal per do	Nalls 2 a 3 inch, per cwt.
	ber cwt.
Do. Twine per do	4 a 10 Specition
Cardamus, Malabar, per Serat manual 70	Hoops per do Il
Cataia, China, per pound	Kentledge per de 10
Sumaira per do none	Land Die do and do to
Dada - per dossesses and budge	Lead, Plg do per do 104
Buds per do	Sheet per do 10
Molabar per do	Bed per do
Cherotta, Root per Surat mannd 12	White per do 14
	The both to a second se
Cloves per do 68	Linseed Oil, in jar., per gullon 3
Bourbon per do 55	Mace, good per pround 33
Cochineal, good per pound 164	Munjert Surat maund
Coffee, Mocha per Surat maund 19	
Ontologo and	Mocha per do 7
Bourbon per do none	Busserah per do 44
Javaper do hone	Nail, Copper per cwt 63
Colr, Laccadavie,	Do. Brass per do 45
	dense manners and rive large priviled able to fill about
garbled Candy maund 58	Natmega per lb 23
Copper, Sheatblog .per Surat maund 24	Oil,Cocountt, I sort per Bom. manut 34
Plate per do 24	Da. Jengely per do 34
Bulta per do 24	
White was do not the	Puddy per Moora 32
Slub per do., 23	Paiam, best white
Ferslanper do 23	mlandper lb
Copperas, Mocha per Surat mound 34	Black per do., 4
Brazil	Antonio a la camara de la constanta de la cons
Contract of the contract of th	Green per do 1
Cordage, no demand per cwt 97	Yellow per du
Patent	Redper do
Cotron, Almood per Surat candy 220	
Do, Toomil per da., 250	Blueper do
Bearing the part of the same and	Prepare, Matabar per Bont, candy . 125
Bownaghue per do 190	
LKO. FORDALL ++++ per do	Bhatcole per do 135
Bo. Toronil per do 215 Limere Wadwan per do 105	Bhatcoleper do135 Easternper do125
Limite Williams per ilo	Bhatrole, per do 135 Eastern per do 125 Peepal per Surat manual 74
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Do. Taomil per do. 195	Blastcole
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4	Ma.
Bengal Rum per gallon	
Steel, in tube per tub	11
Handle per befindin	
	I seed EM
Stick, Lac	
Sugar, Bengal real	29
1st sort per bag	
Do. 2d do per do	28
Do. Hatarla in	
cannister per maque	1 6
Do. China in chest per Sarat	mannd 6
Do. 2d sort per do	
Candy Chinchy per do	
Do. Canton per do	1.1
Do. 2d do per do	9
Tar, Stuckholm per lurrel	30
Terra, Japonica, or	
Kmiper Hom.	candy 50
Tin Plates, I. C , per box	18
in large slab per maun	I II
Thealt	
Boras per do	THEFT
Turpentine per barrel	
Cuthe tarable design	4
Spirits per gailou	candy 404
Tormeric, Bengal per Sural	
Totenague per Surat	AMERICAN TO THE PARTY OF THE PA
Verdigrease per 'cwt.	
Vermillion, China., per paper	
Vitriol, Blue per Surat	
Wax, Beca, ber que-	18
Wine, Claret, Eng-	
lish per dozen	
Port per du.	
Madeira, let sort per pipe	800
Whent, Jumboosler per caudy	, 6D
Do. Surat per do	70
Hansin per do.,	
White Lead, China per ewt.	
Spanish Dollars, per 100	
German Crówns per 100	
Venetians per 100	490
Gubbus per 100	4784
Remittance to England at	sie months
22 per rapes : freight to Bu	
weight, £1 per con.	Committee of the same
Langua fundaha Ali man tan	

Loose, freight £5 per ton.

Exchange on Calcutta, Bombay Rs. 109

per 100 sicca, on Madras.

Cotton still keeps up, but as the loading of the Company's ships for the Eastern passage to China will soon continued, we expect the holders will make some abarement.

With respect to European articles of general consumption an absolute famine prevails.

Wheat has again risen to an enormous price, and it is fortunate for us that it is not the staple food of the inhabituats.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Oct. 9. Ship Baresas, Capt. H. Hutchinson, from England the 6th May, Lizard the 19th, touched at the Cape the 12th August, snikel the 19th for Bondbay.—Passengers: Sir C. Colville, G.C.B., K.T.S. Lady Culville, Mrs. Laury, Mrs. Kane, Miss Frankland, Miss Camp-

bell, Miss Cooke, and Miss Mair; Lieut. ent. Blair; Maj. Jackson ; Capt. Laurs; Bombay bring; Lient Banloy, H.M. 47th regt. ; Mr. Surg. Cane, Mr. Surg. Taylor, Mr. Grant, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Jones, Mr. Hagart, Mr. Troward, Mr. Duff, and Mr. Hall, cadets; Mr. Worry; Mr. Pinchlog, Bombay marine; Mr. Ennis, free mariner; 3 native percents, 5 women and 4 children; 50 recrules for 47th regt.; left Cormarthen and Sarah at Cape for Bombay 16, the Orient. Reynolds, from Loudon 18th Jane, tracked at Madeira and the Maneities .- Passengers: Lient.col. and Mrs. Mackouncale, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, 2 Miss Sheriffs, Miss Moore, blies Brown, Capt. Crozier, Capt. Cocke, Capt. Hackness, Capt. Newman; Mesars. Green and Grey. ossistanres, ; Mesers, Jopos, Wilkinson, Smee, Harrocks, and Hackness, cadets : Mr. Brown, free mariner.

minimus.

MARRIAGE.

Get. 12.—A. Nesbit Rhidle, Esq. Hear. milliury service, to Miss M. A. Edwards, youngest daughter of Ligatest. Edwards, H.M. 73d regt.

DEATHS.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN THE DECKAN.

POSNA.

Farenett Entertainments to Mr. Elphinstone.—On the 12th of October, a splendid entertainment was given to the lung-Mr. Elphinstone, sole commissioner for conducting the provisional government, by the civil and military gentlemen who have served under him in the Deckan.— The entertainment consisted of a dinner, hall and supper.—The ball room was eplendidy fitted up in the part of the palace formerly the Genorali Mahal.

Datween 30 and 60,000 rupees had been subscribed by the gentlemen of the society is the city of Poona and the territories conquered from the late Pelshwa, for the purchase of a service of plate, with the design of pre-entlug it to the hon, the commissioner on his quitting the province to assume the government of Hombay. This was handsomely alluded to by Brig. gen. Smith, in proposing Mr. Elphinstone's health, as well as the circumstance which had checked their resultstion. Speaking for himself and the other stewards, he said : "The recent decision, however, of the Gov.gen., in his reply to the luhabitants of Madras upon a nearly similar case, though known to us subsequently to the adoption of our intended compliments to Mr. Elphinstone, prevented our proceeding further in that object. It has been suspended, gentlemon, that we might save both parties the pain of lila refusal : for with a similar noble and delicate mlud, and in deference to such high authority, no doubt seemed to remain, that the commissioner must have decided as the Gor,gen, had resolved before him. I knew you all too well, gentlemen, to believe that you could wish to profer an unmeaning compliment."

On the 16th of October, a parting dinner was given by the Poona Turf Club to their president, Mr. Elphinstone, in the same ancient palace of the head of the Mahratta confederacy of sovereigns. The members of the club, dressed in the turf uniform, received their distinguished guest at the principal entrance, and conducted him to the Gunnesh Mahal, where the tables were laid. The chair was filled by Capt, Turey, who had the honor to be supported by the gallant Maj. Staunton.

NATIVE POWERS.

BELATIONS OF BOMBAY WITH THE GUICAWAR.

Unofficial.

Unofficial.

Unada.—On the 17th of October the installation vacant musual of Spejee Row, younger brother of the late Annual Row Gueawar, took place. A royal sainte was fired from the British residency on the occasion.

Thus, through the commanding influence of a protecting power, has Syejee Row taken undisturbed possession of the thrope of his ancestors, without which there is reason to think great opposition would have been made by some adverse partisans, who have whispered insinuations against the legitimacy of his hirthit is to be regretted, that no officers from cantonments were invited to attend the above-mentioned interesting ceremony, as it is but matural to infer the young sovereign would have been highly flattered, by the presence of the few officers

present with the B. S. F.—The late Rajali has left very considerable personal property, amounting it is said to the value of more than two crores of supers, in money and jewels; the distribution of which has been the theme of auxious discussion among the female branches of the Guicawar's family, but which will, no doubt, be consigned to the Rajali's treasury, as a reinforcement to the sinews of the state; an appropriation that may not exactly meet the wishes of these sable dames.

CEYLON.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Aug. 23.—A detachment of his Majesty's 5th reg. sailed from Colombo for Trincomalce and Bengal, under the com-

mand of Major Fuller.

Sept. 22.—The 45th and 83d regs, are quartered at Columbo, and the 19th at Politide-Galle. The 73d reg. is quartered at Trincomalec, where Lieut.col. O'Connell, of that corps, commands the garrison.—The 1st Ceylon reg. is to be stationed at Kandy, and the 2d du. at Columbo.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Variola.—Sept. 22.—The small-pox is now raging in a most dreadful manner in the island of Ceyton, and the natives and people of colour are suffering greatly.

Hall-storm.—On the 27th of July there was a fall of hailstones at Alipoot in Lower Ouva. The following extract of a letter gives a good account of this phenomenon, unusual, but not unknown in Ceylon, far there fell not long ago a shower of hailstones at Kornegalle in the Seven Korles:—

Alipoot, July 28 .- "We yesterday had a ningular occurrence, or rather a phenomenou in this part of the world, elz. a fall of hailstones larger considerably than the common alse of a pea.-The former part of the day was particularly close and sultry, with a hazy sky; about one o'clock claps of distant thunder, no uncummon thing, were heard to the N.E. and showers of rain fell among the mountains; about half past one or towards two o'clock, the sky became overspread with dense black clouds, with loud peals of thunder very nearly preceded by vivid lightning; from the N.W., where the clouds seemed to concentrate, a hurricane of wind and rain approached us with a noise which was beard at a great distance; our houses were partly unroofed by the first gust, and a cloud of dust from the square of the fort, with talliput leaves (the materials which formed the covering of our houses) was flying before the storm; the rain fell lu torrents; the wind veered in a short time towards the north, when hallstones

were observed rebounding from the ground, and were picked up in number considerably larger than peas.

SUPREME COUNT.

The Hon. Hetry Byrne, Poisne Judge, president.—The criminal session of the supreme court at Ceylon commenced at Colombo on the 17th Nov. Junes Farrel, Esq. collector of the district of Fangalla, was tried for the nurder of a native, and most fully and clearly acquirted.

COURT MARTIAL.

General Orders, dated Head Quarters, Columbo, 15th Jan. 1819 .- The commander of the forces publishes for the information of the army, the opinion of the court of inquiry of which heig. Shaldham was president, assembled to investigate the causes of an autormusae affray which took place between the soldlers of H. M.'s lat Ceylon reg. cautoned on Slave Island, and the division of the H. C.'s 2d batt. of the 20th Bengal sepoys, quartered near to that cautonment ; and the Lieut. Gen. desires to express his thanks to the Brig, and the court for this patient and attentive investigation of the subject referred to them-which commenced on the 2d and continued by adjournments to the 8th inst.

Opinion .- "The court having given a patient bearing to such witnesses as have been brought forward from the respective corps, in addition to those summoned by themselves, whose testimony might tend to elucidate the origin and circumstances of the affray, and cuable them to carry into effect the instructions of H. E. the Commander of the Forces, as communicated in the Dep. Adj. Gen.'s letter, are of opinion as to the primary cause, that it originated in a quarrel in the vicioity of the North Explanade, between some serjeants of his H. M.'s 1st Ceylon reg. and one or more privates of the H. C.'s 3d Ceylon vol. batt .- the precise pature of which, or the degree of culpability astaching to the Individuals concerned in that affrny, it is almost impracticable to determine, from the contradictory state-ments of those who were present; al-though they are of opinion that the Malay serjeants were aggrieved on this occusion. But it is sofficiently obvious to the court that the jeritation excited by this circumstance, very soon extended to Slave Island, previous to the arrival of the serjeants, and produced the affray which ensued; wherein it does appear to the court that the Malays were the aggressors in the assault committed in the Bazar on the sepoys of the 20th Bengal N. I.

The consequences of this afray have been the death of two sepoys; the number of men wounded in the two corps, and the nature of the wounds, are denoted by the return of the medical officers

in charge, which are annexed to the proceedings.

The court conceive it a daty incombent on them to express their opinion that every exertion was made by Lient.-col. Moffart, Lient.-col. Westen, and the officers of the different reg., to alloy the ignitation which had been excited, and restore transpullity; that after the appearance of their officers a commendable spirit of discipline and subordination was speedily manifested by the return of both parties to order, and that the unguarded assertion to the contrary, which proceeded from Lieut. Crooke, respecting bis H. M. A. a lst Ceylon reg., is not borne out by any concurring testimony.

At the same time the court are willing to astast that Lieut. Crooke may have been led into this error at the period of the alarm of five baying been given in the Malay lines, as stated in Capt. De Buss-

che's evidence.

With reference to the accusations contained against Lieut, Crooke in the course of yestering's examination, the course in justice to that officer, observe that the charge has been positively denied by him; but the embarkation of Lieut, Crooke and the cridence whom he had intended to have adduced in contradiction to that statement, has prevented his appearing before the court for that purpose.

The commander of the forces has to express his deep concern that an occurrence so directly contrary to military discipline, and an fatal in its consequences, thould have taken place between the two corps, who had prior to this event lived in that harmony which bught always to mark the conduct of troops belonging to the same power, however differently composed.

To that previous barmony, however, and the general habits of good order, and to the grout attention of the officers of both services, the fleut general confidently trusts, to prevent any future alternations or misunderstandings between the anxillary troops of the boo. the East-India Company, and the native corps of this establishment.

Where so much confusion has prevalled, and where the provocations which led to the affray are so difficult to be traced to their origin, -the commander of the forces does not think it in any degree useful or advisable to direct any further processlugs than have already taken place, in the instance of the sepoy of the 3d volunteer battalion, accused of attacking the Malay serjeant by order of Brig. Shuldhoo, and in so far as any of the Lit Ceylon reg. are charged with being concerned in occasioning the death of two sepays of the H.C. 20th reg. which charges will stand for investigation before the regular civil tribunal.

The men of the 1st Ceylon reg, have

been too line under the Lieut.gen.'s command, me too well trained by their offier, not to kn w how much any irregubrity or excess, besides canting discredit the corps, must affect and displease him.—He has only therefore to appeal to their own feelings as gallant and faithful sold re, to make them sensible of the m r p icty of what has occurred, and he to equally satisfied that as the same noto n of discipline, and the bad consequences of any breach of good order must b strongly impressed on the soldiers of the Bougal army, it is unnecessary for him to cularge further on a subject so painful; but to exhart the troops of the different surjous serving his Majesty in Ceylon, to consider each other as brother soldlers, and live together in that state of cordial fre adding, which is so necessary to their mutual comfort, and which will be so er sitable to them in their milltary chas ter.

This order to be translated into the diffant languages spoken by the native troops, and to be read at the first parale, each corps being under arms, and

al the officers present.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arricale .- Sept. 23 .- At Colombo, the sh p f'.lut, from London. Among the physeurers are: Lieut.col. Hamilton, and de camp to Sir Edw. Barnes; Capt. Campbell, 83d reg.; Lleut. Vale, royal wir; Mr. Crawford, staff ourg.

In Nov. the ship Malsters, Capt. Berryman, had arrived at Point-de-Galle, from Coloutta, with the loss of her foremast, and is repairing, in order to receive on ard part of H.M. 19th reg. for England.

BIRTH.

Sept. 19, at Kandy, the budy of Lieut, col. Kel y, commanding the Kandian proviores, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 20, at Colombo, Mr. L. Schok-man, to Miss G. E. C. De Voss.

DEATH.

On board the Pilot, on her passage from England, soon after leaving C pe, Lieut. Hunt, of the royal engineers.

PENANG.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 11.-Mr. W. A. Clubley, to be collector.-Mr. K. Murchison, to act as e. to government .- Mr. W. S. Cracroft, in act as dep. sec. to government.-Mr. W. M. Williams, to act as dep. accounta t and auditor .- Mr. A. D. Malugy, to continue as sub-treasurer.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. Aug. 11 .- Major J. M. Coombs, to conthere as fort and town major,-Lieut. H.

Hurney, to act as aid de-camp to the governor, and to be acting mil. sec .- Lieut. J. Low, to take charge of the local corps.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Parachial Economy.-It is a carious fact, though not less true, that every one who goes to church is obliged to pay two dollars each month for his seat; the consequence is, that where we would otherwise have a congregation of upwards of one hundred persous, we do not ace above fifteen or sixteen at the utmost; this you will readily say is not encouraging christianity in a settlement whose infancy requires every fostering care. Shaling in the church is now abulished, because it lurolics the monthly expense of thirty rapees, paid to a very landable and zealous character, who has been and still is at considerable pains to teach the charity

Renegade Seumen .- A quart. mast. with twelve European seamen and seven Chinamen, contrived in the night-watch to make their escupe from the Hon. Company's ship Warren Hastings, lying at Penang. They took with them all the muskers and ammunition that were in the cuildy, and an ample supply of provisious and water. It was supposed that they intended to turn pirates, or, after getting possession of sume small vessel, to pro-

ceed to South America.

SINCAPORE.

Gold Mine .- Sept. 23 .- The Shah Alum brings a report from Penang, that a gold mine has been discovered at Sluca-This is probable enough, but no necounts have yet been given of the productiveness of the ore.-(Calculta Government Gazette.)

SUMATRA.

PALEMBANG.

Repulse of the Expedition from Batavia. -Letters from Batavia, dated November 14, received in London, communicate the details of the unsuccessful attack on Palembang by the Dutch, which has been mentlowed in general terms in the last advices from Holland.

The expedition, consisting of a man of war, a frigate, and several transports, with about 1,500 troops on board, east anchor In the entrance of Palembang river on the 7th of October. They proceeded up the river on the 9th, and on their approach to Palembang, found the works well manned, and in a most formidable state of de-Piles had been driven all across the river, and at the principal landing places, which rendered it impossible for the ships to advance, or the boats to make

the shore, and the batteries had been constructed in such a manner as to enable the guns to bear wherever the vessels might be placed. An attempt was first made to land some troops hear the entrance of the river, buil march them to the scene of attack, but the country was found to be a perfect morase, with a great deal of thick wood, in which the troops would have to murch up to their middle, and the design was therefore abandoned. 64 gun ship, it was found, would not pass the bar, and the Admiral holated his flag on board the Wilhelmina frigate. The attark was made on a battery situated on an irland in the middle of the river, but the frigate received on much injury in the course of an lone, that she was compelled to alve up the object, and retire with all the ships of the expedition, and with a loss of 250 men and 6 officers killed and wounded. During this engagement the batterles on shore were extremely well served, very numerously manned, and the fire coul and steady. This precision of discipline, so uncommon among the native troops, is attributed to the instruction and superintendence of two deservers from the Dutch army, who had formerly served as officers of engineers under Buopaparte, but who were reduced to the ranks for their crimes, and had been sent to the elligate of Batavia as a punishment, The fallure of the expedition is also ascribed to the want of agreement between the commanders of the land and sea forces. This event is a ambject of great anxiety with the authorities at Baravia, as touding to weaken their tenare on the numerous dependencies of Java, at a time when reinforcements of troops from Europe had become extremely scanty, and when the ranks of those on the island were thinning by sickness and other disasters. The cost of the expedition against Palembang was estimated at 800,000 dollars. Colonel Bischoff, the commander of the troops, returned to Banavia, on the 13th of November, in one of the transports. The Admiral, with the rest of the versels, remained off the mouth of Paleinbang river, whiche for further instructions.

The Datch account alimined to in the introduction to the preceding, is in these
obscure terms, viz.—Hatavia, Oct. 15.
—By the latest accounts from the island
of Bornia, the corps of our troops, which
was sent against the district of Banca
Kolla, was quife ready to make itself master by assault, and without considerable
loss, of the fortress made there, by the
rebels, of bounts and other materials,
which was in a very strong position.
Contrary whods, and the low water thereby occasioned on the bunk of Sounday, on
the Palembiang river, kindered the largest
ships from passing over it at the new

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moon. The whole expedition was to good condition; the smaller vessels were in the mouth of the river, and the larger were to attempt to pass the bank at full moon.

PARANG.

Order rescinding Prohibition nealings American Pesselv.—The Northerlands general government in India, have published an order, dated Batacia, Nov. 27, of which an abatract follows.

" When the settlement of Poiling on the west creat of Sumatra was received back from the British government, regulations were found to be in force which forbid American reasels access to the harbour. We consider the continuation of this penhibition as injudicious, and have therefore ordered that it shall henceforth be Bull: and that on the contenty, all ships and vessels belonging to princes and penple who are on terms of friendship with the government of the Notherhards, shall, from this time, have free admission to this port, noder such regulations and restrictions as are now in force, or may in future be established, &c. &c."

DISTR.

At Padang, on the 24th Aug. 1819, the lady of the resident, James Du Pay, Esq. of a son.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

Rumaured Plats among the Javanese.

The agitations stated to exist in page 407, are at length allusted to in the Dutch papers.

Private accounts from Batavia, of Sept. 22, 1819, say:—" M. Moynards is placed here as commissioner of the snaring. There is a report of discoutent prevailing here, but respecting which I cannot say my thing particular or positive. It is certain that several natives here, in the neighbourhood, love been assisted, and conveyed on board of the Nassau guardship, where they are confined."

Commercial.—The port charges at Batavia are exorbitabily high, viz. § rapes per lon register, and exacted even if the ship only requires refreshment.—Bombay Guz. Oct. 27.

CELEBES,

DUTCH SETTLEMENT AT MACAUSAR.

News reached Batavia on the 18th September, of a late insurrection at Manassar, in which the Batavian government allow they have lost 4 officers and 7 men in one afray with the Malays.—(Asintic Jearnal, p. 409.)—But it was supposed their loss had been more considerable, and that they would have been driven from the set-

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timent had not a Malay chief held out for the Dutch government.—Bombay Gaz. Oct. 27.

ST. HELENA.

BIRTH.

Feb. 11.—The lasty of Lieut.gen. Sir Hutton Lowe, K.C.B. of a son.

Jan. 13.—Guy Hottum, Esq. Captain 20th reg. foot, to Maria, youngest durghter of Lieut.col. South, of the same regiment.

RHIO.

Accounts from Rhio, dated the 29th June, state that the Indiana, with the H of Sr Standard Raffes on board, counded in going into that place on her way to Berrewen, and was obliged to start ber water. The Dutch resident furnished her with a fresh supply, and she continued her voyage on the next day, of well.

The Dutch have holsted their flag on the Rajah Monda's fort at Rhio, and alnest all the inhabitants have in consequence left is to reside under Major Farpahar at Siggapore:—the Rajah Mooda

he elf has rethed to Lingh.

The It such frigate Withelmina was at R lo when R. M. S. Topare pivel The Econe (Netherland sloop of war, was lately at Lingin with 40 soldiers) which she would have landed, but the Rajah, it is said, would not receive them.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

On the It'ool grown in the Colony. The concenial character of the climate and pasturage has afforded such success to the exertions of the ship-owners, that they already contribute in a greater proportion than could have been anticipated to the at the manufacture of the mother country. S me specim us o fine wool sent home from the culou, and sold by auction at Garraway's inst January, averaged a higher price then some purcels of Spanish at the more sale, and toure than double that of some specimens of German growth, also sold on Friday at Garraway's. Some excellent judges of the article, who were present at the sale, declared their opinion, that had the a not been more carefully nurted, and the ther partions of it effectually separated from the courser, considerably higher prices would have been given. The tarmers of the colony have succeeded perfectly in producing fleeces of a fine quality, and have only to learn the further art of assorting it properly for the British market. The wool from New South Wales pays no duty: the whole mount, therefore, is divided between the gower and importer.

Of 205 bales which by a sub-equent arrival reached the London market, a great part was found to vie with the Saxon in quality. One gentleman who lately left Scotland to identify the future fortunes of a large family with the colonists, has, from his flock alone, cent home two tons of fleeces, estimated to be worth 6001, although only in the early stage of improvement.

The Dairy.—The colonist from North Britain just mentioned, also finds that life cattle make him highly profitable returns. He makes "a ton of cheese annually, not inferior to the Cheshire, exclusive of largely supplying Sydney market with

fresh butter.'

Introduction of the Bee.—An Englishman interested in the welfare of the territory, has succeeded in forwarding the beto it. Two hires were sent by the Harriet last year, the inhabitants of one of which were sufficiented by the melting of the wax in crossing the equator, but a sufficient number of the others were landed alive to encourage the hope that honey may be added to the production of the colony.

Extract of Tansior.—Some Ingenious individuals in the settlement, aware that practical chemistry is the parent of useful discovery, have lately turned their attention to the making an extract of the taning matter of the valuable barks of their timber, and a quantity has been sent to this country in the Surrey for tri 1. It is made in the same manner as the drug improperly called Terra Japanica, which is an inspissation of the bark of a species of Minoso.

Intercourse with the Pacific Islands.— It is already common for natives of Olalieite and New Zenland, to be en aged as sailors in colonial vessels, and to advertise their Intended departure from Port Jackson in that capacity in the lucal Gazette.

Summary.—The progress of the settlements in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land has been so rapid, that they now possess, of their own growth, all the necessaries of life, and are even en bled to export a surplus produce. They have lately sent horses to Bataria, cattle and salted meat to the life of France, and flour to the Cape of Good Hope, to assist in meeting the distresses the inhabitants of that territory have lately experienced for the want of grain. Nor do these colonies less contribute to the wants of the mother country, which they supply with sperm, black oil, seal-skins of a superior description, and wools.

MAURITIUS.

Nor. 25.—Hart Davis, Esq. to be Vendu master to government in the room of C. Teesdale, Esq. Dec. 6.—Col. Lindsay, Dep. selj. gem, to set provisionally as a chief commissary of police, during the indisposition of John Warren, Esq.; and J. R. Pye, Esq. to be secretary to the police, and chief of the marrointage office, lu the room of Mr. Brown, deceased.

SLAVE THADE.

The following are abstracts of successive proclamations, by Maj. gen. Darling to suppress the slave trade, which many of the lububitants pertinacionally continue to carry on, by a claudestine perversion of facilities and indulgences, which had been allowed them to encourage foreign continuence and the local fisher; 1—

"Port Louis, July 16.—New negroes, in considerable naminers, have lately been sampled into the issued through the means of the historinen. These men, on the Major General's arrival, implored the Guvernment to remove the restrictions which had been imposed on the exercise of their occupation. Relying that an indulgence thus auximisty solicited would not be abused, the Major General complied with their wishes, and restored to them the nurrowand exercise of their employment. This indulgence has been abused to the worst unmodes.

abused to the worst purposes.

"Every one of these men, who, through the hadalgence of the Government has been permitted to establish himself on the "Pus Géométriques," shall be removed, as that situation affords facilities to the since trade which their capidity

cannot withstand.

There are others in the enjoyment of still more extensive indulgences, who lend themselves to this tradic. The Major General announces his intention of to-creating the military detachments on the count, and of establishing posts on every point where a lambing of states shall in failure he permitted. The neighbouring

proprietors can precent it.

"The Major General would be glad if. this warning should have the effect of awakening the deladed to a sense of their situation; the example of Philibert, Tregosse, and Clerensar, who were sent to Rugland last year, and have been sentenced to three years confinement and hard labour, should be sufficient to deter even the most deternined. Those who still persevere cannot lung escape its justice, as Government will never relax to its exertions, until they have been brought to that punishment which the law has attached to their crimes, and which will be cosured by the transmission of every culprit to England.

"The proclamation of the 25th February 1819, is repealed; and the proclamaxion of the lot May 1818, is declared to be again in full force.

July 31.—It appearing that the fishermen on the coast have assisted the alove dealers in landing new negroes, the general order of the 23d February, 1819, is

therefore cancelled.

The fishing in not to be carried on during the night, and the masts, sails, rudders, oars, and other nache, belonging to the boats, are to be lodged every evening at sub-set at the nearest rubitary port as directed by the praclamation of the 1st and general order of the 25th May, 1818; and officers communding detechments will mastion as formerly in their weekly makes, the number of hoats or entors brought to their posts, sending at the same time a declaration signed by the communication of civil commissary of the diatrict, of the names of any proprietors who may have failed to comply.

CONTACTOUS DISEASE.

Official—published in England— Capies of Letters.

No. 1.—Maj. gen. Durling to Earl Butharst.

Covernment House, Mauritius, Dec. 21, 1819.—(Abstract.)—My Lord, I have written your locaship very fully by this opportunity-the Balabridge-which is proceeding directly to Liverpool; reporting, for your tord-hip's information, the particulars of a disease which made to appearance here on the 19th of last mouth, and has carried off a great number of the coloured population and some of the white inhabitants. I have now decreed it advisable to require of the Capt. of the Balubridge to coser into a bond not to have my communication with the shore after the arrival of the ship, forther than may be processry to the delivery of a letter to the collector of the cottoms, until the collector shall have slamified his assent. The crew of the Hainbridge has suffered very much, and three of her men have unfortunately died; and though a coyage to Europe at this season of the year agpears to afford the best means of re-catablishing the bealth of the crew, and will, I treat, remove my approhension of the disorder being coutagious, still I have thought it advisable to restrain the comunnication of the Balobridge with the shere, until the proper authorities shall have find an apportunity of satisfying themselves that no dauger can be apprebensel.

No. 2.- alr. H. Goulbarn, Clerk of the Council, to Lord Chelwynd.

Downlog-street, March 25.

(Almiract.)-Encloses copy of the above, for the consideration of the Lorda of the Council.

3 U 2

No. 3.-Lord Chelwand to the Secretary of the Commissioners of Customs.

Council Office, Whitehall, March 27.

(Abstract.) I am to desire that the said
commissioners will instruct their officers
to pay particular attention to the examination of all ressels coming from, or having touched at, the blauriting, on their arried at any of the ports of this kingdom;
and in the event of the appearance of any
infectious disease on board any reasels,
or if any circumstances should occur, that
a report thereof be transmitted to the
Lords of the Council for their information.

Unofficial-published in Mauritius.

It appears from Mouritius Gezettes to the middle of last December, that the is-I nd has been visited by an alarming discase am ng the slave population. It was at first thought to be contagious; but the government, very properly, ordered a committee of the faculty, both French and English, under the presidency of Dr. Burke, to make inquiries on the subject, and report their result to him. They accordingly drew up several reports, in which they unanimously stated, that they did not consider the disease contagious. From the circumstance of its " pervading class who have nothing in common but the air they breathe," It was believed the cause might exist in the atmosphere. No doubt was entertained that it might be quickly and certainly cured, by the timely use of the proper remedies. These remedies are fully poluted out in other parts of the report. It appears, however, so much ularm was felt at the prevalence of this distemper, that the inhabitants had dispersed themselves in all directions, in the hope of escaping its rarages. In cousequence of this, the council de commune of Port Louis, the administrators of the bank, and the principal merchants, had represented to Major-General Darling, the emurnor, the expediency of declaring that the " payment of all bonds, notes of barel, and other negotiable securities, coming due during the casuing six months, should be postponed for one month after the period at which the same have been made payable." A proclamation was accordingly issued, bearing date the 8th December, 1819, decreeing, that from the 1st of that mouth to the 1st of June, 1820, to no prosecution shall take place, nor no remence nor judgment be pronounced, for the payment of any bonds, notes of hand, and other negotiable securitles of which the term may be already expired, or may expire hereufter, within the above period, until one mouth after the date at which such bonds, notes of Land, and other negotiable securities are, according to their present tonor, payable; and no judicial formalities, protests, or

other measures taken by creditors or bearers of such bonds, notes of hand, and other negotiable securities, shall be necessary to preserve all their rights and privileges, both towards the drawers and those who are bound with them, and towards all debtors on bond, securities, and endorsers."

Private-received in England.

Extract of a letter from Capiain Surfien, of the Alexander, dated Port Louis, Nov. 28:—I arrived at this place on the 15th, where my stay has been protracted on account of a fever which broke out the day I finished delivering, amongst the negroes, said to have arisen from the importation of some fish in a had condition. The French lohabitants are so alarmed, that they have fled up the country with the whole of their negroes, the consequence of which has been a complete stopput to all business, and the town is quite descried. Not one white has suffered."

Dec. 20, at Port Louis, T. G. Breton, son of the late Peter Breton.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

PACIFICATION WITH THE CAPPRES.

Unofficial.

The following is an account of a conference that took place on the 12th of October on the termination of hostilistes, between his excellency Lord Charles Henry Somerset, the governor, accompanied by his principal officers, and the leading chiefs of the Caffre tribes for the settlement of boundaries, and for making arrangements to secure the colonists against the future inroads of these troublesome neighbours.

Detail of the intelligence received from the camp on the Owanga, 40 miles in advance from Graham's Town, dated the 15th Oct., 1819:—The Governor, ac-companied by Lieut.col. Bird, Maj. Hol-loway, Capt. Trappes, and Capt. Somer-set, left Graham's Town on the 12th Oct. and having been joined by Lieut.col. Willshire on the Commetjea Hill, procreded to inspect the forests of the Fish river, and the banks of the Chumie and Kleskamma, and arrived at the camp on the Gwanga on the 14th inst. H. Exc. lost no time in Inviting Gaika and the Caffre chiefs, who had been some time in expectation of his coming, to a conference, for the purpose of discussing and adjusting the future state of the relations of the Cuffre people with the colony. Guika, attended by his son Goma, and by the subordinate chiefs, Botman and Enno,

hastened to obey the summun ; he was also accompanied by Gonge, Hababa, and Garetta, who had on delivering themselves up to the officer communing on the frontier, declared their sorrow for the part they lood taken against the Colony, and against Galku, and had requested to be received into the favor of that chief.

After the usual friendly salutation, the conference commenced, Bermanas and Platje being Galka's luterpretera. Exc. called Galka's attention to the circumstances which brought his Lordship to the frontiers: Gaika had solicited the uld of the colony against TSumble, who had driven him from his possessions, and had carried off his finest herds. His Exc. had, in consequence, as semided the colonial force from Its most distant parts; he test entered Caffre-land under the most quiaronrable circumstances, from dreadful severity of the weather, and from the state of the rivers; that, notwithstanding these obstacles, he had driven "TSauble and his adherents out of the country; Le had pursued him to Hinza's territories; had on its borders dispersed his force; compelled him to abandon Caffreland altogether, and to save his life by becoming an exile and outcast in countries mokaniwa.

By these operations H. E. had not only replaced Gnika in all the country of which he had been deprived, but, by showing "I Samble's adherents that the fastnesses of the forest into which they had refined, no longer afforded the security which they formerly experienced, had induced the Chiefs then present to submit to Galka's authority, excepting which no other would hereafter be recognized between the colonial border and the Buffalo river. H. E. had moreover induced Illaza to vow permaneut friendship to Galka, and thus had completely futfilled his intention of affording to Gaika efficient succour, and of replacing him in a far better situation than he had ever yet been. Galka acknowledged in the most impressive menuer his obligations to H. E. whose offices, by the farmer of God, had been crowned with the most complete success, and he prayed that heaven tright be equally propitions to H. E.'s endeavours for the prosperity of the colony; he said that the chiefs Congo, Hebanus, and Garetta, had beard H. E.'s scuttments, and would speak for themsolves on the subject. They were then separately asked to make their declarations, upon which Congo said, he had always been by right subordinate to Gaika, but residing near "ISamble, who was more powerful, he had inbuitted to circumstances, and joined him; that henceforward, however, he about consider bimself-solely subject to Guika, and would most solemnly promise to maintain the

strictest allegiance to him. Habana and Garetta made similar declarations, and stated that they had remained in the inrests, as considering Galka's arrival in camp the fittest time of toudering their submission to him. They were, in reply, informed, that it was to their having so acted, that they were indebted for their reconclitation with H. E., as it had been intended, in the excit of their besitation on this point, to have sent them to join 1, you, at a small rocky island near the Cape.

H. E. further explained to Gaika, that it appeared impracticable to secure the repose of the colony, so long as the Caffres could have access to the forests near the Figh river, and that, consequently, it would be necessary that the Fish river should no langer be considered the limits. It was, therefore, finally arranged, that the Chamie waters should be the division benceforward; that is, that the left bank of the Change, to where it joins the Kelskamings, shall be the boundary which the Caffres shall not pass; and the Keiskamma from thence to the sea, and the ridge of the Kat river hills to where they juin the chain of the Winterbergen, shall be the line of demarcation from the sput at which that ridge touches the Chamie, so that the waters that fall from that ridge into the Chamie shall belong to Galka, and those which fall luto the Kat river shall appertain to the colony.

It was agreed, that the females of Congo's Kranks should have liberty for one month to fetch away the caffic corn which is deposited in the kraals of that chief, or la those of Lyox, Habana, and Garetta, or for a longer period, if the officer commanding should find that they cupley themselves diligently for that object; and it was further settled, that Gaika's people should move from the Kakaberg, beyond the new line of demarcation, on the next full muon (Nov 2). After that date, it is intended that the force under Lieut.col. Willishire shall scour the country between the old line of the Fish River, and the new line, and destroy every vertige of kraal. It has been further desermined, that strong military posts shall be established between the Kieskamma and the Fish River, to prevent the future occupation of the seded territory by any petty chieftain.

Gaika expressed a wish that a successor to the late Mr. Williams should be sent to him as soon as possible, and that a person capable of maintaining a correspondence on his part with the colonial coverament about likewise be placed with him. Thus, it is now to be forged that the houndary being completely freed from Caffrey, repose and security will be the results of the late milliary operations, results which

will best reward the noble and patriotic exertises of our brave comrudes.

Ho Exc., on the 13th, assembled the arreral humn andants at his hemi-quarters Tile tiwa ga, and after thanking them in spin priate terms for their respective exertions, under circumstances of the everest il theulty, he notified to them his intention of dismissing gradually the con manders, retaining only 12 men in every 100, until such time as Gaika should be extiled behind the Chamle and Kleskamma, In the mean time, the officer commanding on the frontier, to whose indetatigable attention H. Exc. has not failed to give its due moved of pealse, has been directed to establish two strong permaneut posts, at positions fixed by H. Exc. between the spirt where the Chumie Joins the Kieskamma and the Gwanga, for the purpose of finally compelling such Cadira as might attempt to repass the Figh River forests to confine themselves to the limits which their chiefs have agreed to consider as the future boundary of their territory .- Cope Town Gezette. JOIN Oct.

Abstract - Official.

The tranquility of the colony being completely restored by the defeat and dispersion of the Caffre horder, a proclamation was issued by the governor on the 26th Nov., to rescind the order of the 3d March, for calling out the militin of the hyaded districts, and for the establishment of martial law.

FAIR INSTITUTED.

The friendly Increautse with the tribes, mentioned in the following extract, was not interrupted by the hostilities with the Caffres, to the middle of which we go back to record this remarkable occurrence.

Mr. Anderson, the missionars at Griqua Town, has by H. Fxc. the governor's desire, communicated with the tribes of Brigans and Beshuanas, and with the numerous Bassards in he nwu vicinity, on the subject of establishing a fair at the kockontem, in the Beaufort district, in conformity to the proclamation of 27th Nov. 1 or, and the tribes have expressed their arest antisfection at the proposal. The months of April and Sept. are consecred the best for this purpose; but they have part culurly requested, that Wednesdey the 4th of August next may be the day fixed for their repairing to the Kook: the Landdront of Grant Reynet Las very preparly notified to them his acquirecence in this request, and the 4th of An at meat is therefore the day fixed on the first tar on the borders of this country .- Case Town Gazette, June 26.

INFORMATION TO RMIGRANTS,

Notices of Ships that have suited.—On the 28th of December, departed from Ramsgate Harbur, by a passage vessel from London, several families about to proceed from the river to the Cape of Good Hope. The moment of parting formed an exceedingly interesting and most affecting spectacle, both the pier heads being crowded with the friends of the emigrants, anxions to express their wishes, and their final separating adden. Upwards of a thousand persons were ussembled on the occasion, who, to the cheers of the party emigrating, returned a hearty three times three, and tarried on the pier-heads until the waying of the bandkerchiefs of the voyagers was no longer visible.

The East-India transport, the vessel assigned for the conveyance of Mr. Parker's body of high settlers from Cork and its vicinity, dropped down the river from Deptford on the 27th Irc. She is nearly a new slop, of about 520 tons burden. The East India transport arrived at Cork, on the 22d Jan.

Other vessels, among the earliest fitted for the same destination, are maned in vol. vill. p. 617.

Jan. 1.—The Ocean and Northampton transports sailed from Portsmouth to Liverpool, to take on board settlers there.

Jan. 7.—H.M. store-ship Weymouth, Mr. Richard Turner (master), commander, sailed from Porthmouth for the Capri, with 470 settlers (men, women, and children) on board, for that colony. Duncan Campbell, Esq. (on the reduced list of captains of the royal marine forces), a gentleman of an intelligent and enterprising mind, is gone but by this corney-ance, with a party of artisans and agriculturists. Several parishes in Wiltshire have conveyed men out in this ship.

Late in April, four vessels, containing above 600 study, sailed from Liverpool, bound to the Cape, three of them under the command and direction of a moval officer, and one under private superintendence. The public agent was bustnessed to provide every accommodation which could minister to the health or comfort of the families who were to embark.

News of Ships at Sea.—Intelligence a few days since was received in London of the Chapman, transport, which sailed from London in December has, with the first party of companies deathed to form a new settlement at the Cape of Good Hupe, under agreement with Mr. John Baillie. The communication from this scatteman is dated under the Line, Feb. 1, 1820, 7 o'clock, F.M., and announces that the ship made Made is on the 29th Decamb the Canaries on the 31st, 1819. On the 12th Jan. 1820, they entered Fort Prays, in St. Jago, one of the Cape de

Verd islands, on which they landed and encomped. Here they recruited the messatock with fresh meat, pontry, fruit, whee, and some flour, and continued the voyage. The only death which had occurred was that of an infant child of Mr. Chase, on Christians-day.

A letter has been received from Mr. Jonathan Wainwright, Late of Little Woodhouse, who left England in January with a party of settlers. - (Extract.) " John transport, Funchal Roads, Feb. 6, 1820.—We came to an anchor here on the 3d, at 12 o'clock at night, after a rough passage of nearly three weeks. We salled from Liverpool on the 12th Jan. and had very fine weather for two or three days. When we approached the Bay of Bismay, however, it began to be very rough, and we experienced, during six days, some very heavy gales of wind. The sea run, as it is termed, mountains high. Most of the passengers were sick; our family extremely so. It was with great difficulty we gut out of the Bay, and I think most of us will remember it as long as we live. We sailed in company with the Stentor; each vessel conmins about 290 passengers; we are under the command of Lleut, Church, and ours is the flog ship. It is well for us that Mr. Church salled on board the John, as his attention to the comfort, the health, and the happiness of every soul on board is beyond example. He is almost idolized by every man, woman, and child on board, and I am sure he will never be forgotten by Ge."

ARAIHA.

MISSION TO INNAHAM PACHA.

We copy the following paragraph from a Bengal paper:—" Captain Sadier is forconstely a man of strong constitution and a man of keen observation; but the necessity of his travelling as an European officer, and being unacquainted with the language of the country, will necessarily confine his sources of information, though it is impossible even to pass over such an anexplared trace of country and to return in safety, without the most impassible and modeservant traveller, having much to communicate that would be both new and metal."

Through the furance part pays Capitala Sadicer some oblique compliments, and it would seem as if the writer had some personal acquidmance with him; yet the lance part not analytends to redect on the Capitain himself, but also on the government that appointed him to the mission; which we have no doubt be will execute to the salifaction of his employers. We therefore take this opportunity of stating that Capitala Sadiller of his majesty's 47th regiment now on an embasey to Ibrahim Pacha, is

a gentlemma every way qualified by his knowledge of both the Arabic and Perstan languages, for this service.

The policy of assuming any foreign dress is doubtful, more especially with persons in may public situation; not even a mostacitin should be sported; and our young friends may rest assured that any dereliction from our national dress and from our national dress and from our national habits, for from calling down any additional respect, has the contrary effect.

Since writing the above we find that Captain Saddier had joined Ibraham Pacha, and proceeded with him on the playing to Mecca, from whence he proceeds to Judia, to embark for India.

His reception by the share is stated to have been every thing that could be wished.—Bombay Courier.

Oct. 27. — We have been favoured with a letter from Bushire, of the 26th of December, 1818, coming by the way of Bumbay, which formines may with some particulars of the state of affairs in Arabia, and in the ports of the Persian gulph.

Ibrahim Pacha, the claest son of Mohammed All, the vice-roy of Egypt, who has been conducting the campaign against the Walmbeer, has totally destroyed the town and fortifications of Deryich, and cut down all the plustations of date trees in the neighbourhood. The captive lubabitanta are to be fed to ladeah, which will in future form the seat of the government, so that the pacha of Egypt will be rewarded for his enterprise in the Wahnher campaign, by possessing ports on both sides of the Arabian peninsula, and commanding in a great degree the navigation of the Hell Sea and the Persian golf .-Calcutta Journal.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

BAGDAD.

Intense Heat of the Summer .- Advices from Bagdad, dated the 25th Aug. Iunish discressing details of the aufferings which had been experienced la consequence of the most tremendous summer ever housen even in that purched country. if The thermometers," says the arround, st placed in the conlest part of the butter, rose to 120°, and at inhlaight were sometiones at 103 in the open air. There had had been, in the commencement of Aug. a storm accompanied by heavy rain, an occurrence said to be totally unprecedented in thus climate, at that session; and the effect on the barning soil, already overligated by the fierceal mining, star shadlar to that of the hottest steam both, Mu!titudes of people, both in the country unit in the streets of the city, though down dead from the intense heat. One small caravan left 22 persons in this manner in the last the edge of its journey towards Bagdad; a devery hour brought accounts of some fearful are dent of this nature. The river tent is not english, two yards and a half alse life ordinary level, and because of a to hid rescolour; the waters were so of naive that it was impossible to drink of them. The people exclaimed, that the day of judgment was at hand, deprecating hymns were chanted from the inharcts, and the inharcts dismay and consternation prevailed. The extreme heat had subsided at the date of the account, but the thermometer remained then at 105."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

OFENING OF THE FIRST PARLIABILATION OF GEORGE IV.

April 27.—This day his Majesty proceeded in state to the House of Lords, for the purpose of opening the new Parliament. So great was the anxiety to gain admission into the House of Lords, that many of the Peers' carriages arrived before ten o'clock, but positive orders had been given not to open any of the doors till twelve o'clock, not even to the Peers themselves. This order was strictly enforced; and when the doors were opened, none but Peers' orders were admitted. Beakless Palace-yard being filled with carriages, a line of them reached to the cud of Parliament-street by eleven o'clock.

His Mujesty entered the House about two o'clock. Being seated on the trone, the Commons were summoned to attend at the bar as usual, when the King delivered a most gracious speech, of which the following is a copy:—

" My Lards and Gentlemen,

"I have taken the earliest occasion of assembling you here, after having recur-

red to the sense of my people.

"In meeting you personally for the first time since the death of my beloved (wher, I am anxious to assure you that I shall always continue to indicate his great example, in unceasing attention to the poblic interests, and in paternal sulcitude for the welfare and inapploces of all classes of my subjects.

"I have received from Foreign Powers, renewed assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to cultivate with me, the relations of peace

ment ampity.

" Gentlemen of the House of Com-

"The estimates for the present year will be lad before you; they have been framed open principles of strict economy. But it is to me matter of the deepest resect, that the state of the country has not allowed me to dispense with those additions to our military force which I amounted at the commencement of the last Sections of Parliament.

"The first object to which your attention will be directed in the provision to be made for the support of the civil government, and of the honour and dignity of the crown.

1 leave entirely at your disposal my interest in the heredinary revenues, and I cannot deny myself the gratification of declaring, that so far from des ring any arrangement which might lead to the imposition of new burdens upon my people, or even might duninish, on my account, the amount of the reductions incident to my accession to the throne; I can have no wish, under circumstances like the present, that any addition whatever should be made to the settlement adopted by Parliament in the year 1816.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Deeply as I regret that the machinations and designs of the disaffected should have led, in some parts of the country, to acts of open visitence and insurrection, I cannot but express my satisfaction at the promptitude with which those attempts have been suppressed, by the vigitance and activity of the Magintates, and by the zealous co operation of all those of my subjects, whose exertions have been railed forth to support the authority of the laws.

"The wisdom and firmness manifested by the late Parliament, and the due execution of the laws, have greatly contribated to restore confidence throughout the kingdom, and to disconnenance these principles of sedition and irreligion, which had been disseminated with such malignant perseverance, and had poisoned the minds of the knorant and unwary.

"I rely upon the continued support of Parliament in my determination to maintain, by all the means entrusted to my hands, the public safety and tranquillity.

"Deploring, as we all must, the distress which still unhappily prevails among many of the labouring classes of the continuity, and anxiously looking forward to its removal or inligation, it is, in the mean time, our common that effectually to protect the loyal, the neaceable, and the industrious, against those practices of turbulence and inclinidation by which the period of relief can only be deferred, and by which the pressure of the distress has

been localculably aggravated. I trust that an awakened sense of the dangers which they have lucurred, and of the arts which have been employed to orduce them, will bring back by far the greater part of those who have been unhappily led astray, and will revive in them that spirit of loyalty, that due aubmission to the laws, and that attachment to the Constitution which subsiat unabased in the hearts of the great body of the people, and which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, have secured to the British Nation the enjoyment

of a larger share of practical freedom, as well as of prosperly and hop ness, than have fallen to the lot of a y nation in the world."

His Majesty delivered has Speech with clearness, dignity, and grace.

We have omitted the toutlue of forms, legan and completed on the two previous days, for awearing in the members, choosing a Speaker, &c. as details into which our limits will not permit as to go.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

THE KING'S COURT.

His Majesty held a court at Carlton Palace on the 26th April, when Sir Evan Nepean, Bart, was introduced and sworn in a privy co-meillor, and took his reat at the Board accordingly.

BAST INDIA HOUSE.

April 5. - The dispatches ship Woodford, for Madras and Bengal, were closed and delivered to the master.

11 .- A Court of Directors was held, when the following commanders took leave of the court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz .- of the Orwell, Capt. T. Sanders; Scaleby Castle, Capt. J. B. Sotheby; Princess Amelia, Capt. N. Turner; Marchioness of Ely, Capt. B. Kay; General Hewitt, Capt. J. Pearson; and Lady Campbell, Capt. T. Marquis, all for China direct.

12.- A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to Campbell Marjoribanks and Geo. Abercrombie Robinson, Esqu. Chairman and Dep. Chairman, for their zeal and artention to the Company's interest during the last year.

12.- A ballot was held for the election of six Directors in the room of

The Hon. W. F. Elphiustone, John Inelis, Esq. John Behb, Esq. James Pattlson, Esq.

James Danlell, Esq.

John Bladon Taylor, Esq. who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers who reported the numbers, and that the election had fallen on

Jocob Bosanquet, Esq. 454 Joseph Cotion, Esq.455 Edward Parry, Esq.455 Thomas Reid, Esq.455 William Wigram, Esq. 453 William Taylor Money, Esq. 454

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were chosen Chairman and Deputy Chairman for the year ensuing : Gen. Abercromble Robinson, Esq. Chairman,

Thomas. Reid, Esq. Dep. Chairman.

The new Directors took the oaths and

their seats, and the following gentlemen

14 .- The dispatches for Madras und Bengal, by the ship Moira, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the master of that ship.

17.-The dispatches for Madras and Bengal, by the ship Coromandel, were closed and delivered to the master of that ablp.

20 .- The dispatches were closed and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships, viz. Princess Amelia, Capt. N. Turner; Marchiosess of Ely. Capt. B. Kay; General Hewitt, Capt. J. Pourson; Lady Campbell, Capt. T. Marquis; for China direct.

24 .- The dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships, viz. The Orwell, Capt. T. Sanders; and the Scaleby Castle, Capt. J. B. Sotheby, for China direct.

DEPARTURE OF THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR.

On the 2d April the Persian Ambassador and suite left his house in Charles Street, Berkley Square, for Dover, where a frigate was in readiness to receive him by order of government. His Exc. carries with him, in a high degree, the respect and affection of the British nation. arrived at Wright's Hotel, Dover, the same day. On the 3d, Maj. Willock left town to join the Persian Ambassador, whom he will accompany to Persia. His Exc. intends to pass three weeks at Paris, und then to proceed to Vlenna and Berlin, and afterwards to St. Petersburg .- And the day after, at two in the afternoon, his Exc. accompanied by Mr. Morier and suite, embarked on board the Pioneer schooner, Lient. Oldrey, under a salme

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from the guns at the heights. There were cust numbers of persons on the piec breats to winess his Eve,'s departure, and he was attended by a guard of bounts and the band of the 24th regt, to the place of emburkation 4, when the schoose reached the rouse, she returned the salute.

Addends to the list of Members of the New Parlament, connected with East toda Affairs. (See our last number, p. 420.)

Parakerley, J. N. Tavistock. Hume, Joo. Aberdees, Limbay, Hon. II, Perth.

Preudegast, M. G. Saltzeli.

H. Grust, Esq. who was stated in our last number as not opposed for the flamif datrict, has since declined to offer himself for that place.

LEADING MISCELLANIES.

Sir Evan Nepean, the late Governor of Bombay, arrived by the Altinia, and immediately proceeded to London, to Thompson's New Hotel, Cavendiah Square, where he was joined by his son, Mr. Evan Napean from Cambridge. On Friday the 20th he dined with the Court of Directors.

Gen. Sir Lowry Cole is appointed to the government of Ceylon. Lord Combermere's health prevented him from accepting it.

William David Evans, Esq. barrister at law, many years resident at Liverpool and lately vice chancellor of the county of Chester, is to be the new Recorder of Bombay, vice Sir John Australier deceased.

The late advices from the Manriting reached Governor Farquillar at the moment he was embarting on the Bucking hamsbire, going out to resume his government. Their tener induced his to order his baggage to be relauded. His Exc. has, however, since proceeded on his rayage; more favourable account, as it is understood, of the health of the Island having been received.

Maj.gen. Madge, was a native of Plymouth, and comblact to thuself all the aplended talents that shows so embountly in lsis father, Dr. Mudge, and his grandfather, the Ber. Zachariah Mudge. The philosophical transactions of the Royal Society, the trigonometrical curvey of the kingdom, with the correct and beautiful maps already published, exhibit some of the islearn of his life that have been most beneficial to the public, whiles the advanrages derived by the cadets of the royal intlitury academy at Woolwich, and by those of the East-India Company's estabilshment at Affiliscombe, entitle his memorr to the grantude of his country. The Academic distinctions which he acquired are noticed in the Obituary. The public honours which he merited cannot be comprised in so small a space. The King of Denmark lately presented him with a magnificent chronometer.

MAGNIFICENT DIAMOND,

A diamond said to be worth £20,000 sterling, and consequently one of the largest stones of this description in the known world, has lately been received by the ship York, and is now deposited (for the purpose of being sold) in the Company's Treasury. This precious gent farms a part of the rpoil taken from the last Peishwa, and the proceeds of the sale will be divided amongst our yletorious army.

ser-india derit.

The East-India depôt is immediately to be removed again to the Isle of Wight, and the regular East-India oftps will in future call at Portsmooth for their pasengers and final dispatches. This alteration takes place in consequence of the inconvenience and insecurity of the auchorage in the Downs.

REGALLA OF CANDY.

On the 29th March was opened at the Bank of England a chest recently brought " from India, containing the regalia and other acticles taken in 1215 from the palace of the deposed king of Candy. Among the curious and costly articles disclosed to view, were a regal crown of pure gold, an entire suit of golden asmour, together with a unmber of tiaras, beacelets, amulets, and other organicuts, for the most part studded with precious stones, and many of them spapended by massive gold chalus of logenious workmanship. whole collection, which is of consideralife value, has been given up by his Mojesty for the benefit of the capture, and will shortly, it is understood, be offered for sale,

INSURANCE CAUSE.

COURT of KING'S BEYOR, Rolldhall, Jan, 13 .- Robertson v. Caruthers .- This was an action against the underwriters on the ship Lady Castlereagh, from her port of discharge in New South Wales to any of the East-Indla Islands or Persia, and back to England, for loss by perils of the sens. The captain of the ressel proved that she arrived at Madras on the 13th September 1818. The captain there cotered into a charter-party with the government to entry troops, and also a cargo of saltpetre and cotton. On the 24th October, when the thip was loaded and the troops on board, he was ashore. At night a beavy gale came on, and the ship was compelled to leave the roads for fear of being driven on above. There were severai others in the roads; as many as could left the mads; they were ared on from

the fort to emapel them to do so. It was during the monsoon. On the 29th the witness received information that the vessel was in the Saduas roads. went thither, and found the ship nearly a wreck; all her masts were gone but her foremest. Several of the men had been drowned; many of them were then drank. The cargo was spoiled by the sen-water; it was impossible to get her back to Madras. He dropped her down to Cuddalore, and applied to the government at Populicherry to send persons to survey the ship. He thought the expense of repairing her would be £20,090, nearly the price of a new thip. She could only have been repaired at Bombay or Bengal. thinks it impossible to have got there. It was again the munsoon wlud; it would not change till April. There was not a king's store at Madras. He applied at Madras for anchors, but gut none; he sold the ship; she lay at Cuddalore two months; she was in danger all that time; she could have got to Trincomatee. The bad state of the ship was corroborated by Russel, one of the crew. Several captains who were at Madras, and afterwards saw the ship at Cuddalure, corroborated the captain's testimony; and several phips' husbands and others, conversant to the expenses of ship-building, gave it as their opinion, that to repair the ship for such a voyage would cast in England £22,000, and fifty per cent, more in India.-The Solicitor-general for the defendant addressed the jury, and contended the cap-tain had not used his best endearours by wairing for moderate weather, and cadegenering to reach Trincomatee or Calcutta to obtain repairs. That he had not acted as he was bound, impartially for the equal interest of all the parties concerned; but merely with a view to the interest of his owner, in abandoning the ship, and throwing the less upon the under-writers. And in all events, the action should not be for a total loss, but for an average, for the India Company, who had chartered the ship home, and had their cargo on board, should bear their proportion of the loss.-The learned Judge, however, in charging the jury, said, it was proved the captain could know nothing of the ship's lumrance; be, therefore, acted for the best towards the properly of his own-It was proved that the repairs, if practicable, would nearly double the value of the ship; and he therefore acted to the best of his own and other competent persons' judgment for the plaintiff.-The jury found for the plaintiff.-Another sction between the same parties, on a policy of insurance for the freight, was tried, and the verdict went in the same manner.

On the 9th April the Persian Ambas-

sador, who has just taken leave of the British court, arrived at Paris, at the hotel de Rivoli.

NAVAL AND MULITARY NOTICES.

On the 14th April the 21st drag, commoded by Lieut, col. Butes, discuss a least of at Gravesend from luite, where they have been stationed for some years, and arrised at Chatham; they will be dishunded on the 24th last.

Since the East-India depot has been removed, as mentioned above, the depots of the following regiments (which are stationed at St. Heleon, the Cupe, and India) arrived at Portementh, and embarked for Albary barracks, as Newport, Isle of Wight, viz. 7th, 14th, 16th, 20th, 24th, 39th, 38th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 59th, 58th, 56th, 59th, 68th, 67th, 69th, 82d, 83d, 87th, 89th. There are now 60 regiments' depots auxiliared at Albary.

The Sapplin, Capt. Plumrige, returned from the Cape of Good Hope station, in

to proceed on coast service.

We are sorry to hear that the Leander, SR, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sie Henry Blackwood, K.C.B. for the Last-Indies, has been in very imminent danger at Madeira. She had a very quick run of only five days to that island, and was preparing to leave it, when, is getting under weigh, the capatern upset; two other anchors were let go, but they did not take hold, when the cables were instantly cut in just sufficient time to prevent her driving on shore.

The Leven frigate, Capt, Bartholomeur, C.B. is fitting for the Cape of Good Hope, A new ship, in carry 28 puns, to be called the Alligator, is ordered to be built

to the East-Indies,

On the 30th March Bear-Admiral Lumbert sailed from Partsmonth for St. Helena, In the Vigo, 74, Capt. Thos. Brown, to relieve Rear-Admiral Planque. A namber of managers were put on board, to erro abroad five years, according to the attatute.

The Earl St. Vincent, Simpson, for New South Wales, has taken 160 counters on board from the builts at Portsmooth, for that settlement. They are guarded by a detachment of the 48th reg. on passage thither.

PARSENGERS TO INDIA.

By the Charles Mills, Capt. Jackson, to Madras and Calcutta :—Col. and Birs. Efflort, and the two Misses Ellint, Mrs. Col. Weish, Miss Weish, Miss Arastrong, Miss Hawkins, Major and Mrs. Balmain, Mrs. Bertram, Mrs. Whitchead, Major Simpson, Mr. and Miss Morell, Mr. Assey, Mr. Sandham, Messra. Newton, Freeman, Huish, Waddle, Stinton, Campbell, Muggrave, and W. Jackson, Miss Donahoe, and two natives of India.

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LIST OF THE DIRECTORS

UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND. TRADING TO THE EAST-INDIES.

FOR THE VEST 1820.

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GROBLE ARESCHOMBIE ROBINSON, Esq. (Cladenson) 80, Pail Mall. Thrown's Rind, Eq. (Deputy) 8, Brood Street Buildings

Inche Bonnance, Eng. Brankonenhary, Merie, Charles Grant, Red. 40, Marrell Square.

M.P. I. Upper Barloy Street. Enq. 44, Mortimer Street. 25. Court Street Edward Parry, Esq. Justph Cotton, Guonge Smith, Sweny Toone, E

Est. M.P. 4. Portland Place.

William Astell,

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Hop. Hugh Lindsay, M.P. Plantow Lodge, Brundey, Kent, Campbell Marjuribanks, Esq. 3, Upper Wimpole Street. John Marels, Eng. 21, Baher Street, Partmen Square. Biehard Chebeley Flowden, Esq. 8, Denonshire Place. William Wignam, Esq. M.P. 31, Upper Horbey Street. Sir John Jackson, Bart. M.P. 9, New Broad Street. John Hudleston, Eng. 54, Margaret Mired.

Sir Alexander Allan, Bart. 26, Baker Street, Portman Square. Sir David Scott, Bart. Baher Street, Pariman Square. William Stanley Clarke, Esq. Elm Bank, Leatherhead John Thornhill, Esq. 38, Bloomabury Square.

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John Goldshordogt Rarenahaw, Esq. 9, Lover Berkeley Street. William Taylor Money, E.q. M.P. 13, Carlogan Phee. Scurge Raikes, Esq. 8, Park Place, St. Jomes's. Robert Campbell, Ben. 36, Argust Street. 3 4 6 5

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

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-----BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS. HOME LIST.

BIRTHS,

At the rectory, Chelmarsh, cear Salisbury, the lady of the Hon, and Res. A. Harrs, of a son, April 15. At Chatham, the halp of Lieut. Col. W. Panley, of the Houst Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES. farch 32. At Device, Il. f. Bowness, Esq. Lieu-tenant in the Hou. East India Company's ser-vice, on the Madras Establishment, and clear son of Major General Bowness, to Misa Ara-bella, youngest doughter of Dr. Hill, of this town, . John Worthy, Esq. of the Bombay Marine Establishment, to Jane Rebecca, eident daugh-

Establishment, to Jane Renecea, entest assign-ter of Mr. Hume, Lone acre.

Major Thomas Wren, of the Madras Army, to Miss Barton, daughter of Admiral Barton, of Exeter and Bornigh House, Denied, pell 3. Capt. James Clemont, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Multar Establishment, to Eliza-April 2. youngest daughter of J. Watlen, Esq. of Lexes-

youngest daughter of J. Watlen, Esq. of Leurester-Belds.
At St. Pancras, Henry Francis Houghton, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Service, to Eliza, Paton Broce, daughter of the late Lleut, Gen. Robert Bruce, of Estree, Hers. o. W. Simons, Jun, Esq. of the Torrace, Hackney, to Henrietta Ainchu, eldest daughter of the late J. Parmenter, Esq. Besington House, Esc. S. At All Saints' Church, Colchester, Thomas Joseph Turret, Esq. of Great Yarmouth, Captain in the Hon. East India Company's Military bervice, to Jane, daughter of J. Bawtree, Esq. s. At St. Pancras chartes, Peter Dixon, Jung-Ser, of Carlier, to Sarah Rebects, eldest daughter of Major-General Clarke, of the East India Company's Bervice, and of Upper Charlotte-street, Fittary-square.

errect. Fitzeuy-square.

Lately, George Grote, jun., Esq. to Harrist, second daughter of Thomas Lewin, Esq., of the Hollies,

Kent.

DEATHS.

arch 15. At Bromley, Mr. Jocob Chalile, aged
64. of the Hon. East Imita Company's Home March 15. Service, and tormerly of Plymouth

11. In Upper Grossenur-street, Patrick Craw-ford Bruce, Esq.

5. In Berkeley-square, Lucy, eldest daughter of Sam. Smith, Esq.

Sam. Smith, Eri.

At his restrience, Kingston, Serrey, in the
78th year of his uge, Lieut. Gen. Gabriel Johnston, of the Hon. Heat India Company's Service.

At Gisocenter-balge, in the 19th year of his
age, George Charles, eldest son of the 10ght
Hun. George Canning.

Same day, at thester, in the 72d year of his age, John Lloyd, Esq. Inte of the Bengal Chill Service. April 8. Elisa, wife of Bichard Chase, Esq. of

Kensington square.

Same day, at Henley-on-Thames, Mrs. Anne Harper, widow of Col. Gabriel Harper, futmerly

of the Rengal Army.

At Parla, Licut Col. Richard Howley, of the
Madras Artillery. The public career of that excritent officer has long enjoyed to high a place

in the estimation of his gallant contraces in the army of Hindonstan, and his private life was so

army of Hindonsian, and his private life was as uniformly conspicuous for goodness, that his less is truly to be lamented.

At his south house, Kennington, Surrey, aged 73, George Unwin, Esq., formerly a Purver in the Navy and East India Service. Among the pursuits of this gentleman's long and active life are to be recorded his persevering and successful exertions, in reviving, in the year 1799, the trade to China and Briotol, in tin, and which has long right a new limpulae to a none starhas long given a new impulse to a once stag-

has long given a new impulse to a once sugmany traile.

At Totteridge House, Herts, speck 7s, Edward
Garrow, Esq. for upwards of 10 years a Civilian
in the Hun. Company's Service, First Deputy
Lieut. of the county of Herts, and brother to
the Hon. Mr. Haron Garrow, of the Eucheyser.

Major-Gresera Wim. Mudge, of the Hoyal
Artillery, Diest Governers of the Royal Bilitary
Academy at Woolwich, Director of the Ordanace
Surrey of Great Britain, Emminer at the Hon.
Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe,
a Commissioner of the Board of Longitude, a
Pelicw of the Royal Antiquarian and Geological
Secieties, and a Member of the Institute of Fairs.

Same day, in Conduit-arrest, Honover-mund Capt, Wm. Macnamara, la s in the Hun. Con

pany's Military herever.
t her futher's house, at Clifton, a few wests after the death of her class, tiel at daughter At her futher's of John Hadieston, Beg.

of John Hadienton, Beq.

In Upper Norton-street, in the 17th year of his age, Cloud Bussell, Esq.

In his coth year, at Wenslade House, near Exeter, Josian Die Pel, Prother, Eng., m. of Josian Die Pel, Prother, Eng., m. of Josian Die Pel, Esq., formerly Guserner of Madras. Mr. Porcher was overal years in the East India Company's Civil Serview at Madras, and at the head of a House of Agency there, in which he homography acquired a hundrom ferture. On his return in England he become a Member of Parliament, which ha quitted on account of his declining health; he was alleged benefactor to many public of artists and institutions, and died much lancessed by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance. tous circle of friends and acquaintance.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Mar, 69 Deal, April 8 Gravesond, Lavion, M. r-gan, from Bengal 8 Nov., and the Cape 14 Jun?
20 Gravesond, Tottenban, Davy, from Bengal.
Madraa, and the Cape of Grod Hope.
31 Bristel, Bristel, Bircham, from Bengal 13
Nov., and the Cape 21 Jun.
April Licerpool, Bounty Hall, Ruberts, from
Bengal

Beugal Drugal.

3 Lymbogon, 9 Gravesend, Lord Sidmouth, Guener, from New South Wales, Bengul, and the Cape of Good Hupe.

5 Liverpool, Rengal, Woodward, from Bengal.

6 Off Portamouth, 5 Gravesend, Prince Regul., Clifford, from Bumbay.

— Off Portamouth, 5 Gravesend, Ginbe, Blyth, from Bengal.

from Bengal.

Off Piersementh, to Deal, 18 Gravevend, Com-modore Itages, Ardiey, from Bengal and thu

modore Hayes, Ardley, from Bengal and the Cape of Good Hope. Of Portsmouth, a Gravesend, Cornwall, Wil-son, from China 25 Nov., and St. Helma son, fi

Gravesend, Bombay Merchant, Clarkson, from

Bombay. - Gravesend, Matilita, Hamilton, from China.
- Gravesend, Apollo, Tennant, from China.
9 Deal, 11 Gravesend, Louther Castle, Moril ch.

from Chius. Deal, 11 Gravesend, Lord Castlereagh, Young-

- Deal, it Gravesend, Level Castereaga, t using-husband, from China.

10 Deal, it Gravesend, Elizabeth, Oviler, from Bengal, Madras and Vigo.

- Clyde, Prince Regait, Richmond, from Ben-gal, Madras 10 Oct., and the Cape a Jan.

11 Deal, Frimadulip, Meek, from China and

America.

Oct., and St. Helena a ret.

Off Liverpool, Albion, Stewart, from Bengal

99 Nuv.

Mar. 20 Deal. April 4 Portsmouth, 9 Tet of Bickinghamehice, Adams, for the Maurit and China.

April & Gravescod, & Deal, 12 Plymouth, Robert Edwards, Shetburne, for China. 3 Gravescod, & Deal, 13 Portsmouth, Fartridge, Betham, for Madras and Bengal. 4 Portsmouth, 11 Falmouth, Charles Mills, Jack-son, for Madras and Bengal.

7 Gravesent, 11 Deal, Woodford, Chapman, for

Hengal.

12 Gravesend, 13 Deal, Farry,
Madra and Bengal.

13 Gravesend, 17 Deal, 42 Portsmentth, David
Scott, Warrington, for Madras and Hangal.

14 Gravesend, 50 Deal, Moira, Hanhouw, for

Notes and Bengal.

Gravesend, 25 Deal, Moira, Harabare, for Modras and Bengal.

Gravesend, 25 Deal, Coromanded, Honter, for Modras and Bengal.

Gravesend, General Revitt, Puntson, for

Chica Gravesend, Princess Amelia, Torner, for

China. - Gravesend, Marchimness of Edy, Kay, inc

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Commandere. Fires Offices, Secand Officer, Third Officers with Officers.		VK. Packman	G.C. Kennedy John Griffiths Wm. Lewis	T. M. Adnry	Herry Shore, G-lewel Carlis Fred, Braine, Jan. Bulman John Mauley (Thus, Stream Amb. Rivers, Thos. Allcidt Wes, Hayland	F. Galley C. Purité Berr. W. Breman Dat. Murdech Robb. Schkon, Dat. Helliday Ch. E. Mangles Wir. F. Riquetti, M. Bremnin, John Rillema A. Hendhurri Edw. Turner, J. Sanarow. Bent. Bailey.						
Third Officer		T. B. Penfold	W. Ticchairal K. MacDouali E. M. Boulthee	John Lench Henry H. Hax.	The Williams Henry Shore, Henry Bred Jac. Bulman Wm. Pulham Amb. Breas.	F. Cattley						
Securit Officer	Philip Heylm	W. Langeruft R. H. Rivind	Wm. Haviasele W.R. Hinkeles Hen, C. Smith	R. M. Daniell Thomas Baker	The Williams Henry Bred Wm. Pulliam	Rob. Lindaay Robert Lowis Hon. Strendah Revs Thomas.						
First Offices	Mex. Chrystli Int. smith. Thet. Adetern R. Woodreff	H. Broughton Hen, Clement	Thur, Dirakin E. Glassianie Rich, Chiford	J. S. H. France Juries S. Hiles Julia Shesheed	Finny Ager T. W. Moore, Jumes Bend	T.W. Audrerer T. W. Barrow Robert Chiforn D. Hae Newal				- 1		
Commanders.	W. Mangoritanda Alex, Chrystile 14, R. Alexen James Jameson, The Smith, Philip Reyles They, Letting, Treas, Addressivery as Mango- Chan, L. Blanc, R. W. codenii, H. H. Manner,	Prize Ceneron, H. Broughton T. F. Baldenina Hen, Clement	Win, Patterson John Stewart	Dorald M'Leod John Innes	Win. Ademon. T. W. Moore. Prederick Adams Jumes Head.	Homes Smiders T.W. Audreer Rob. Linday J. B. Schieby T. W. Harree Robert Lawis Brook Kay. Referred ford Hon-Sternday James Person. D. Has Newal Rest Thorna. Thirms Marquis Jain Jones. Day Marsasi	Win. Hornblow Alfred Chapman Wm. Hunter	lames Johnson Thomas Dormer	J. Kehth Portless Joseph Wilson James Coxwell	H. W. Norlor	Thomas E. Ward	oun Price
Muneging Owners.	S Margoribante Communication of H. M. Same u.	Henry Bonham Greeke Gooch	of the Paterson, H. A. Drawmond, Phys. Direction W. H. Havishiel W. Tocchura, G. C.; Kennedy Junt Campbell Benry Weight Campeny's Myp Wire, Patterson R. Glasspoole W. R. Hindeley, K. NacChanni Jebin Height Distriction Benry San, Jac. Fee R. Holly Wigner, June 19 June 19 July S. S. San July S. MacChanni Jebin Printins B. Simmeron, San, Jac. Fee Genree Palmer, Mose Manufacture, Ref. Officer Hen. Campbell W. B. Myster,	John M.Tagarr, Department and John States Jacks There 1.2.CV intermediate Angilian A. Kedelic. Thus, Appelled the Property Revision John Reference 1.2.CV intermediate from Simpson John Report Software 2. History Revision John Revenue 2. History Revision and John Revenue 3. History Revision John Revenue 3. History Revenue 3. History Revision John Revenue 3. History Revision John Revenue 3. History Revision John Revenue 3. History Revenue 3.			Joseph Hare	440 Anron Chapman Ralph Stamp 5709, Arron Chapman James Johnson 7004 J. and T. Dawson Thomas Dermer 800, Mandard & Co. H. P. Auber	Geurpe Gooch John Illacket	Robert King H. W. Nortor Robert King H. W. Nortor Blanchart & Co.	H. J. Monre	
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GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Por Sale & May—Promps 20 July.
Private—Finde — Bandannoes — Blue Cloth —
Blue Sannoes—Nankeens — Mualins — Shawlo— Mailras Hautherchiofe-Black Sala Hundkerchiefe -Wrought Silks.

Par Sale 4 Muy--Prompt 4 August.

For Note 4 Non-Promps 4 August.

Liomed-Sagar-Bice.

For Sale 8 Mep-Promps 11 August.

Company's — Cinnamon - Cloves-Mace-Nut.

mege-Oil of Mace-Salspetre-Black Pepper.

Livewed-Salspetre-Black Pepper-WhitePepper-Sago-Ginger-Cloves-Mace-Nutmegy

Casin Oil-Oil of Mace-Oil of Mace and

Nutmegs.

For Sale 10 May-Prompt 11 Angust.

Lecargi and Private-Trade.—Aniseed—Turme-ric—Cardemonn—China Root—Munjeet—Senna—Rhubarh—Alore—Assafaxida—Musk—Myrrh—Rhubarh—Alore—Assafaxida—Musk—Myrrh—Rhubarh—Alore—Assafaxida—Musk—Gum Alore—Gum Alore—Gum Alore—Gum Alore—China China Arabic—Oum Benjamin—Gum Copal—Gum Oli-banum—Gum Senega—Camphot—Tincal—Borax —Gumboge—Shellac—Seedlac—Sticklac—Lac Dyc-Gaiangal—suffineer—sweet Leaves—Ver-million—Tamarinds—Sugard Tamarinds—Pre-served Tamarinds—Sugard Tamarinds—Pre-served Tamarinds—Pickled Mangors—Aniseed Oil—Castor Oil—Cocon Nat Oil.

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Par Sale & June-Prompt 1 September. Tos., Boliera 190, Cool be. Congou, Campol, Pakoe, and Southong, 4,450,000 lbs. - Twankay, 1230,000 lbs. - Hyana Skin 30,000 lbs. - Hyana 190,000 lbs. - Total, including Private-Trade, 6, 600,000 lbe.

For Sale 13 June-Promnt & September, Company's-Bengal and Coust Fiere Goods, and Nankeen Cloth.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPA-NY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

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- Mother-o'-Pearl Counters-Wronglist IsseyWrought Mother-o'-Pearl Sherry - Malaces Wrought Mother-o' Pen Canes-Whanghee Canes.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, April 28, 1920. Caffre, The coasiderable public sales of Coffee this week have gone of with same briskness, and it may be stated, there is a general and in ressing demand ; the prices obtained are fully to. his her than the previous rates by private contract, and every appearance of a revival of trade.

Sugar. The market is usually cleaned of good and fine Sugars, the prices obtained are higher, in consequence of the leadinguist empylies. The Relined market has been without briskness, but the quantity of goods dies not accumulate as bud been suricipated; the binders in consequence are firm, and will not authorit to hower prices to facu-liant sales; the advance of Roy impers will also

tend in keep up the prices of Refined.
Caton.—The demand for Cutton has considerably revived; and the accounts from Manchester and Liverpool continue favourable.

Daily Prices of Macks, from the 26th of March to the 25th of April, 1820.

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E. Evroy, Stack Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

JUNE 1820.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MEMOIR

OF A

PATRIOT KING.

(Continued from p. 432.)

Rank.—RESUMING the classed series of select anecdotes, we have to insert one which proves that his Majesty was superior to any little pride of rank, when put in competition with the strict discharge of duty, even by an humble individual It is recorded under the date of August 16, 1787.

A very particular circumstance occurred on Wednesday, which has occasioned much conversation in Windsor. His Majesty, after parading the terrace with the Duke of York, rested his arm on the sun-dial which is near the end of the walk; the Duke did the same, and continued in conversation with some gentlemen, with whom they had for some time before been walking. During this parley, a sentinel upon duty there, walked up to the King, and "desired his Majesty to remove from the dial, as it was under his particular charge." His Majesty removed accordingly, observing at the same time, that the man's Asiatic Journ. - No. 54.

rigid adherence to his orders was highly commendable; and, a few hours afterwards, he was graciously pleased to recommend him to the colonel of the regiment, as an object worthy of promotion, and one who ought to be provided for in as eligible a manner as the nature of the service would possibly admit.

Fortitude.—The following is a specimen of invincible courage, blended with piety and magnanimity. Two of the preceding heads might, therefore, support a joint claim to the characteristics displayed in this example.

A STATEMENT BY THE EARL OF ONSLOW, OCT. 29, 1795, TWELVE AT NIGHT.

Before I sleep, let me bless God for the miraculous escape which, my King, my country, and myself, have had this day. Soon after two o'clock, his Majesty, attended by the Earl of Westmor-Vol. IX. 3 Y

land and myself, set out from St. James's in his state coach, to open the session of parliament. multitude of people in the park was prodigious. A sullen silence. I observed to myself, prevailed through the whole, very few individuals excepted. No hats, or at least very few, pulled off; little or no buzzaing, and frequently a cry of "Give us bread;" No war;" and once or twice, "No King," with hissing and grouning. My grandson Cranley, who was upon the King's guard, had told me, just before we set out from St. James's, that the park was full of people, who seemed discontented and tumultuous, and that he apprehended insult would be offered to the King. Nothing material, however, happened till we got down to the narrowest part of the street, called St. Margaret's, between the two palaceyards, when, the moment we had passed the office of ordnance, and were just opposite the parlour window of the house adjoining it, a small ball, either of lead or marble, passed through the window-glass on the King's righthand, and perforated it, leaving a amull hole, the bigness of the top of my little finger (which I instantly put through it to mark the size), and passed through the coach out of the other door, the glass of which was down. We all instantly exclaimed, "This is a shot!" The King showed, and I am persuaded felt, no alarm; much less did he fear, to which indeed he is insensible. We proceeded to the House of Lords, when, on getting out of the coach, I first, and the King immediately after said to the Lord Chancellor, who was waiting at the hottom of the stairs to receive the King, " My Lord, we have been shot at." The King ascended the stairs, robed, and then, perfectly free from the smallest agitation, read his speech with peculiar correctness, and even less hesitation than usual. At his uprobing after-

wards, when the event bad got more known (I having told it to the Duke of York's car as I passed him under the throne, and to others who stood near us), it was, as might be supposed, the only topic of conversation, in which the King joined with much less agitation than any body else; and afterwards, in getting into the coach, the first words he said were, " Well, my Lords, one person is proposing this, and another is supposing that, forgetting that there is One above us all who ditposes of every thing, and on whom alone we depend." The magnanimity, piety, and good sense of this, struck me most forcibly, and I shall never forget the words.

On our return home to St. James's, the mob was increased in Parliament Street and Whitehall; and when we came into the park, it was still greater. It was said that not less than 100,000 people were there, all of the worst and lowest sort. The scene opened, and the insulting abuse offered to his Majesty was what I can never think of but with horror, or ever forget what I felt when they proceeded to throw stones into the coach, several of which hit the King, which he bore with signal patience, but not without sensible marks of indignation and resentment at the indignities offered to his person and office. The glasses were all broken to pieces, and in this situation we were during our passage through the park. King took one of the stones out of the cuff of his coat, where it had lodged, and gave it to me, saying, " I make you a present of this, as a mark of the civilities we have met with on our journey today."

At a trying crisis of the late war, such was the distracting repugnance between the apparent tendency of public feeling and the real direction of the public mind. And to describe these lamented

anomalies, such is the imperfection of language, that we are compelled to say, without any wish to utter a paradox, that, when our late excellent King was most unpopular, he was supported by his people with all their heart and mind, and soul and strength. It is time, however, that some other word than " popular" should be invented, to indicate that flattering distinction which is built on the lowest stratification of the plebeing favour. It is still more important, that the negation of this diffusive and shallow honour should not be expressed by the too comprehensive term " unpopularity;" a preposterous negligence of phrase, which confounds the distressing and preternatural enlargement of the spleen with the affectionate and healthful expansion of the heart. It conveys a double reproach, alike undeserved by the people of a whole country, and by the revered object of a local mob's fury.

If such facts as above stated must remain an opprobrium to a part of the metropolitan populace, there is not an equal necessity for historical narratives of these things to remain an opprobrium to the language. To supply a graduated epithet somewhat more discriminating, perhaps some compound might be formed from plebs, which is never applied like populus to the whole people; and it plebs should be thought to include too many of the middling and respectable classes of society, the word imo, in composition with plebilar, will guide our deas to the bottom of the pyramid: thus, instead of the " popular demagogue," we may say the " imoplebilar demagogue." But the misfortune of those who do not share the plaudits generously bestowed on demagogues is not merely a negation, not merely to be obstructed in the use of common privileges, by vociferous claimants for enlarged freedom; but there is a

mutual repulsion, a contrariety of principle and habit, thought and action; the misfortune of not being " imoplebilar" is mostly identical with an elevation of aim, which may be termed "antimo-plebilar." But, to do justice to both parties, the term ought to comprise a farther modification, referring to the local obliquity which separates the prejudice of a confined district from the sense of an enlightened empire. undesigning cultivators of mischief to the nation are not to be contemned because their lot is to be stationed on an inferior tier in the tower of order, but as far as their principles have been broken up, which is the worst kind of corruption, by the bad offices to which depraved understandings pervert the multiplied messengers of published thought, their applause or censure is alike destitute of value. The industrious peasantry of a poor hamlet often preserve unimpaired that native good sense, which is frequently extinguished in the working classes of a pampered town by idle converse with the half-read. Finally, a leading disturber worshipped in a populous city, and despised all over the country, including most other cities, is, if the extent of his delusive ascendancy be strictly measured, only "locimoplebilar."

Beneficence .- In the severe winter of 1784-5, his Majesty, regardless of the weather, was taking a solitary walk on foot, when he was met by two boys, the eldest not eight years of age, who, although ignorant that it was the King, fell upon their knees before and wringing their little hands, prayed for relief. " The smallest relief," they cried. " for we are hungry, very hungry, and have nothing to cat." More they would have said, but a torrent of tears, which gushed down their innocent checks, checked their utterance. The father of his peaple raised the weeping supplicants,

3 Y 2

and encouraged them to proceed with their story. They did so, and related that their mother had been dead three days, and still lay unburied; that their father, whom they were also afraid of losing, was stretched by her side upon a bed of straw, in a sick and hopeless condition; and that they had neither money, food, nor firing at This artless tale was more than sufficient to excite sympathy in the Royal bosom. His Majesty, therefore, ordered the boys to proceed homeward, and followed them until they reached a wretched hovel. There he found the mother dead, apparently through the want of common necessaries; the father ready to perish also, but still encircling with his feeble arm the deceased partner of his woes, as if unwilling to survive her. The sensibility of the Monarch betrayed itself in the tears which started from his eyes; and leaving all the cash he had with him, he hastened back to Windsor, related to the Queen what he had witnesand, sent an immediate supply of provisions, clothes, coals, and every thing necessary for the comfort of the helpless family. Revived by the bounty of his Sovereign, the old man soon recovered; and the King, to finish the good work he had so gloriously begun, educated and provided for the children .-(Percy Anecdoles.)

When a sheriff of London, some years since, announced a fund for the relief of the wives and children of prisoners, his Majesty called him aside at the levee, and, after stating that he felt himself obliged by the sheriff's attention to his duty in instituting such a fund, presented him with a fifty-pound bank-note, desiring that it might be appropriated to the purposes of the fund, but requesting that his name as the donor might not be allowed to transpire.

Of the following anecdote two versions have been given; but the difference between them relates only to the circumstances of the lady whose retirement was made happy by the good acts recorded. The first account originated in a journal of February 1786.

" A gentlewoman of the name of Delany, said to have been an intimate acquaintance of Dr. Swift, lived for several years with the Duchess of Portland as a companion. On the decease of her Grace, Mrs. Delany was, at the age of eighty-four, left almost entirely destitute, the only legacy bequeathed her being a few curiosities. The Princesses having frequently seen Mrs. Delany in their visits to the Duchess, and knowing her circumstances, took an opportunity of mentioning her case before the Queen, who, with that goodness of heart for which she has always been distinguished, immediately laid the matter before the King, when his Majesty readily consented to give her a small house in Windsor Park; and on its being represented by Lady Harcourt that something more was requisite, to enable the old gentlewoman to pass the evening of her days in comfort, not only furnished the house with every necessary article, but after taking the trouble to inspect the premises, that nothing might be wanting, settled upon her a handsome pension for life."

The second representation, published last February, denies none of the principal facts, but asfar as the former version of the anecdote had reduced Mrs. Delany to a precarious dependence on distant relations, when the friendship of Lady Harcourt recommended her to the definite provision spontaneously offered by royal sympathy, states it to be incorrect.

"Mrs. Delany was the intimate friend, not the humble companion, of the Duchess of Portland, and had been so from her youth. She was widow of G. W. Pendarves, Esq. of Cornwall, and of the Dean of Down, from both of whom she

had jointures, which with her own property were sufficient to give her all the comforts of life, and the death of the Duchess made no alteration whatever in her circumstances. She was also niece to the Earl of Bath and Lord Lansdown, and very nearly allied to the noble families of Stafford, Weymouth, Carteret, and Foley. She enjoyed, in a very favoured degree, the intimate friendship of all the Royal Family, and particularly of their late Majesties, who seldom allowed a day to pass, during her residence at Windsor, without either calling on her or requiring her company at the Castle; and the house and pension were given as a token of the sincere friendship of both their Majesties for her."

The King, when on a hunting party, was separated from his attendants, and obliged to take shelter in a cottage, to avoid a sudden fall of rain. The inmates of the cottage were preparing their dinner, by roasting a joint of meat hung by a string from the roof, as a substitute for a jack. Being unknown, he asked them what had become of their jack .- "We have not money to buy one," was the reply. The King said nothing; but, on his departure, two guineas were found on the chimney-piece, wrapt up in a paper, on which was written with a pencil, " To buy a

jack."

During the King's illness in 1789, a Committee was appointed to examine the state of the Privy Purse; when, out of an income of £60,000 per annum, it was found that his Majesty never gave away less than £14,000 a year in

charity!

Munificence.—The princely deeds falling under this head are sometimes confounded with those belonging to the preceding; nor indeed, as George III. fulfilled the common duties of humanity in the simple walk of beneficence, is it casy to separate them.

. The improvements made in Sa-

lisbury Cathedral, by Mr. James Wyatt, were commenced in 1789, and completed in 1792 During their progress, his Majesty was one day inquiring in private of Bishop Barrington, the projector of the intended improvements, what they were to be, and by what means the expense was to be defrayed. The Bishop stated the several alterations, and that a new organ was much wanted, though he feared it would greatly exceed the means, which depended solely on the voluntary contributions of the gentlemen in the counties of Berks and Wilts, of which the diocese consists. The King imdiocese consists. mediately replied, I desire that you will accept of a new organ for your cathedral, being my contribution as a Berkshire gentleman." The organ at Salisbury, of which the terms of the royal present were without limitation, was built by Green, and cost near £1,500.

The fine organ in St. Martin's Church, Westminster, was also given by the King. Many inscriptions in other public buildings acknowledge similar acts:—local witnesses of splendid liberality which we have not room to enumerate.

The King's patronage of the arts and sciences originated in the union of taste with magnificence. Again, the bountiful disposition which dictated an allowance to the late Cardinal York, is

allied with magnanimity.

Taste in the Fine Arts; and Patronage of Science.—The nurture of the Fine Arts in this country was an early object of the King's solicitude; before the second year of his reign was completed, the design of collecting from foreign schools the elements of masterly skill was in full operation. A letter from a celebrated virtuoso and antiquary, noticing some of the first acquisitions of delegated taste, closes with a favourable augury which it is curious to review.

"Rome, Oct.16, 1762.—Nothing gives me more satisfuction than to

find so many fine things purchased for the King of Great Britain. He is now master of the best collection of drawings in the world, having purchased two or three capital collections in this city; the last, belonging to Cardinal Albanis, for fourteen thousand crowns, consists of three thousand large volumes, one-third of which are original drawings of the best masters, the others collections of the most capital engravings And lately there has been purchased, for his Majesty, all the museum of Mr. Smith, at Venice, consisting of his library, prints, drawings, designs, &c. I think it is highly probable that the arts and sciences will flourish in Great Britain, under the protection and encouragement of a monarch, who is himself an excellent judge of merit in the Fine Arts."

The patronage of George III. confirmed these anticipations; it was more decisive and enlarged than that of his predecessors. They patronized individual artists; he founded the English school. And such have been the results of his steady pursuit of the twofold object of instructing the young and rewarding the skilful, that English works in painting and sculpture are now sought at high prices to adorn foreign collections.

Auxious for the prosperity of the Royal Academy, the King heard with regret of any occurrence which disturbed the harmony of the professors. He had sauctioned the claim to genius of that eccentric man Barry, who painted the great room of the Adelphi Society; and he had a high respect for the abilities of Sir William Chambers, who was his first architect. When Barry had incurred the censure of his brother academicians, by censuring in a public lecture the main design of the buildings of Somerset House, the affair greatly vexed his Majesty, for it involved many seeds of possible mischief to a rising establish-

ment. The King used to devote several hours to his annual view of the exhibition; and as the proofs of native talents multiplied in eminence and splendor, he freely expressed the satisfaction which it gave his patriotic feelings. Sir Joshua Reynolds received many tokens that the King held the artist in high consideration; Mr. West succeeded him in the presidentship. and from the more decided direction of his g ius to historical design, his pel I was oftener employed by th. King. With this eminent artist he allowed his kingly dignity to be itself in long and familiar chit-chat; but, as in all such cases, he could resume it at once if occasion seemed to require it. In his retirement from the world, the name and merits of this distinguished painter were among the objects that had not faded from his recollection. About the beginning of the year 1819, the King asked General Taylor whether Mr. West was living? and upon being informed that he was, "I wish," said his Majesty, " that you would see him, and tell him, that I inquired after his health." Some weeks afterwards the King asked the General whether he had seen Mr. West as he requested. The General implored his Majesty's pardon for letting the circumstance escape his recollection, adding that he would make it his business to go to town and deliver the message the next day. " I wish you would, said the King, for that man's works have given me great pleasure and delight. Pray tell him, that I kindly inquired after him, and that I wish him health." The General the next day made the communication.

The King's orders and purchases gave encouragement to many other first-rate painters; he had several pieces by Northcote, Zoffani, Gainsborough, and Romney.

Altogether there is a fine Royal collection at Windsor, Buckingham House, and Hampton Court; some good portraits at Kensington: but there are only the head of an old Venetian Doge, and some other trifles, in the Council Chamber at St. James's.

The beautiful art of staining glass windows was revived under the King's patronage, and by the improvements of Jervis, and others, has reached a high degree of ex-

cellence.

The King found Windsor and Hampton Court much in the same state as they had been in since the reign of Queen Anne. St. James's, respectable only for its convenience, had been enlarged without elegance. His predecessor chiefly resided at Kensington, or rode to the old Lodge at Richmond, since pulled down. Kensington Palace, though irregular and ungraceful, contains apartments well suited to purposes of state; but the late Sovereign did not like its vicinity to the metropolis.

A natural and just taste in landscape gardening caused him to dislike the stately unvaried flatness of Hampton Court. He offered, indeed, to submit its artificial gardens to the mercy of the famous Capability Brown; but the latter declined doing anything with them except letting the trees grow more in their natural way, expended considerable sums in converting a most uninviting and unfavourable spot into a beautiful pleasure-garden, and made a paradise bloom in what was before a wild: studding its plantations all around, under the direction of Sir W. Chambers, comprising all sorts of forms, Roman, Greek, Moresque, and Chinese. But the Palace was made merely white and decent. The old house, where the present King was educated, was left standing, and remains as it was. His Majesty then metamorphosed Richmond-gardens, a favourite occasional retreat of many of our Kings and Queens, and formed an embanked terrace towards the river, where the scene is mild and pleasing, but not striking. But in

that part of the ground which lies to the west of the Hal ha! his Majesty designed to erect a palace not unworthy of his occasional residence. The ground was marked out for this edifice, and dug for the foundations. Here, however, the work stopped. Yet, so intent was he on erecting a suitable mansion, that he had two large models of designs for it executed under Chambers; one of a more solid, and the other of a lighter character of style They are both to be seen in the Cartoon gallery at Hampton-court. But the elegant Observatory was constructed, and properly furnished with astronumical apparatus.

At Buckingham-house (taken in exchange for Somerset-house, which had been settled on the Queen) some meretricious ornaments were lopped away, two new wings were built, and the premises greatly extended, without regard to external appearance. Here, however, his Majesty formed that spacious library, and collection of maps and views, &c. which have been increasing during his whole reign, and far eclipse any individual possession of the kind in this country. The books are well arranged, of every class. from pious folios down even to the offensive paniphlets of the passing day.

The King's habitual love of domestic comfort, and the rapid increase of his family, rendering Windsor-castle incommodious, he erected there the building called the Lodge. The King pursued his architectural fancy no further for years, though he often amused himself with designs by eminent artists, till about 1803, when the decaying state of Windsor Castle claimed his attention Then he resolved to remove the vicious alterations of Charles II. and to give to that ancient seat of monarchy more of the character which its style, its autiquity, and all les grand associations demanded. He restored the battlements and the

windows of a considerable part to their appropriate forms, built a new perch, and constructed a gothic staircase of great beauty and magnificence. St. George's Chapel is the scat of the collegiate church of Windsor. The King repaired and completed this venerable pile on the principle of faithfully restoring the decayed parts, and shaping the additions to correspond with the same beautiful style. He directed the architeet to imitate in all the new work the ancient models extant in the original parts of the building. Amongst the additions were a new altar, which consists of a screen, elahorately carved and adorned with the arms of Edward III.. Edward the Black Prince, and all the first Knights of the Garter; the arms of George III.; &c. the centre is a fine picture, by West, of the last supper. At the end of this chapel was the unfinished vault called Wolsey's Tomb House, which the King formed into a royal mausoleum. In the progres of improvement, he dismunded the old painted St. George's-hall, and intended to substitute for it a gothic hall worthy of the proudest periods of the chivalry and pomp of the Plantageneis and Tudors. But while the increasing cares of government occasionally called for all his attention, the work flagged, and his lamented illness stopt it.

The retirement of Dr. Johnson was cheered by a handsome pension flowing from the liberality of the King, and given to honour uzeful literature.

We cannot name all the ingemous artisans and practical cultivators of mechanical science whom his munificence assisted in completing great undertakings. But Mr. Bolton, of Soho, Birmingham, was one. It would be making royal patronage useless, to deny that without it many of the great men whom it elevated might not have been eminent; but it is a ariking attestation of the acumen

with which he judged of merit, that those whom his favour placed in the first line of their profession might now appear to be placed

there by general opinion.

George III, became the father of the Royal Society, being the oldest member belonging to it. An active and not a munical patron, during the whole course of his long reign, he shewed a marked attention to that learned body, by placing at their disposal considerable sums of money towards the promotion of science, particularly in 1760 and 1769, for observing the transit of Venus in various parts of the globe. His splendid patronage of Dr. Herschel was the stimulus to many new discoveries; the immense apparatus at Windsor attested his zeal for astronomy. In another observatory which; as mentioned above, he built at Richmond, the King took great delight; his calls there on his journies be-tween Windsor and London, or during a sojourn at Kew, were very frequent, and here he interested himself deeply, both in scientific and mechanical studies. A Scotchman named Gray, who was employed at this observatory several years, used to say that his Majesty tried his skill more by his various questions and experiments, than' all he had ever met with put together.

The King had a taste for gardening, and supported great establishments for improving it. With personal assiduity, he attended to his botanical garden at Kew, which he highly prized, as it contains a collection of exoties to be found no where else. A space at Kensington was devoted to horticulture, which he often visited with his gardener, Forsyth, displaying much accquaintance with the principles on which this art is best conducted,

The King's attachment to the pure recreation of music has been noticed. When he patronized the commemoration of Handel, he fixed upon Westminster Abbeyas the scene of the sacred concert, where every local association tended to elevate the mind. We had almost forgot to mention the voyages of discovery which a desire to enlarge the empire of knowledge and commerce led George III. to commence, to pursue, and to connect, until the tracts described by the Byrons and the Cookes formed a

luminous system. Powers of Memory.-It was ever his custom to pay an early visit to his Mews, to look at and pat his favourite horses. One morning, on entering, the grooms were disputing one with the other very loudly, so that the King for a short time was unnoticed. " I don't care what you say, Robert," said one, "but every one else agrees that the man at the Three Tuns makes the best purl in Windsor." -- " Purl! purl!" said the King, quickly; " Robert, what's purl?" This was explained to be warm beer with a glass of gin, &c. His Majesty listened attentively; and then turning round said, loud enough to be heard by all, in the way of admonishing, "I dare say very good drink, but, grooms, too strong for the morning; never drink in a morning." - Eight or nine years after this, his Majesty happened to enter the stables much earlier than usual, and found only a young lad, who had recently been engaged, and to whom the King was unsaid he, known. "Boy, hoy," where are the grooms?" " I don't know, Sir; but they will soon he back, because they expect the King." "Ah, ah," said he "then run, boy, and say the King expects them; run, boy, to the Three Tuns; they are sure to be there, for the landlord makes the best purl in Windsor."

The King's memory was tenacious to minute exactness. He knew every body whom he had once seen, and more or less about them.

General Acquaintance with Persons and Things. - It has been said Asiatic Journ. - No. 51.

that the King was not a great reader: it should rather have been said, that he was not an incatinble and indiscriminate reader. the offices of a supreme governor impose too many active duties to allow of eternal reading. A king need not read from idleness, merely to pass his time. But that he did read books of specific value is evinced by the knowledge of their contents which he displayed, in conversations related in this and the next article. It has been said, too, that the King scarcely ever took up a hook; the following anecdote will show that he did sometimes, and that it embarrassed those who were previously auaware how inquisitive a reader he could be. In one of his morning strolls through the streets of Windsor, in 1792, he turned into the shop of a bookseller, who was still in bed. He amused himse'f in looking round the shop, while the boy stole up stairs to call his master. In the meantime the King had stumbled on some copies of Paine's Rights of Man; and seating himself on the counter, was employed in reading it, when the bookseller bustled into the shop, Seeing the obnoxious work which the King was perusing, he considered himself lost; and as the King kept the book close to his face, and was intently engaged in reading, he found it imposible to disturb him, though he coughed loud, knocked the bundles about, and changed the places of all the chairs and tables. At length, arriving at a period in the argument, the King looked up, and seeing the hookselfer, entered into fimiliar chat, and laying the book open on the counter, presently retired in his usual good-humour. The bookseller was nevertheless uncasy; but he never afterwards observed any difference in the conduct of the King towards him, though on turning up the pam-phlet at the place where the royal readerhad paned, there was found

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in that page the fumous passage in which Paine uncercatoniously asserted that the King had not sufficient enpacity to make a parish constable. The King, however, in general, was not inclined to wade through new books, merely to discover that they were not worth reading; he therefore emplayed persons of ability to read brooks which were untried candidutes for attention, and report to him their substance. He gained so much by this summary process, both by reading and by not reading, that he seemed to have a peculiar tact in acquiring informa-

A writer, describing some of the modes in which he filled up his time in the early part of his reign, says: "Topography is one of the King's favourite studies; he copies every capital chart, takes the models of all the celebrated fortifications, knows the soundings of the chief harbours in Europe, and the strong and weak sides of most fortified towns. He can more every ship in his navy, and their

commanders."

Perhaps the King was never more at home than in conversing on matters which united the mechanical with the scientific. The projection and accuracy of a map, the construction and goodness of a timepiece, the principle and power of a telescope, and other optical or mathematical instruments, or of pieces of clever muchinery, down even to those of mere convenience, interested him greatly, Hewasoccasionally philosophical. Inventions and discoveries were sure to attract his notice. In relieving his mind from matters of impurtance or mere routing, by light mechanical occupations, he had the authority and recommendation of Locke. folks remember well what talk there was once about the King's having turned in a lathe a set of ivery buttons.

It might he expected that the King's persevering attachment to agricultural pursuits was rewarded

with some proficiency; but it has not till lately been disclosed that his Majesty was the Ralph Robinson, from whose pen some very sensible and well-informed letters appeared, several years ago, in Mr. Arthur Young's Anals of Agriculture. Mr. Young himself has recorded this fact in a subsequent part of his work.

The world in general did not give his late Majesty credit for having any acquaintance with Acts of Parliament beyond their more titles. Throw any random stone into the poel of vulgar rumour, and one large air-bubble will spread into many circles of propagated ignorance. And few can have the positive knowledge on which a confident negative to speering traduc-

tion can be founded.

Some years since, Mr. Slack, an emment sugar-baker in London, purchased an estate near Muidenhead. Hearing that the King was out with his harriers, Mr. Sluck had his gates thrown open, for his Majesty and suite to have free access over the grounds, and placed himself at one of the principal openings. The King soon passed through; and drawing up his horse, said, in his familiar way on such occasione; " Slack, I am glad to see you and thank you for your attention. You are making great improvements here, which I am always pleased to see; but you will never make your estate perfect, unless you take in those fields, (pointing them out); and I am told that they must inevitably come to the hammer." Mr. S. thanked his Majesty for the kind suggestion; but said there would still be one obstacle to completing a ring fence, which, perhaps, he was not aware of: " There are fields between my property and those of Mr. P. which belong to the 'corporation of Reading; and bodies corporate have not the power to sell or alienate any part of their estates," " Don't tell me of that," replied the King, hastily; look into the late Act of Parliament

for the Redemption of the Land Tax; there you will find a clause, enabling corporate bodies to sell or exchange for that express purpose. Get some friend belonging to the hall who can talk a little, and the business will be easily brought about Good morning to you; look at the Act, and you'll find I am right."

Several learned men, who were eminent writers and profound thinkers, were favoured with private interviews by his late Majesty; and they each found in the King's part of the dialogue a mixince of dignity and freedom, knowledge and sagacity, good sense and promptness, an ability to use acquirements, which impressed them highly. We refer to the testimony of Dr. Johnson, among others. The interview with Mr. Hardinge has been given, p. 327.

" At a levee, soon after the experiment on gunpowder had been made, I happened (says Bishop Watson) to be standing next to the Duke of Richmond, then master-general of the ordnance; and the Duke informed his Majesty that they were indebted to me for a great improvement in its fabrication. On my saying that I ought to be ashamed of myself, innsmuch as it was a scandal in a Christian bishop to instruct men in the mode of destroying mankind, the King answered. ' Let not that afflict your conscience; for, the quicker the conflict the less the slaughter: or in words to that effect. I mention this, to do justice to the King, whose understanding it was the fashion to decry. In all the conversations I had with him, He appeared to me not to be at all deficient in quickness or intelligence."

The diary and letters of Dr. Beattie, published in Forbes's Life of that popular writer, contain the following account.

Tuesday, the 24th of August, 1773, set out for Dr. Majendie's. at Kew-green. The Doctor told

me that he had not seen the King yesterday, but had left n note in writing to intimate that I was at his house to-day; and that one of the King's pages had come to him this morning to say, ' that his Majesty would see me a little after twelve.'

"At twelve the doctor and I went to the King's house, at Kew We had been only a few minutes in the ball, when the King and Queen came in from an niring ; and as they passed through the hall, the King called to me by name, and asked how long it was since I came from town. I answered about an hour. ' I shall see you,' said he. ' in a little.' The Doctor and I waited a considerable time (for the King was husy). and then we were called into a large room furnished as a library, where the King was walking about, end the Queen sitting in a chair. We were received in the most gracious manner possible by both their Majesties. I had the honour of a conversation with them (nobody else being present but Dr. Majendie) for upwards of an hour, on a great variety of topics, in which both the King and Queen joined, with a degree of cheerfulness, affability, and case, that was to me surprising, and soon distpated the embarrassment which I felt at the beginning of the conference. They both complimented me in the highest terms on my essay, which they said was a book they always kept by them; and the King said he had one copy of it at Kew, and another in town, and immediately went and took it down from a shelf. I found it was the 2d edition. 'I never stole a book but one, said his Majett, and that was your's (speaking to me); I stole it from the Queen, to give it to Lord Hertford to read. He had heard that the ale of Hume's Essays' had filled since my book was published; and I told him what Mr. Strahan had told me in regard to that matter. He asked, whether I did not think the English language on the decline at present? I answered in the affirmative; and the King agreed, and numed the 'Spectator' as one of the best standards of the language. When I told him that the Scots clergy sometimes prayed a quarter, or even half an hour at a time, he asked whether that did not lead them into repetitions? I said it often did. 'That,' said he, · I don't like in prayers; and, excellent as our liturgy is, I think it somewhat faulty in that respect. · Your Majesty knows, said I, that three services are joined in one, in the ordinary church serrice, which is one cause of those repetitions. ' True,' he replied; and that circumstance also makes the service too long.' From this, he took occasion to speak of the composition of the church Littergy; on which he justly bestowed the highest commendations. 'Observe, his Mujesty said, ' how flat those occasional prayers are that are now composed, in comparison with the old ones. When I mentioned the smallness of the church livings in Scotland, he said, ' he wantered how men of liberal education would choose to become clergymen there, and asked, whether in the remote parts of the country, the clergy, in general, were not very ignorant? I auswered, . No, for that education was very cheap in Scotland, and that the clergy, in general, were men of good sense and competent learning. We discussed a great many other topics; for the conversation, as before observed, lastedfor unwards of an hour, without any intermission. The Queen bore a large share in it. Both the King and her Majesty showed a great deal of good sense, acuteness, and knowledge, as well as of good-outnre and asability. last the King took out his watch, for it was now almost three o'clock, his hour of dinner, which Dr. Majendie and I took as a signal to

withdraw. We accordingly bowed to their Majesties, and I addressed the King in these words: 'I hope, Sir, your Majesty will purdon me, if I take this opportunity to return you my humble and most grateful acknowledgments, for the honour you have been pleased to confer upon me.' He immediately answered, 'I think I could do no less for a man who has done so much service to the cause of christianity. I shall always be glad of an opportunity to show the good opinion I have of you."

His Telents for Government.— The present age has not done justice to the King's abilities. His conversation in public was sometimes light and superficial; but he often had a purpose in such dialogue, and as often entered into it to relieve himself from the weight of superior thoughts. The King taking exercise and amusing himself with those about him, and the King in the cabinet, were two dif-

ferent men.

In the discussion of public affairs the King was astonishingly fluent and acute; and his habits of business enabled him to refer with ease to the history and bear-His succesings of every subject. sive ministers have each borne testimony to the dignity of his manmers, as well as the quickness of his address, when he put on the character of the sovereign. Nothing which was submitted to him was passed over with indifference or haste. Every paper which came under his eye contained marks of his observation; and the notes, which he almost invariably inserted in the margin, were remarkable for their strong sense, and pithiness.

For the first forty years of his reign he read all his papers alone, and went through the personal labour of writing answers to expresses, and signatures to executive documents. But after his sight began to fail he was assisted by Col. Taylor, a gentleman re-

commended to this onerous situation by the Duke of York. In his correspondence with his ministers, his decisions and instructions generally exhibited complete information, and accurate discrimination

on every subject.

Nothing could be more courteous, pleasant, and familiar, than the King's address at a levee. He often repeated the same things, and used the same words, to successions of state-officers; but he pleased all, by his apparent persopal devotion to each while addressing him. With those whom he had seen often, he entered into long stories, and always had some appropriate joke.

Difference in politics did not diminish the King's esteem when he saw among those who opposed his measures a patriotic disposition in a trying emergency. Thus the manful and public-spirited part taken in parliament by Mr. Sheridan, during the naval mutiny in 1797, drew from his Majesty his repeated approbation in public and

private circles.

George 111. could admire cloquence when this talent was applied to exhibit a luminous view to the understanding, or impress a just and noble resolve on the heart. But he condemned that abuse of oratory which seeks to perplex the subject to be discussed, to obstruct the agents of the public service, to mislead the vulgar, and to seatter through the country the seeds . of discord.

His Majesty observed one day to a gentleman of high literary character, and of distinguished political reputation, that oratory in this country was carried to a height far beyond its real use; and that the desire of excelling in this accomplishment, made many young men of genius neglect the more solid branches of knowledge. " I " am sure," said his Majesty, that the rage for public speaking, and the extravagant length to which some of our most popular orators carry their harangues

in Parliament, is very detrimental to the national business, I wish that in the end it may not prove injurious to the public pence." In unison with this opinion of the King is a canon of Aristotle, who says, " Nothing so effectually contributes to the ruin of popular governments, as the petulance of their orators."-(Polit. lib. 5.)

No man ever better understood the difference between incidental acts and fundamental laws. Thus, he would give up his own opinion to an administration on a point of temporary policy; but he would never allow any minister to disturb, to retouch, to improve, and by degrees to subvert the charter of liberties laid up in the ark of

the constitution. When the first Lord Melville had planned the expedition to Egypt, the King expressed great doubts of its ultimate success, and would have opposed a decided negative to the military branch of the undertaking, could be bave done so without breaking up the cabinet; he therefore allowed the planner of it, who was sanguine as to the practicability of expelling the French, to proceed in the design on his own responsibility. When the victory of Aboukir had been succeeded by the military triumphs which transferred Alexandria and Cairo to the possession of the British, the King had the magnanimity to give the following toast : " To the health of the man who persevered in the expedition to Egypt against my own opinion."

Numerous attempts were made during his late Majesty's reign, to obtain what is called the Emancipation of the Catholics, by removing the disabilities under which they are excluded from seats in parliament, and from the sopreme direction of the army and navy; and, phthough the enlightened and liberal spirit of toleration, by which our revered King was actuated, prompted him to grant them several concessions, yet bis conscientious regard to the solemnity of an eath effectually deterred him from yielding to any further demand, as he considered them pregnant with danger to the Protestant Establishment, which he was bound to maintain unimpaired. Of this magnanimous atherence to his engagements, the fallowing declaration of his Majesty affords a striking and meritorious example:—

"My Lond: I am one of those who respect an oath. I have firmness sufficient to quit my throne, and retire to a cottage, or place my neck on a block or a scaffold, if my people require it; but I have not resolution to break that oath which I took in the most salema manner at my coronation."

Wit and Humnur .- At the conclusion of a review of the 2d regiment of the Life Guards, in June 1798, two privates went through the sword-exercise before the King; after which Lord Catheart inquired if his Majesty would be pleased to see two of the youngest officers display their science in the use of the sword? He assented, and was much gratified with their execution. His Majesty then turned to theGeneral, and inquired who were the oldest officers present; and on being answered that Lord Cathcart and Major Barton were, he desired to see them perform, laughing beartily, and telling his Lordship that he had brought the exhibition on himself. They necordingly turned out, to the great amusement of those present; and though the Major's system sayoured a little of the old school, they acquitted themselves very respect-

In the latter end of March 1781, Lord Bateman waited upon the King, and begged to know what time his Majesty would choose to have the stag-hounds turned out? "My Lord," replied his Majesty, with a very grave face, "I cannot exactly answer that, but I can inform you that your Lordship was

turned out about an hour ago!" Lord B. was succeeded by the Marquis of Carmarthen.

In one of the late King's excursions, during the hay harvest, in the neighbourhood of Weymouth, he passed a field where only one woman was at work. His Majesty asked her where her companions were? The woman answered, they were gone to see the King, " And why did not you go with them?" rejoined his Majesty. " I would not give a pin to sec him!" replied the woman; " besides, the fools that are gone to town will lose a day's work by it, and that is more than I can afford to do; I have five children to work for," &c. " Well, then," said his Majesty, putting some money into her hands, " you may tell your comphnions who are gone to see the King, that the King came to see NOW.

The King, when on a banting party, was separated from his attendants, and obliged to take shelter in a cottage, to avoid a sudden fail of rain. The immates of the cottage were preparing their dinner, by roasting a joint of meat, hung by a string from the roof, as a substitute for a jack. His Majesty, who was unknown, usked them what had become of their jack? " We have not money to buy one," was the reply. The King said nothing; but, on his departure, two guineas were found on the chimney-piece, wrapt up in a paper, on which was written with a pencil, " To buy a jack."

"The King is better. There are intervals of returning recollection, and freedom from fever." A Captain Manners was mentioned. His Majesty said, "Let him come in a be is not only Manners, but Good Manners." A looking-glass, in a pier between two windows had been covered with green cloth, to prevent the King's seeing how greatly he was emaciated. The King asked the reason of the green cloth being put there? The an-

swer was, "To prevent the reflection of too much light." His Majesty said, "How can that be, when it is from the light?"—Extract of Wilkes's Letters, Nov. 25, 1788.

When the King was walking out carly one morning at Windsor, he thus addressed a boy at the stable-door: "Well, boy, what do you do: what do they pay you?" "I help in the stable; but I have nothing but victuals and clothes." "Be content," said the monarch;

"I have no more."

Having purchased a horse, the dealer put into his hands a large sheet of paper completely written over. "What's this?" said the King, "The pedigree of the horse which your Majesty has just bought," was the answer. "Take it back, take it back," said the King, haughing, "it will do just as well for the next horse you sell."

The following anecdote is told in the Memoir of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, Esq. " I have mentioned that Ramsden, the celebrated optician, was of our society. Besides his great mechanical genius, he had a species of invention not quite so creditable-the invention of excuses. He never kept an engagement of any sort, never finished any work punctually, or ever failed to promise what he always failed to perform. The King (George III.) had bespoke an instrument, which he was peculiarly desirous to obtain. He had allowed Ramsden to name his own time; but, as usual, the work was scarcely begun at the period appointed for delivery. However, when at last it was finished, he took it down to Kew in a postchaise in a prodigious hurry; and, driving up to the palace-gate, he asked if his Majesty was at home. The pages and attendants in waiting expressed their surprise at such a visit; he, however, pertinaciously insisted upon being admitted, assuring the page that if he told the King that Ramsden

was at the gate, his Majesty would soon shew that he would be glad to see him. He was right; he was let in, and was graciously received. His Majesty, after examining the instrument carefully, of which he was really a judge, expressed his satisfaction, and, turning gravely to Ramsden, paid him some compliment upon his punctuality. have been told, Mr. Ramsden," said the King, " that you are considered to be the least punctual of any man in England; you have brought home this instrument on the very day that was appointed, -you have only mistaken the

year!"

Intangible by libellous attacks. -The King's integrity of motive inspired him with a serene indifference to the coarse and impudent distortion of his manners and character, which were successively sketched and coloured with the freest independence of falelity to truth by the mercenary practitioners in ca-The bulloon pact is as ricature. much a caricaturist as the jester with the pencil. Perverted talent sometimes descends to cariculare for the shower of affluence in sordid counters and dishonest fame, which a corrupted taste is ready to bestow: but it is oftener the resource of professional imbecility for a mere livelihood. Ha few deliberately do worse, in their incorrect and overcharged pictures, than becomes a master of style, many can do no better than draw figures out of shape, and spread blotches of colour which any incapable scholar might emulate. The caricaturist in thyme, Dr. Wolcot, who wrote under the assumed name of Peter Pindar, may be assigned to the first class, as a concession, to avoid dispute about the degree of talent which suffices for concocting such light and irregular pieces of ribaldry as his burlesque odes. But when we reflect that this man never meditated satire, that he never aimed to ridicule folly, nor to scourge

vice; that he selected only the good and amiable for his random pasquinades, what a profligate in principle does this emballisher of scandal appear. He had not the grace of the comedian Shuter, who refused to take a part written by Foote, in which the peculiarities of a benevolent physician were made the butt of personal ridicule. His object was not to divert care, but to dishonour worth. The King read the pasquinades of Peter Pindar as a statesman, because it behoved him to know what writings were levelled against the head or members of the government; but we may consistently infer, that, if the same ribaldry had been directed against one of his subjects, he would not have sought diversion in it. He laughed at the impotence of these attacks, from a feeling of superiority; while some of his counsellors declared that passages strongly charged with envenomed scurrifity and bold falsehood were fit subjects for a prosecution, the King had the magnaniauty to overlook the offence. No monarch was ever more insulted by what is usually understood by caricature, that is to say, outlines of senntal coloured to eatch the eye, exhibited even in shop-windows within sight of his palace; but prints and pasquinades were alike treated with indifference. One instance of this has been related, p. 460.

Tokens of public regard.—The universal popularity which attended the accession of George III., with some of the causes of it, were noticed pp. 216 and 321. Too soon after the sceptre had devolved to his hands, the excess of qualified candidates for the highest offices in the state began to perplex the choice of the Sovereign, and to divide public opinion.

What beart-burnings, vexations, and commotions were occasioned by this superfluity of talent! The severe disappointment of not being able to keep the country great

and prosperous, if it ever were so, or to save it in a season of distress, drove into a nominal union the excluded leaders of different parties, who had little agreement in principle beyond the object of embarrassing the obnoxious minister of the day. The result was a fierce and ilf-regulated opposttion. A few members of this loose body made barbarous-mannered attacks upon the principles and motives of the Sovereign, which the polished leaders could not control. As early as 1762, Wilkes began to execute one of the devices of an inferior faction; which was to obscure, by a cloud of misrepresentation, the personal virtues which adorned the highest authority in the state. The arrows of calumny were so incessant as to darken the air of public opinion. Many that feared to launch a daring libel, would yet assist to keep it affeat. The narrow policy of sullen resentment led a large party to suppress much of the admiration that was due to the King's character, lest the effect of repeated tributes to its excellence. strongly expressed in public and in private, should be serviceable to their competitors whom his discernment favoured. Thus a set of political hypocrites were generated, who would speak with a formal diffidence of praise while they felt a decisive admiration. The little effect of these insidious artifices to undermine the King's popularity might never have been known, had not an extraordinary incident in his life elicited a full display of the force of that affection with which his conduct had inspired the people. In the spring of 1789, the intense expression of public joy, on the King's lirst recovery, extended through ranks, and shewed that affectionate attachment in all, which amounts to complete popularity. The King's visit to Cheltenham before his illness, and to Worcester after it, had afforded him many gratifying proofs that high and low, rich and poor, in the rural districts to which his journeys and walks extended, were animated by the same spirit. But this is the less remarkable, as the minds of the country population were at that time unsophisticated. The fiftieth anniversary of his Majesty's accession, besides the passing festivities of the jubilee, produced in many places the lasting memorials of pillars, obelisks, triumphant arches and ornamental temples.

The character of George III., as it might be further illustrated by a classified collection of similar facts, is an inexhaustible fountain of excellence. But our scanty limits compel us to close this note of references to his personal history. There remains, however, still unperformed our promise to glance at some of the principal events in the annals of the nation during his memorable reign; and the leading object of the Asiatic Journal assigns, however small be the scale of review, a prominent place transactions in the East.

(To be continued.)

PAPERS LAID BEFORE PARLIAMENT RESPECTING THE AFFAIR AT TALNEIR.

Ir will be recollected that the guarded vote of thanks to Sir Thomas Hislop, at the time the victories of the late splendid campaign in India tried the power of cloquence in the two houses of Parliament, to emulate their striking splendor, was passed with an express understanding that ministers should apply to the proper authorities in India, for a further explanation of the grounds on which the Kilfedar of Talneir was executed. For a report of the debate in the Lords touching this subject, see Asiatic Journal, vol. viii, p. 414, and for that of the Commons, p. 423.

Amidst many shades of difference observable in the opinions then expressed by the different speakers, the perspicuity of those minds who assented to the qualifying course then pursued, merely in deference to the punctilios felt by others, while they avowed a confident expectation, that the answer to the enquiry would be a complete vindication, appears now to great advantage in the review.

In the interval between March 1819 and this time, the requisite documents have been procured Asiatic Journ. - No. 54.

from India. They are too voluminous for insertion at length; but a brief abstract of them will enable the reader to judge whether the tenor of them is satisfactory.

The first of these documents is the copy of a minute by the Marquis of Hastings himself, dated July 7th 1819, in which he appounces that he had written to Sir C. Hislop for a minute statement relative to the execution of the killedar, but till that explanation arrived he wished to represent what was his own impromine from the particulars that had entue before blos. This impression is fully expressed in the following sentences :- " It appeared to me that the killedar was thoroughly apprized of his situation; 1st, by the promulgation of the article of treaty an igning the territory to the Hou. Company ; and 2dly, by the special order of Holkar for the surrender of the fortress; notwithstanding which, he forced Sir T. Histop to the risk of carrying the place by storm. It was undepiable that the fortress was taken by amount, the defenders of the outer works having been driven from the rampart by our arc, and entrance being gaine ! through a breach made by our comonada against the jambs of the gate. The killedar then advancing to supplicate merry, after having resisted till the place was actoally carried, and opposition was no loneer practicable, could not take him out

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of the fainl predicament in which he had wilfully and knowlegly placed himself. The application of the penalty lay with Sir T. Hislap, and the humanity of his Excellency's character claimed for bim credit that nothing but what he deemed a most serious existincy could urge him to the infliction. The forfeiture of pretension to quarter when troops stand un assault has been established by the laws of war, to prevent garrisons from wanteely subjecting besiegers to the heavy loss likely to be soffered by troops exposed in advancing to breach-a slaughter in which a garrison would, from false polute of honoue, always be traspied to indulge, if impunity could be obtained by throwing down their arms when defence proved ineffectual.

Another document of primary importance, containing all the information which was sought, is a disputch from Sir Thomas Histop himself, addressed to the Governor-general, and dated Sept. 10, 1819. In this dispatch, his Excellency enters into a minute detail of all the circumitances that preceded and accompanied the capture of the fort of Talneir, and most satisfacturily exculpates himself from the imputation of cruelty, in ordering the execution of the killedar. He does not, however, rest his case upon his own statement; he encloses the reports of four distinguished officers, who were present on the occasion, and who knew the whole of the transaction. These are, Lieut.col. Bincker, manter-master-general of the army ; Capt. Briggs, the political serot of the Governor-general, at the head-quarters of Sle T. Histop in Candelsh; Lieut col. Copyer, the adjutant-general of the artey; and Lieut.col. M'Gregor Murray, the deputy-adjutant-general, who accompanied the atorming party, and rearly last his life, from the infamous treachery of the partison.

These documents contain a mass of information, which clearly shows that." the billedar did aut ourrender himself to Col. Coursy, as was inadvertently stated, and that he never made any condition of surrendering the fort whatever; that a fair time was allowed blue to discontinue bin unlanful hostillsies; that he did not avail bimself of it, but carried on the utmost resistance in his power to the last, to the serious injury of our troops, and ultimately reduced Sir T. Histop to the necessity of taking his fort by storm; that in the heat

of that operation he fell into our possesslun, when he was fully aware his life had been forfrited, and when no expectation whatever was held out to him that it

would be spared."

Sir T. Histop, in his own dispatch, distionily proves that the killedar was answerable, with his own life, for the lives which he had caused to be destroyed among the Biltish froops. He was, in fact, " in a state of rebellion to his sorereign, because Holkar was at peace with us, and had commanded him to ober it. He had committed bostilliles without my commission from his sovereign, and was a public marguder; and the consequences he entailed upon himself thereby were similar to shose to which a pirme would he exposed." " The killedar was acting altogether independently of Holkar, whom he would not recognize, and was pursuing his own schemes,"-" He had cutered the fert for that express purpose only fifteen days before it was taken, with all the artificers he could collect, at a time when Talnelr that Holker had made peace with the British, and had, by treaty, ceded that fort; and I will submit, that as the inhabitants acted on this information, it rannot be supposed that the killedar was ignorant of it.

Although the deluiled man had so completely forfeited his life, and justice to the manes of my brave officers and men, who had fallen victims to his lawless bostlity. called for some atonement, still my auxious desire was to save him from execution, for it is ever the most painful part of an offiser's duly to be driven to an act of sererity. Impelled with these feelings of mercy to a reduced being in my powersion, a struggle supported them for a time : but they were overpowered by capsiderations of humanity due to others, which it must have been deened unpurdonable in me to have neglected." "I had no alternative, but-to make a painful sacrifice of my prirate feelings to the cause of humanity and my country; and the necessity of example being the concurrent opinion of officers with whom I consulted, the execution was

relaciontly onlered." "The good effect the example produced

in the cause of humanity, and to the publie interests, became as it were instantly apparent. The confederacy of opposition to our lawful possession of Candelsh was dissolved; the several killedars, till now in resistance, yielded to Holkar's order, and in obedience to it delivered up the formidable posts in their possession; the Peishwa betook himself to flight; Ram Deen disappeared, and not another life was last, in the assumption of the cessions of Holker; whereas, had not an example been made at the critical juncture it was, inculculable bloodshed would inertiably

have edsued."

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir:—Allow me to request a place for the following extract of a letter from Mr. Fred. Garland (since deceased), dated Saloomab, 22d March 1819, to his friends in England. This paper relates to a Tour in Sumatra, and details some interesting particulars respecting the late Intercourse with the Sultan of Palamhang; on a mission to whom Mr. Fred. Garland was appointed by Sir Thos. S. Rafles, to act jointly with Capt. Salmond; and I have great satisfaction in the helief that my nephew's conduct on the healer that approbation of the homographe Company.

am, Sir, your humble servant, (Sizted) D. B.

Upper Fitzens Street, 19th Mag, 1820.

TOUR IN SUMATRA.

In a former letter I mentioned the arrival of Sir Stamford Raffles; he came out armed with more extensive power than our former governors possessed, and has made several new arrangements, waiting the confirmation of the Supreme Government in India. He sailed for Bengal in September last: whence he is gone on a mission to Acheen, to make, I believe, some territorial arrangements with the king, but is daily, expected back. I much doubt whether this country will not ultimately be under our control, which would be for its advantage, as the present government has been very weak for some years past, and many of the great dividing the force of the country by aiming at independent power, as in the feudal times with us. Amongst the changes which have taken place here, the Hesidencies have been abolished, and are put into the hands of native Malay Officers. Since the 1st of Sept. I have been agent for the southern district, which comprizes Saloomah, Manna, and Cawoor, an extent of coast about one hundred miles in length, and separated from Croce by hills. My duty is entirely of a commercial nature,

consisting in collecting and paying for the pepper grown in these districts. In a pecuniary point of view my present situation is much the same as before, but I have much more moving about; and as a buggy cannot be made use of either in Manna or Cawoor, I have sometimes very hot rides on horseback in the sun, for I am not partial to the night dews, nor desirous of meeting with tigers or elephants, who are rather more lively and active in the cool of the night than the heat of the day.

I think it not improbable I may be removed from my present situation upon Sir Stamford's return: this circumstance, however, occasions me little concern, as I stand very well in his good epinion, which a subsequent letter will prove.

To the variety of duties which have from time to time fallen to my share, and of which I have informed you, I may now add one of a diplomatic mission. Near the latter end of June I received a letter from the governor, directing me to hasten up to Fort Maribro' to proceed on a mission, but to what place I was bound, or whether by land or sea, I was not informed. I immediately prepared and set off for Fort Malbro', and on my arrival proceeded to the government house, when Sir Stamford informed me that Capt. Salmond (of the Bombay marines, and master attendant of this port) was to proceed as his representative to the court of Palambang, on the opposite side of the island. My public letter will shew you the nature of my appointment; it was as follows : - " Confiding in your " judgment and discretion, I am desirous of availing myself of " your service on the mission to " Palambang, Capt. Salmond will " be my representative at that " court, but he will require your " counsel and advice; and in the

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ovent of any accident, by illness " or otherwise, preventing his per-" forming the duty entrusted to " him, you are to succeed to the " charge of the mission; full in-" structions have been given to " Capt. S," To unravel the ohject of our mission, it is necessary I should enter into some detail, to make it at all comprehensible. The circumstances are as follows: A short period subsequent to the conquest of Java by our troops, the then reigning Sultan of Palanibang considered that circumstance as affording a fair opportunity of ridding himself of the Dutch, who had a small fort and establishment at Palainbang, and the whole of their servants and military were interdered by his orders. Upon the late Gen. Gillespie proceeding from Java to Palambang with a hody of troops, the Sultan placed various obstructions in the river to prevent ships passing ; he then proceeded a considerable way up, took his property with him, and could not be prevailed upon to meet. the general, being fearful of undergoing such punishment as his late atrocities justly merited. When General Gillespie had surmounted these military obstacles, the Sult in a brother was appointed to succoed him, and was raised to the throne, and the oath of allegiance was administered to those who held situations under government. The new Sultan, out of gratitude to the British, made them a present of the island of Banca, which abounds with tin, and is situated at the mouth of the river, or, more properly, opposite the estuary, about Iwenty miles distant. The new Sultan was considered as an independent prince in alliance with the British. When the general peace took place, and the Netherlands commissioners arrived at Java, the island of Banca was to be given over to them as an equivalent for Cochin; they were informed by our commissioners of the terms upon which we had received Ban-

ca, and an explicit answer was expected from them as to their intention of not violating the engagements under which we had received the island, to the injury of the then reigning Sultan: but as the Netherlanders refused to make any promises on this head, a protest was made by our commissioners against any innovations, disturbing the treaty under which the English acquired the right to cede Banca. But, upon their departure, the Dutch government at Java sent a commissioner with an armed force, and accepted from the ex-Sultan the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to be reinstated

in his authority,*

Shortly after our governor had arrived here, he received a letter from the young Sultan, informing him of these circumstances, and requesting assistance, as he considered his life in danger from his eldest brother; in consequence of this application, a body of one hundred sepays, with a commissioned officer, were directed to be in readiness to proceed thither, and Capt. Salmond and myself were ordered to travel as expeditiously as possible to Palembang, and inform the young Sultan that a party were coming to his protection. The morning after my arrival at Fort Marlbro', Capt. Salmond and myself set off on our mission; and as the governor was going to a hill situated a few miles in the interior, and which he is clearing with the view of building a house there, he invited us to accompany him and the secretary to that place; he had a temporary bungalow there, and could therefore accommodate as for the night, The next morning after breakfast we took our leave, and set out on our journey on foot, and in the evening arrived at the house of the principal native chief of Bencoolen, where the ambassadors from

^{*} It is to be recollected, that the Sultan show the Datch were on pertinations in reacting, had tonessered their own people in the security of

the Sultan of Palambang were waiting to accompany us. This day's journey was the longest walk I had yet taken in India; and from the unevenness of the ground, and the heat of the sun, I was much fatigued, and was glad when we put up. I had, however, a good appetite for my dinner, which, joined to a sound sleep at night, prepared me for the next day's morch; when we set out, in company about eighty people, including a small military escort, coolies with our baggage, and armed men belonging to the Sultan. The second day after taking leave we ascended the range of mountains which separates the Company's districts from the Moorer country; and upon our descent crossed over the Moorer river, which, although so close to its source amongst the mountains, was broad and rapid, over a floating bridge constructed of bamboos. Our fifth day's journey was extremely heavy. On leaving the Doosoon, a village where halted the preceding night, we entered first into a small cultivated. spot of ground, and then penetrated. a wood, through the whole length of which we met neither house nor human being, and had a very troublesome footpath, in many. places excessively moddy, in others broken up by the feet of elephants, and crossed in some parts by the trunks of trees which had from time to time fallen down. We passed three beautiful cascades of water in this day's march; the last a double one, at which we sat down and refreshed ourselves. Having fortunately brought some cold kid and biscuit, we reguled upon this and the fine pure water which was running close by us, and then pursued our journey. When we arrived at the place where we expected to sleep, we found it impossible for the party to be accommodated; and, though much fatigued, were under the necessity of going on a march of two hours

farther: but were then well recompensed for our trouble by finding one of the Sultan's servants waiting there to see that we had every accommodation the place would admit of, both for food and lodging. We were all so much fatigued by this day's march, that the next day we made a very short trip, to recover ourselves from the stiffness it had occasioned.

The seventh day brought us to a place where bamboo rafts were in readiness to take Capt. S., myself, and the ambassadors down the river, leaving our party to proceed by land. The river, although broad and in many places deep, has a number of rapids, in which the water glides with great velocity through the narr owchannels, and is much agitated by running over a shallow bed of large pebbles, with which every rapid abounds. The rafts darted through them with great velocity; and were it not for the skilfulness of the two men who manage them with buarboo paddles, one forward and one abaft, they would undoubtedly be dashed to pieces against the bank of the river, as it frequently occurred that at the end of a rapid the next reach would in some instances form a right angle. An accident took place with Capt. 8's. raft: the steersman who was forward, on passing the last rapid, was cheering, and being negligent at the moment, the raft touched the bank, threw it so much under, that the commissioner with his partfolio of dispatches, and one of the Sultan's ambassadors, were carried into the river. As it was however close by the place where we were to put up for the night, they were immediately laid in the sun to dry : but as I had duplicates of them in my writing dask, which went by land, the loss of the dispatches would not have proved any detriment. On the 8th day we arrived at a place where the panchallangs of the Sultan were waiting to receive us. These boats are made out of the trunk of a single tree, and vary in size, having from ten to twenty puddles in general, but there are some which from their size require more. I saw one at Palambang about 80 English feet in length, and broad in proportion, constructed out of a single tree : of course it had been converted. into a boat in the woods where it was cut, and most probably felled near the water. We now proceeded down the river day and night, merely putting up at the villages on its banks when we required clunge of men or a fresh supply of provisions, and eat, drank, and slept on board. Cooped up as we were, you will readily believe we were not sorry when we discovered the point of the Palambang. reach, which happened early on

Saturday morning. July 4th, we put up to breakfast, and dressed ourselves in readiness for our audience with the Sultan-Knowing that a Dutch man-of-war and several of their vessels were mear the fort, and that orders had been issued by the Dutch commissioners for all boats to be taken to the Logie, a place occupied by them on the opposite side the river, we erected two flagstalls in our panchallang, a British pendant on the foremost, and a British ensign on the after, both of silk, so we looked very gay-This had the desired effect, for the Netherlanders had too much prudence to offer any insult to our colours by stopping the boat, and in fact must have been much astuni hed on discovering our co-Upon landing near the fort we were conducted to the young Sultan, who received us in the most polite and affable manner. Having in the interim between the receipt of his letter at Fort Malbro' and our arrival been compelled by the Dutch to give up the principal part of the fort to his brother, whom they had reinstated, and who entered it under the protection of the guns of the man-of-

war, he had no room to receive us in a public manner; giving, therefore, his right hand to Captain Salmond, and left to myself, he conducted us to the palace lately occupied by the ex-Sultan, and in which all the officers of the courtand numbers of the populace were assembled.

After presenting our credentials, answering complimentary enquiries, and partaking of coffee and sweetmeats, we proceeded to business. The first thing done was a treaty of alliance signed by the Sultan. It consisted of two short articles: the first stating that he was desirous of entering into an alliance with the British nation, and the second that he would defray all charges for such assistance as might be furnished him for protection. Until this was done, it was not considered proper for our troops to come down; for if the Sultan wished to be in alliance with the Dutch it was at his option ; however, he gladly signed our trenty, and was anxious for the Dutch to quit his territories.

The Sultan stated that a previous treaty had been left with him by the Dutch, which his next brother through fear had been compelled to sign: but that he protested against it as no deed of his, and requested our advice how to act. We acquainted him that a signature exterted through fear was not valid, and particularly so in the present instance, where his seal and signature had been surreptitiously applied : in fact, the latter rendered it a forgery. We also recommended his forwarding a copy to our governor, for his advice. As I am acquainted with Malay writing, upon comparing the Sultan's signature upon the treaty of alliance which he had just signed with us, and the signature on the Dutch treaty, I observed an evident difference; and upon enquiring of the Sultan's brother, he informed me that he had signed and scaled it under his brother's signature and seal, without his knowledge or consent. This corroboration perfectly satisfied us that the Sultan's assertion was correct. the Sultan considered we were fatigued, and should be glad of repose, he retired, after acquainting us that the palace in which we then were was to be our residence. On his return home, he hoisted on the flag-staff within his fort a small silk British Jack, which the governor had sent him. This sadly annoyed the jealous Netherlander, as it was a mark of his alliance. We had brought with us a letter from the governor to the Dutch commissioner, in which he protested against the innovations made in the government as established by the British, and guaranteed by them, and desired him to remove his force from the river. This letter was delivered immediately on our arrival, and the Dutch commissioner returned an answer by the bearer, in which he stated that he would meet us either on board the man-of-war, or at the Dutch factory. We, however, replied, that our business did not lay with him but with the Sultan. This was actually the case, for we were not commissioned to have any thing to do with him in a political way, but to see whether he would quit Palambang. In the afternoon the captain of the man-of-war, accompanied by a captain of engineers, brought a letter from the Dutch commissioner, and to which he requested an immediate reply. As, however, it commenced with some political points which required consideration, we refused to return at once a written answer, for fear of committing ourselves, though strongly pressed so to do, and to the proposals which closed the letter we sent a verbal negative.

He required us to strike the British colours which were hoisted in the fort: to this proposal he must have well known no attention would be paid, and he did not dare to strike them. A little before sun-set we were informed that an

armed party, consisting of Dutch and Malays, were nationed at the outer gate of the palace we inhabited, who obstructed our ingress and egress to and from the same. Upon enquiring into this singular circumstance, we learnt that the Dutch commissioner, taking advantage of the paucity of our escort, had cooped us up, which the situation of the grounds of the palace, being enclosed with a brick wall, gave him an opportunity of doing. A correspondence now took place, which continued by messengers backwards and forwards, until 2 o'clock in the morning, when an armed force of Europeans was sent into the palace to make prisoners of us. They took us over to the Logie, a Dutch quarter on the opposite side of the river, and we were detained there until the following Wednesday, when a brig being ready to take us to Java, we proceeded on board, stopped a few days at the island of Bouca. and arrived in Batavia Roads on the evening of Saturday, 1st Aug. We remained at Batavia nearly three weeks; and another vesse having been hired for our reception, we were sent round to Fort Maribro', where we arrived the latter end of the month. Upon forwarding government our report, I was honoured with a separate public letter from the governor, of which the following is a copy: " Captain Salmond having deli-

"have now the splisfaction to convey to you my acknowledge ments for the readiness with which you met my views, the personal sacrifices you have made, and the zeal, activity, and ability displayed in discharge of the duty with which you have been entrusted. The whole of Captain Salmond's proceedings have been unreservedly approved; and as he was assisted

" vered in his detailed report, I

throughout by your advice and exertions, you must consider yourself entitled to a due share " of the praise which has been " bestowed. I shall be happy to " convey this testimony to the " superior authorities, who on " more occasions than one have " already had to applaud your " zeal and attention. It is impos-" sible for me to forget the im-" partant service rendered by you " at Siak, while I officiated as se-" cretary to the government of " Prince of Wales Island, or not " to do justice to the enterprize " and ability so successfully em-. " ployed at Engano, under the " orders of my predecessor at " this place. These services, as " well as that on which you have " been recently engaged, were " hazardous, and attended with " much personal privation, en-" tirely out of the line of your " regular duties, which circum-" stance enhances the zeal with " which you undertook them."

The poor Sultan was very much alarmed at the time the palace was surrounded, and sent people to may be wished to be with us; but, as we knew the Dutch were desirous of getting him out of his fort, we recommended him to remain where he was as a place of greater safety. I regret we had not an opportunity of meeting him again, but he was confined by the Dutch under a guard after our capture. He, however, managed to forward some letters to the governor in spite of their vigilance: I understand, since our departure he has been sent to Java. He is a respectable looking man, about 45 years of age, but unfortunately had not the commanding abilities of his brother the ex-Sultan: the former stands in need of constant advice and support, the latter is a prince capable of conducting the affairs of his kingdom without either. It is a pity the possessor of such abilities should be branded with cruelty, but in his conduct he was too much of a Caligula, and I have no doubt would have been bappy to make Captain S, and myself feel his resentment, could he have taken us. He was so alarmed at our presence, that, when we were prisoners on board the brig, he sent a person on board to proceed down with us, and who was to return and report to him when we had departed from the month of the river.

With regard to our treatment during our stay with the Dutch after our capture, it was very hospitable. They gave us up the best house, which was the residence of the commissioners and commandant; and we were constant guests at their table during the time we remained with them. The commissioner, whose name was Muntinghe, had been a member of council and a colleague with Sir Stamford Raffles when he was governor of Java, consequently they were well known to each other; but in political views the peace had now separated their national interests and attachments. Mr. M. is a shrewd clever man, understands our language well, and can indite a good letter in it; and having been brought up to the law, is in no want of argument to support his cause. When in company with him, we were in politics English and Dutch; but, as the individuals of two states in amity with each other, were good friends. In taking leave I thanked him for his hospitality as a private indi-. vidual, but told him that he must expect to hear of my making a heavy protest against his public proceedings; he smiled, and said he was prepared for that. On our arrival at Banca we remained there six days, and were treated by the resident, Mr. Smesaret, in the most friendly and liberal manner. He likewise provided us with a house, and we were his constant guests during our stay; and upon our departure furnished us with an addition to our arms and ammunition, that in case we fell in with pirates, with which the straits abound, we might run no hazard.

To the Editor of the Ariatic Journal,

'Str:—As it appears by your valuable journal that the fain! Cholern still prevails in India, and that the remedies applied by the faculty are in many cases ineffectual, allow me to state one, which as far as it has been assayed was never known to fail. It may be carried about by any person; requires no skill in the administration; nor will it be easy by a mistake in the dose to do mischief with it.

I was informed of its efficacy by a most skilful medical gentleman of the Madras establishment, and upon one occasion had myself an opportunity of witnessing its benefi-

cial and powerful effects.

Heing on a party where this gentleman made one of the number, a young lady about twelve years of age was seized, about ten o'clock in the evening, with a most violent attack of the choiera morbus, and, from the distressing symptoms, it was considered by those who saw her, that before morning she must have fallen a victim to its rapid effects, had not a specific remedy been at hand.

The substance administered was ipecacuana. The medicator firstgave about ten grains, und every half hour after its first operation small doses of half that quantity, until the violent symptoms of the disease had abated, by a cessation of the vomiting, &c., which is the grand characteristic of the malady. After this he administered weak Madeira and water, until the patient fell asleep, which she did in about four hours from the commencement of the attack. When she awake in the morning no symp. toms of the complaint were experienced, save excessive debility, which was entirely subdued by giving her occasionally weak Madeira and water as a beverage.

The doctor, who readily communicated the beneficent power Asiatic Journ.—No. 54. which his acquaintance with this simple resource gave him, informed me the next day that this medicine he had found, on a variety of occasions, to be an absolute specific; that he had cured with it hoth Europeans and natives, and that he always carried it with him, as a provision against sudden emergencies.

The cholera is a disease which from time immemorial has recurred in India; but, as far as I am acquainted it, has never at any previous period been so general, that is to say, spread at one time over so large a portion of the country, as our recent experience has found it to be. I had before, in the course of a long residence in India, heard of its attacks, and its local prevalence might be sometimes playing; but its occurrence was comparatively rare, and its ravages not so widely destructive.

The medical gentleman alinded to, administered to the natives without any other inducement than the dictates of humanity, or any other reward than the pleasure of giving seasonable aid. His name was Thompson; he has been thanked by the government of the Madras presidency for his superior skill in a case at the general hospital, and for saving the men who were astacked with a destructive disease in the cavalry cantonment at Arcot, and which had baffled all other efforts of medical skill.

I have unde this communication with the hope, through the medium of your Journal, that this remedy may become generally known in the cast, and be the means of snatching from dissolution many valuable members of society, of whom all the European constituents must be either the friends or relations of some of us on this side of the water.

London, 9th May, 1820. Vol. IX, 4 B

DESCRIPTION OF AJMEER.

The following extract of a letter, dated 1819, May 7, from an officer cantoned in the ricialty of this decayed sent of rinpire, was published in the Bengal Hurkarn of May 28. It affords a gradifying testimony of the blessings wrought among the natives in Rajpuotana, by the introduction of the British government over innumerable tracts of territory, formerly subject to despotic rule, and now enjoying a social freedom and security of property. The stormy irruptions of independent freebooters had succeeded to the culm despotism into which the expiring dominion of the Mogals subsided. The march of the Governor-general over these conquered provinces has relieved the inhabitants from the ruinuas ascendancy of native marauders who were independent of restraint, the local chicftains acknowledging no imperial head that might curb them into order. Such was the scate distress generated by fregular oppression, that many of the lababitants had abaudured their ancient seats to seek an asylum in other parm of India, while a remains had sunk into hopeless misery. The Marquin of flastings has instituted a protecting system of justice and order to Rojpootana. His name will be lisped. by infants yet unborn, as that of the deliverer and benefactor of their country.

I am now in the black palace of the creat Aclar, and my reflections are strangely regulated by the circumstance. To attempt a history of this place would ful more room than I can spare; however I shall give you a small outline.

Agency city, according to the maps, is to lat. 25 deg. 35 min, N. and long, 74 deg. est mlu, E.; I make its position howlong, 74 deg. 46 min. 30 eec. E. It is very assenut, and was once a very flourishing place, especially when it held the courts of the emperors Acher and Shaw Jehan. In the palace of the former I now write-That of Shaw Johan was creeted on the banks of the great lake, to the north or N. W. of the city. It was built of marble, and its rules show that it was a custly and beautiful edifice. Several fine pillars and domes of white marble are yet standing, together with the range of the ladies' apartments, all likewise of muride, which are weshed by the little waves of the lake. The munarch's marble throne also remains, and is viewed with peculiar in-

terest by the reflecting traveller, who finds a new incitement to contemplation, as he seats himself on the emblem of former sovereignty.

The city is built at the foot of a high bill, over which is a fort, or ruber the whole summit of the bill is one continued chain of fortifications. The road up to these erections from the town is steep and tiresome, but after the top is reached, the fatigue and trouble of ascending are richly repaid by the beauties of the prospect. The city and valley he spread beneath, having a charming appearance, while the surrounding is completely, except to the southward, where a break in the chain exposes the open country beyond to the view. These hills are not of any great height: the highest I should only entimate ut six or seven hundred feet perpendicular, There are three hills which overlang the city, connected with each other, and over which the fortifications above-mentioned spread in one nointerrupted chain.

To the east of the city is another lake, but much smaller than the northernmost, which, in therefore, is at least rix or seven miles in chromoteners. At present it is not more than two and a half or three miles round. There is plenty of good fich in both, and in the greater are also alligators. It is said to be, during the raingfrom five to eight fathoms deep; at present the depth is not more than sixteen feet. This shret of water is green like sea water in the ricinity of ham, and lying exactly between some high hills at their foot, it makes a very romantic appearance.

In the city, on the south side, standa the touch of Khaja Moyen ad Dern, one of the greatest Mohammedan prophris that ever flourished in Hindocoton. He was boried about 616 years ugo; and the resort of pilgrims to his much, which is of white marbic, is numerous beyond all description. They approach is from all parts of ludin, particularly at the annual great fait, whileir is held at this season, That of the present year lasted for aine days, and terminated five days ago. It exhibited a very curlous intermixture of the most opposite and usually separated classes, in which were seen princes, cohiers, tinkers, and tailurs, all assembled without order or distinction, except that the prince came on his elephant, surrounded by his trained bands of raggamatin soldiers, the whole of which furce 12 of our sepoys would have put to flight.

At this fair almost every tiding thatladia produces, even in its remotest parts, is to be purchased; but is famous for un-

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thing more than the Nagore bullocks, which sell when full grown for 3 or 400 rupces per pair, and young ones for 200

and 250.

The city, when it first bursts on the sight of a stranger approaching from the N. E. has a very cheering, and even grand appearance; but after entering the gates, and riding through, the charm is broken; all beauty vanishes, and the sight of nothing but rule and devolation changes all feelings of pleasure into melanchuly. On every side the eye rests on the rules of houses that appear to have been crushed upon each other, or the standing walls of piliers, where the marks of their former elegance are still to be distinguished. I understand that the misfortunes, of this once flourishing city are principally to be attributed to the oppressions of one of Scindeah's family, who governed it, and placewed himself a cruel and avaricious tyrant.

There are several tombs of Mohammedan and Hinden saints scattered about the hills and city, but none of any particular note except the one above-mentioned. To the N. N. W. of the city there is a small out-village, and a Mahomedan burying ground, with some neat touris; and around it for a few hundred yards the ground is tald out in fields, which are well cultivated. 'The rest of the plain or valley exhibits only a harren waste of sand, rocks, and stones, with a few amnied trees growing here and there, and tombs of Mohammedans scattered about, all of which are finely chapanted over,

and make rather an extraordinary apburnt and barren ground about them.

The palace in which I now am, Is not in very great repair, but there are a number of very excellent rooms remaining entire. The Resident had his abode here a short time ago, but finding it both too hot and inconvenient, he is now building a fine house out of a large tomb, outside of the city to the S. E. I have no doubt thatiu a short time, under our government, the face of things will become entirely altered in Ajmeer and the surroundlug country. The people are returning fast, and in numbers, to the dwelling place of their agerstors; and I trust that we that soon see a new city courselog from the rains of the old one, and rying with it in convenience and spicu-It is really amonishing to see what confidence all ranks of people here seem to repose in our government. every appearance of being slucere and strong, and I trust that faturity will rouscince them of its being rightly placed, nor ever afford any cause to make them after their present opinions. Our contouments are about to colles S.S.E. of the city, and are hearly finished. We have subscribed to the amount siready of 3,500 rupees, for the erection of a theatre and ball-room, so that you may perceive we have not lest our gazery in the midst of desolution. The materials for building are, however, very dear, and very difficult to be procured even at any price.

METHODS OF DESTROYING INSECTS AND VERMIN;

WITTE

REMEDIES AGAINST THE BITES OF VENOMOUS REPTILES.

PART 1. - STRATAGEMS.

THE following collection of stratagems and antidotes was presented to the public in India, through the medium of a Madras paper. As far as some of the soimated weapons of annoyance and danger are common to both countries, the practical utility of diffusing approved methods of counteracting them will have a corresponding extent in the two hemispheres; and our friends in India may not be unwilling to receive back a memorandum of what concerns them exclusively in a less The intelligent writer fugltive shape. has also, by interspersing original observations on the labits of some of the pecies incidentally named, added to the croses of natural history.

The Enemy of the White Aute .- On opening a deal chest a few days agu, onetaining medicines, I found the laterior completely filled with white unts, making dreatful havor on the parkages within. I lost no time in gesting the chest removed luto a verandali, where I had it cleared and freed from the purperous insects it contained. In a short time I saw mambers of red ants approaching the spot, which I perceived went and engerly seized on the white auts, killed them, and carried shom off to their holes. Thinking this an useful hint, I determined on an experiment, for which I soon had an opportunity. one of the bed-runnie of my house white ants had began to make their appearance; I immediately thought of my experiment, and genting a quantity of augus, I sprink-

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led It over their nests, and rething a few paces. I show perreived the red ands come in numbers to the spot, every one regularly running to a white ant, and after a little hattling (for the latter have stings also), carry every one of them off triumphantly to their dras, where I have no doubt they had a plentiful teast on the bodies of their canguished foes. It was curious to observe, that the red ands sever tourhed the sugar, but rather preferred the white ands to it. By this experiment I think, Sir, a very useful discovery may have been made; and that merely by sprinking a little agar over the haunts of these transing and destructive lossers, they may easily be got rid of.

Hostilities against fled and black Intr.

To prevent these salmals getting into smar and other sweets, the long known profiles of immersing the vessel to which they are contained in water is among the best; or, sholating the feet or buttom of the vessel with far or lamp oil, near which the ant will not approach. But, if required to be destroyed in tota, a latte consister subtimate indicately utived with mager, and haid out for them to eat, proves a marrial poison to them, and is a

most effectual way.

The Cock-Roseh. — This institious plages makes great have automs papers, ourles of bottles, and many other articles. The best method of getting rid of these inverte, as, by spreading a large dish very completely and pretty thick over with bird-line, and then sprinkling it with amore and some sweet-smelling performe, as essence of rose, of which they are particularly fount, and will be attracted to it. On their cetting on the bird-lime to regule on the sagar, they will be unable to extricate themselves from it; shad thus, to a few days, any place may be quite charved of three disagreeable antiquits.

Bogs and Worms -An eminent physigion has discovered that, by rubbong wood with a solution of vitriol, integraand bugs are presented from harbouring therein. When the strength of this remedy is required to be increased, there need only be boiled some culciquintida apples to water, in which is to be vittial dissolved. The bedstrad, with the wood about their lapsure, and the waimenting being annieted with the liquor, will be ever after clear of warms or langs. The wall may be likewise rubbed with the composition, and some of a may be dropped into the lades where these insects are su preted to be furboured. As to the walls, they require only to be wonlied over with the varied water

It would not be unless to make an experiment, to accertain how far wood rubbed with correcte sublimate, blue virtial, and other mineral poitons, would withstand the attacks of the white aut.

Aunthor method recommended for destroying bugs is 1-to take of the highest rectified spirits of wine half a pint, new distilled oil or spirits of turpentine half a pint, and mix them together, and break luto it, in small bits, half an onner of camphor, which will dissolve it in a few minutes. Shake them well together, and with a sponge or a brush dipt In some of it, wet very well the bed or furniture wherein these vermin harbour and breed, and it will infallibly kill and dearcoy both, them and their nits, although they awarm ever so much. But then the bed or fur-niture must be well and thoroughly wested with it, the dost upon them being first brushed and shook off, by which preconting it will neither stain, soil, nor in the least hart the finest silk or damusk, bed. The bed or furniture should previously be washed with builing water,

Flies. — From an old receipt book, Mosa of the fly waters, and other preparations commonly sold for the destruction of files, are variously discussed poleons, dangerous and even fatal to the human species, such as solutions of mercury, arsenic, &c. mixed with honey or syrap. The following preparation, without codangering the lives of children, or other incantions persons, is not less fatal to flies than even a solution of arsenic. Dissolve, two drachoms of the extract of quastla in balf a pint of holding water, and adding a little mean or syrap, pour the mixture on plates.

. Rats and Micr.—A good method would be to feed them regularly two on three weeks in any spartment which they infest, the hole by which they enter being first fitted with a sliding door, to which a long string may be added; any spartment might that be turned into a

large rat-trap.

Another method of getting rid of rate is to lay bird-line in their hannes, for though they are dirry enough; in other respects, yet being very moximum as to their hir, if it is but daubed, with this stuff, it is so templescence to them, that they will even scraich their aklas from off their own backs to get it off, and will never abide in the place where they have suffered in this manner.

A few years agotherorn odd at Glessop, in England, was very much infected with this. A quantity of barley, which lay on the chamber floor, was hourly visited by some of them. The miller one day keing to drive them away, as usual, happened to each one of them under his bat, which he hilled; he then singed all the hair off its lady, &c. until its skip, tall, and leas because stiff by the operation. In this cuedition he set it upon his feet, by the she of a heap of barley, where it stood with pricked-up cars and tail for some time. After this up rat dayed to come near it, and in a short space of time the raill was

cleared of those depredators, and has contioned so ever since.

SECT. II. -- ASTIBOTES,

Snakes and Scorpions.—The former of those repailes of all the class are by far the most to be dreaded by men; and as we are acquainted with no means of getting entirely rid of them, we must avoid them in the best manner we can; however, much may be done by keeping grounds clear of woods and long grass, clearing away the bottom of hedge, removing nests of white ants, to which snakes are very partial, removing or not allowing collections of timber near allowing the about of the numbers of the premises, &c.

Scorpions commonly harbour about and under hoxes, old papers and books, mud walls, and old timber; all of which should be oreasionally examined and cleared of their nests and young. Green lizards atacquainted with any radical means of getting rid of these reptiles, we must endeayour to obvince the fatal tendency of their attack as much as Her in our power. Perhaps it may be matter of simpriscethal in specific has yet been discovered for caring the bite of a snake, as we know that na-ture in her bounty has provided an antidote for every exil; and it is well known that the municouse, the natural enemy of the sunite, attacks these animals with impublity, by having recourse to a certain autidote of vegetable production, which is to be found every where, and is always at hand for their use. It may be matter of uncertainty whether the same regetable production, taken by an human soldect, would produce the same effect, of counteracting the haneful effects of smake poismans it does in the mangane, as we are in possession of many substances that produce very different effects on animals of different constitutions, exemplifying the saying that what is meat to one is poison to another. Whatever may be our ignorance concerning the real specific for snake paigotes, I shall endeavour to give such information regarding the presenting the dele-terious effects of the bites of these dangerous pointals, as we are at present acquainted with.

The chemical analysis of the poisons of enales and other venousus actuals has discovered them to be of an acid nature; and from this knowledge remedies of an alkaline description have been recommended, to correct and obtaine by decomposition their virulent effects. Fundam, no Italian chemist, who significant many hundred vipers to his experiments, found the poison of a viper to be of a guarmy nature, and in resemble in a great measure a solution of guaranbic, to be of a pultur clour, to bare no

taste, and when applied to the tongue to produce a numbers.

In the event of a person being bit by a sonke, no time should be lost in applying the proper remedies. The Indications of cure should be three. Ist, in preventing the poison entering into the constitution of the body; 2d, the withdrawing or destroying the poison in the wound; 3d, the counteracting in baneful effects when it has entered the system. The first of these is to be effected by tying a very tight ligature, or garrer swisted with a saick, above the wound about five or six inches, or over the first joint of the limbs; by these means the poisonous liquid may be prevented entering the circulation.

The second indication is that of applying topical remedies to the wound, either by the application of one's own month, or that of an as-istant, for the purpose of wild-rawing by strong suction as much of the poison from the wound as can be effected, and which will do no tajury, either to the month or stomach of the person, if swallowed; after which can de luce, nittle or sulphurie acid, water of ammobia, or sal volatile should be dropped into the wound as freely as possible, and the recess washed as completely out with it as can be accomplished.

The practical and beneficial effects of the application of ligatures and surthur, is amply exemplified in the case of a siddier bit by a sucke as Spiner, in New South Wales, which has appeared since writing the above in the papers of India, and which is here extracted to illustrate the subject:—

** Sydney, March 22 .-- From a person in whose veracity we place the greatest reliance, we learn that a month are a private of the Royal Veteran Company was bit by a soake in a pasturage adjoining Liremoot, where he was quartered. Struck with fustant horror, and the certainty of a speedy dissolution, the sufferer felf instandly into a state of hapricianess and almost stupor; his body becau to swell in a few minutes, and the first of his comrades who visited him, save him over or lost. In the barrack there happened at the time to be an old pative man, who lesmediately repaired to his assistance, From a back he stripped a few threds, and combining them into a strong lighture, applied it a little above the affected part, the hite being a little above the nacle.-He applied the ligature with such excessive atrictness, that the patient supposed his leg had been taken off, This done, the native processed in rubhing the leg dewowards with no less violence for some minutes, and then taking away with a hoise only as much of the skin as the punctures were apparent on, he applied his lips to the wounded part, and took away by suction a quantity of cangulaned matter, then pronounced the core, desiring the regenerated patient to go to his barrack, and keep himself quiet.—It proved effectual, for the man now lives: and, in gratitude to his black physician, gave him all he was possessed of heim in the value of about £5 sterling.

of, being to the value of about £5 sterling. The third Indication is to be effected by exhibiting internally a ten-spoonful of caude luce, water of ammonia, or sal volutile, in half a glass of cold water, every five unimites, to create a strong and artificial sthenlas, and thus to remove the languar and letharcy that immediately succeeds the bite; farther by rubbing bactshorn on the temples and nostrile, by employing bleeding and electricity, and occasionally brandy, both externally and luternally, with frictions of salt, an increased tem-perature of heat, and blankets; all those exciring means should be employed until the patient recovers or until no further hopes are entertained of his recovery, The great object of these applications is to support the nis either or power of life, natil the constitution, either by its own coergy has overcome the rirulent effects of the virulence of the imbibed poison, or the remedies exhibited, by mingling with it is the paneture, or meeting it in the circulation, may render it by decomposition inert or humiless. In discontiunlog the remedies that have been recommended, a course of gradual distinution should be pursued, as they are upt to uccasion by their effects a considerable degree of deblity.

The following is a cure given by an intelligent gentleman of this presidency with aucress for secupion stings, but I should think it equally applicable to

snake bites.

Take a pinch of sait of bactshorn and put it on the bite, then slrop on a few drops of after acid, which may be renewed in a few minutes if it does not suc-

ceed in relieving pain.

The application of a certain species of stone to the bites of scorpions and other vetermons insects has been long in use among natires of the country, and with much effect, although Dr. John Davy, In a letter describing an analysis of some specimens practical in Ceylon, sections to deny my stranes to them. This species of some appears to be of a woody and spongry mature, and when applied to the figure of amount poison absorbs and imbibes it with axidity from the wound, and which

again is easily separated from the stone by immersion in water, in the state of greenish thick fluid, mixt with a portion of blood. It is not to be denied that this chemico-mechanical property of these atones effects very remarkable and literantancous cures; and is a remedy not at all to be despised, but should be in every one's possession, either for their own use or for the relief of their domestics, and is to be preferred to their having recourse to the Incaptulous and ceremonics of an old and willy moorman, or some supermounted sepoy, performed with an old slipper, and whose frequent failures never deter them from having implicit faith in so useless a remedy, not always without danger, as scorping bites are somethnes said to have been fittal, especially if they proceed from the large black klad to be met with in the jungles.

Almquitnes, although the last, are not the least of the plagues of India. These insects are, as we all have found, particularly Whether it troublesome to new comers. is that their blood is aweeter, and contains less of the salt than those long resident in the country, is hard to say; but it is known that their bites, if numerous, produce on the former a fever sometimes as severe as that of the escasion; and it is in this manner, we are told, that former kings of fadla used to put to death their nobles. Long as the world has been infested with these pests, it is a matter of surprise that there is not a popular remaily for caring or assuaging the effect of their bites. The best method, however, we are acquainted with is, the unninting the parts with almoud oil or cold cream; or even cooling them frequently with a wet towel often procures great allevlation of the innolerable pain. If there should be much swelling or inflammation, bathing the place with goulard water is the best remedy, and if sores or excoriations should appear, some cooling saturaine cintment should be employed, and the part gently anolated with it.

To remove these troublesome animals from an apartment, perhaps the best method would be to employ that which is practised for catching files in England; namely, a piece of straw or wicker work, hung in the middle of a room from the ceiling, anointed with blid-line, having a piece of woolies cloth suspended over it to attract the musquitoes—the cloth itealf might also be danbed over with the line; this will prove an effectual way of destroying numbers of them.

^{*} See Asiatic Journal, vol. vi. p. 475.

ACCOUNT

OF THE

CORNELIAN MINES NEAR BAROACH;

(From the Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay)

By John Corland, Esq. of the Bombay Medical Establishment.

ACCOMPANIED by one or two others actuated by the same corinelty, I left Bareach (the Bargasa of the aucients, Bhreego Khsheta of the Hindoos) on the third of December 1814, about five o'clock r. M. and committed myself to the celebrated and sacred streng Rewa, commonly called Narbuilda, at the mrn of the tide. About midnight we arrived at the island of Kubeer litte, swelve miles N.E. of Buranch. At day-break we landed opposite the village of Necmondra, which is three miles distant from the river, and south of Kubeer Bur, where we found our horses waiting; the mines lie almus twelve miles to the ensured of this village. About five miles beyond Necapodra we came to a rivulet named Kawresee, and although of no importance during the dry season, it becomes a most formidable river in the rains. Its bed consists chiefly of quartz and agate publies; manang the latter were many varieties : the most nocommon I remarked were of a dark blue eniour with white velus. A stream rock, varying from fifty to a hundred feet in height, overlangs the river on the western ride for several miles. Its dip towards the snoth-east might have been 45°. On assending from the bed of the river, we imsaed in our left the little village of Rutunpoor, la which resides a thunadar ou the part of the Hajpiplee state (whose Jurisdiction is only in passers of police, and confined to the district dependent on this village), and proceeded onward by a narrow footpath through a jungle, baving rising ground almost the whole way to the mines. The diversity of scenery,-hills and valleys, pebbly beds of rivers, precipitous rocks, and extensive plains covered with jungle,-was sufficiently researche. On account of the tigers with which the country abounds, un human habitations were found searer the mines than Rutunpour, wistels la seven miles off.

The miners reside at Neemoudra, where alone the stones are harm. The suffice are in the wildest parts of the jungle, and are very numerous; they are shafts working perpendicularly downward about four feet wide; the deepast we saw was fifty feet; some extend in an horizontal direction at the bottom, but in consequence of the earliness of the senson few had reached a depth sufficient to render this turn secessory, and in those that had it was

not carried many feet. In using the term earilites of season" It is proper to mention, that the nature of the pits is such as to prevent their being worked a second year on account of the heavy rains, which cause the banks to full in, so that new ones are opened at the commencement of every fair season. We arrived at the mines about seven o'clack a. M., when note of the workings had come except one, who accompanied us as a gaide from Noemooden. We were informed that the fire-damp was not uncommon in the mines, and that the miners did not descend till the not laid risen sufficiently in dispel the vapours. We went to the hottom of one pit, about 30 feet deep, without any assistance from ropes or ladders, by means of small ulches for the feet and hands on opposite aldea of the play but understood that the miners always under use of a rope to hold by, of which we could not avail ourselves, as the workeness at the close of their labour carry to their homes the simple Instruments of their vocation, together with the stones which the day's lubour has acquired. The soil is gravely, consisting chiefly of quartz sand reddened by from, and a little clay.

The nodoles may well b from a few onnees to two or three pounds, and the very claim to each other; but for the most part distinct, not la strata, but acattered through the mass, and in the greatest aboutdance. I saw note of a cod colone at the mines; some were blackish olive. like rommon dark dints, others somewhat lighter; and others lighter will, with a slight wifty tiege. The first, our guide informed us, would be black when burot; the second, red; and the third, wither in titls he may have been correct; but I doubt the fact as to the first, which we found in a proportion inconsistent with the well-known rarity of a black cornelian. I confess myself of opinion that there can be no precise rules drawn from the appearance of the sange before, for that which they will assume after burning, because it depends partly on the depree of heat they undergo. A red carnelian by an latense heat will become white; but, at for as my observations go, so some of the former colour is found so in the mines (excepting juspers), although a large proportion of them assume it at Neemoodra. Many also after having been burnt show

both a lours, remetimes distinct and semetimes mixed, and of a pinky bue: while the colour was uniform, or very nearly so, in all which I remarked at the mines. The lightest-coloured stones come out of the are of a much more delicate and transparent white than before, and often surrounded by a curtex of red, but without any distinct line separating the We were unfortunate in the cine of visiting Necmoodra, for all the good stones had been removed, and only a few beaps of refuse left. I saw muse imbedded in rock, as flints are in chalk; some nodules on being broken showed a mixture of quartz and agate, and others, la nerust of quarte minutely chrystallized on the inner surface, contained a black exide of iron of a powdery appearance, many pieces of which we found by Itself la the gravel. Hematites, chiefly of the brown and green (with red spress) varieties. mocha stones, and juspers of various coluces, are very common here; indeed the last was found in almost every part of the province we visited on our mate. Each state is chipped in the mine to discover its quality, and those which are approved reparated from the refuse, beans of which lay at the mouth of every pit which had lean wached.

I shall now attempt to give an account of the mode in which the cornelians underen the action of fire, as derived from the testimony of a respectable carive attacked to the audulat at Baroach, who was formerly in the cornellan trade, and had himself superlutended the process at Neumanian; life account is corrobusated by our personal observation, and by what we learned on the spot. The stones are brought to this elliage every greature. sprend on the ground, exposed to the sun to prepare them for the further process, and turned every fifteenth day till the time of buculus, which is only once a year, one month before the commencement of the monston. They are then put into round earthen pais chain fourteen inches in diameter, the bottoms of which lutring

been taken out, and the puts inverted, mouth downwards, the pieces taken from the bottoms are put inside, and placed over the months to prevent the stones fulling out; in this state the pots are placed side by side in a spench of bulefinite length, but of which the depth and breadth are about two feer, having a layer of five or six luches of dry goat's dang. below, and the same above the pars. This le set on fire about & o'clock in the evening; all the fuel is consumed before day-break, when the puts are removed from the trench to the open air for the stants to cool, which requires about there hours; after this they are taken out of the pots, piled lute heaps, and again chipped for the same purpose as when taken from the mines, and are finally thrown into a pit where they remain till called for (more to be out of the way of thieres, than as constituting any part of the operation). From Neemoodra the cornelland are carried to Cambay by the merchants who came from thence, where they are out and formed into the beautiful and much sought after ornaments peculiar to the place.

I ought to have mentioned, that the miners do not foreake a pit on meeting with a spring, but werely change the direction; the water mere rising to any great height.*

The Rajplelee country has long been celebrated among the matiers who live in his neighbourhood for the variety of its cards and mineral productions, and is certainly a rich field for the mineralogiet and goodogist. The native above-mentioned informed me, that about twenty-fire years upo slight shocks of earthquakes were felt in the province, but that they were far from being frequent occurrences.

DESCRIPTION OF THE KUBEER-BUR.

This and the following are from the same authority as the preceding. We have merely detached them to keep the abblects distinct.

Having arrived at Baronch with the European part of the expedicion, on our rouse from Bombay to Baroda, I took advantage of the few days the troops remained there, to visit the famous tree denominated Kubeer-bar, sad the cor-

relian tologes in the territories of the Rajah of Rajpiplee."

The tree stands on the island of the same name described in the preceding

"The moon, while it enabled us to form a roterably accurate idea of the tree, left darkness enough in its shades greatly to increase the solemn grandeur of the scene. The luity arches and colomades, the immense festoons of roots, the ex-

This prives the high simulton of the bed, and usight lead to tonic interesting conclusions to geology.

f For provincial actices of the swittle earliquake and inferior obtactions which leave been felt over this territory, since the publication of the paper, see almost decrease, wile roll, p. 511, and correct volume, pp. 65 and 507.—Editor.

tent of ground it covered, and its enormous trunks, proclaimed its great mitiquity, and struck me with an awe slmilar to what is inspired by a fine corbic cathedral; white the fresh green of its thick follage showed it still in the visour of life. I should guess it to cover from three to four acres. Its branches rise so high, that many miles off it is a con-spicuous object, learing a re-emblance to a bill on the extremity of the bland, The tree is washed on his castern base by the river, having to the west and south h ridge of sand, which is covered by the spring tides, and on the north the island extends for three miles, exhibiting a plain most fruitful in whatever requires a light sapdy soil. The river here altering its course from morth and south, runs east and west. As the time of the high swells at the latter end of the rains the island is overflowed, and the few inhabitants, like so many of the monkey tribe (with whom they mingle), are compelled to take refuge In the lofty branches of the tree, and remain there for several days until the water subsider, the current being too rapid for a bout to render them relief. The popular tradition among the Hludous concerning the tree is, that a man of great sanctity, named Kubeer, baving cleaned his teeth, as practised in India, with a piece of stich, stuck it into the around, that it took root and became what it now is. He was afterwards canonized, and his image we saw citting in a temple near one of the oblest looking tranks (his metamorphised toothbrush). To this temple people from far and near come to pay their devotions; the ceremonies are performed by the religious mendicants called Byragers, moder the superimendence of a head man, who is stationary; the rest (with the exception of the pup is, who beg in the neighbouring main land) being wanderers from all parts of India. We intended to pass the night under the protection of this saint; but our cors not having come up, we were obliged to return to the barge, and alexp in boat-cloaks instead of a templa."

VISIT TO THE TOMB OF BABA GHOR.

" Os our return from the mises to Neemoodra (described p. 559), we took a circuisons route, which brought us to a fall of considerable height, which we asprospect. It appears to be composed of vitrified rock, and I think there can searcely be a doubt catertained of its volcambe origin. On the summit stands the tomb (in good repair) of the tutelor saint of the country, Baba Ghor, to whom adoration is paid more as a deity than a saint, under whose particular protection are the carnelian mines, and to whom the miners recommend themselves before descending into the pit. A little below the tomb is a hollow (answering to the crater) containing a tank of water, about a bun-deed feet in length and fifty in breadth, well built of hown stone, having stops on its four sides descending in the most regular manner to the bottom. Viewing these works of human art in a spot now so sequestered, at a distance from all buman bableation, the country covered with jungle as far as the eye can reach, giving shelter to wild beasts, ever at emplify with man, we cannot but admire the political as well as physical chances that are constantly taking place in the world, while we igure that this desert was once the site of many flourishing towns and villages. At the shrine of this salut the people of the neighbouring countries offer up their prayers on the 12th of the Mahomedan mouth of Rajub; thousands then flocking to the sucred spot to perform the rows

Asiatic Journ .- No. 54.

they have made. This assemblage (in common with other Mahomedan festivals) is denominated a mela (holy fair). To ascertain whether their yows will be accepted, the pilgrims throw twelve cocosnots into the tank : if the saint be propitions, thirteen plet to the surface; but if otherwise, only the number thrown in. Baba Ghor was a prince of the dynasty of Gluoree, a race which furnished some of the first emperors after the invasion of Hindostan by the Mahomedans. He was sent by his father the reigning emperor (be bimself being heir to the throne) with so large so army, that bls personal attenduats, says the tradition, amounted to thirty thousand men, for the purpose of prosecuting the war against the infideta (Hindaos). The hoge army was completely routed bear these bills, and the prince with all his attendants feil. The tomb has been erected no doubt by the followers of Mahamed, subsequently to regalning their power in this quarter, to perpetuate the name of a martyr to the Rieut chase.

"We descended at the opposite side of the hill by a path pared with the fracments of temples despoiled by Mahamedan bigotry, to the extent of nearly a mile."

The party proceeded onwards to Necmoders, whence they crossed in the barge to Shankulterath, landed to take a breakfirst there, and returned by water to Burnacii.

Vol. IX. & C.

NIMMOK SAR:

NEW CASES IN BENARES, REQUIRING SOME SPECIAL LAW.

The following letter, derived from a Bengal paper, relates to the convenion of old arable land into new sait grounds; a case for which the law locally in force is said by the author of the communication not to have provided:—

"To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.
"Sir:—In the province of Benarcs a considerable quantity of salt le made, by senttering saline earths, which are found in many places, over the surface of the soil, and afterwards throwing water drawn from wells, also slightly impregnated with salt, over the whole, which is repeatedly dug up. From this a lixivium is formed, and exposed on terraced troughs about an inch deep, during the nights from December to June, which crystallizes into very fine salt.

"Many landholders, whose estates, from the abundance of the saline earth, afford scanty crops of grain, finding an increasing demand for salt in the market, have converted land which was formerly arable, into salt grounds or Nimmoh Sar; and the revenue officers of government

have in several instances attempted to turn them out of these lands, and made them over on lease to other people, without allowing the zemindar any deduction of land tax or malgoozaree; and this inder a pretext of auch lands being old and neglected salt works, not in use at the time of the settlement.

"Now there is no regulation prohibiting any reminder from converting the whole of his estate, should be think proper, into Nimmok Sir, or salt works, much less a small portion of it. I should be obliged to any of your correspondents who are conversant with revenue and judicial matters, and will take the trouble to state the grounds on which these new settlements are made, and the reminders slippossessed.

"It is to be hoped that the zillah courts will interpose in every case of the kind, and protect the property thus attacked, until some concernent for the express purpose justify the eneroachment.

" J. G. M. S.

" Juanpose, Aug. 10, 1819."

SINENSIANA.

(From the Indo-Chinese Gleaner, No. F111).

JOURNAL OF OCCURRENCES.

News from Peking, Sch-chuen, and Keang-nan, June, 1818.—It appears that, connected with the late hurricane at Peking, there was an hundation from the sea on the coast of Shan-tung. One hundred and forty villages were laid under water, the crops destroyed, and many of the houses thrown down. As is usual in such cases, the Emperor has undered one munth's provisious to be given to the poor sufferers.

In the same province a man, actuated by malice, accused another of being connected with certain treasonable bandittl, and that his father, now deceased, was also concerned in the same; and that as a collateral proof of his having practised dem, u acal arts, they would find interred with him the silver image of a man,

The accused person and various individuals of his kindred were taken up on the alleged crime of treason; and the remains of his father were sing from the

After a series of examinations the charge was found to be fate, and that the image of a man interred with the dead

person, was nothing different from the usage of the place: the unlighant accuser has therefore met the fare which he designed for the objects of his batted—he immediately suffered capital punishment by decollation.

Two persons have been apprehended under a charge of being Christians of the Romish communulon, and who had twice before recanted. The images found in their possession were thought to belie their professed recantation. The decision on their case has not yet appeared.

On the western frontler of the Szecham province, some trouble has been experienced from the barbarous tribes adjacent. The gusernor of that province recommends it to the Emperor to confer upon the best disposed chief an imperial commission and a scal of office, that he may take part with the Chinese against the other chieftains.

^{*} It was the costom in the time of Confucius to later the image of an attendam in the gave of a decreased results. Some were made to move by machinery, that they might be as like a living person as possible.

The maritime ports of Keang-nan are ordered to build twelve sail of war vessels for the coast of Shan-tung. The governor of Keang-nan states, that he finds it difficult to procure within his jurisdiction a sufficient quantity of timber fit for the purpose.

REGULATION OF THE PRESS IN CHINA.

From the great number of persons in China devoted to letters, as the road to preferment and honors in the state, the press, since its invention in the 10th century, may be said to have been fertile. The number of books printed and reprinted, helng all in the native incuage, are perhaps as numerous as in any country of the world. But China has always been subject to an absolute mouarchy. The press has unt been free. And not only in politics has it been restricted, but on some occasions also respecting the philosophy to be promalged. The authority does not appear to have been at any time in the hands of monks, or religionists of any description, but man is the same under every variety of external proferesien.

The histories of China have generally been edited by the governments; and all their histories have emanated from themselves, from which it is natural to expect

great partiality.

The late Emperor Kien-lung put several persons to death for some things which they published; and the Pekling gazette of May, 1818, contains a notification of his majesty's displeasure against the compilers of the history of the last dynasty. They were writing in obedience to the Imperial order, and had rentired to insert, at the close of the Ming dynasty, something complimentary to the reigning family.

The emperor is rexed to see any thing respecting his own family blended with accounts of the fallen furtunes of the house of Ming, and he has sent need to banishment those who presumed, without asking his advice, to insert their flatteries

in such an inauspicious place.

A correspondent of the Glenner asperts, that modern books in China indicate no effort of the human intellect to
cularge the sphere of knowledge: they
are mostly voluminous compilations made
in obsdicate to the commands of the sotereign, of the collectanea of industrious
individuals; they are productions of the
hand, rather than of the mind. The authors have little more merit than that of
being laborious transcribers.

Topography tediously minute; commentatics on the ancient books, and which have been a thousand times repeated; prize essays of the successful candldates at the triennial examinations; scraps of poetry, and occasional novels of a very inferior description, with corrupting ballads similar to those common in Europe, are the chief of their productions. In science and natural history the Chinese press seems at a stand.

LEWDNESS AND MURDER.

Yin-klu-shah: i. c. " Lewdness is allied to murder."

Peking, March 30, 1819.—The truth of this is often seen clearly proved; levdeness is allied to disease, to beggary, to disgrace, and to monder. It is (says the Chinese proverb) "the chief of all vices." The conjugal relation and a virtuous family constitutes the fairest seen on earth; but the first of human blessings, when perverted by a weak or wicked creature, becomes the greatest curse.

The following case has been reported by one of the ministers to the emperor, lu

the gazette of this day.

A native of the province of Hoo-plihas repaired to the capital, and laid before our board the following very heinous case, which if true requires the severest punishment.

Teen-chaou, a priest of the budilia seer, had for some time malarained an adulterous intercourse with Liu, the wife of another man. Subsequently Meaouleen, a pupil of the above mentioned pri at, entered on a almilar intercourse with the rame woman, which induced a contest between the sald two persons for the pre-This contest orcusioned the c ference. pulsion of the younger man from the neighbourhood, and be in revenge, me ting with the elder one, murdered him. An appeal was made to the local magistrate, who for some clandestine reason did not apprehend the young priest, but, under pretence of doing something in the case, took into custody acreral of the neighbours as witnesses, and kept them so long under such harsh treatment as caused the deuth of seven of them.

The complainant, finding it impossible to obtain redress in the province of the pip, has taken a long and fatiguing journey to the capital to seek justice there.

See the miserable consequences of unrestrained passions and self-imposed celibacy!

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

The Peking gracette mentions, that Fang, the viceray of Chih-le, has reported to the emperor that in Ting-chow there lives an old man, named Wang-ting-ke, who has 4 C 2

A Keu-jin genduate suffered for some expension contained in his princesamy. It is said of him that he wrote verses on his way to the place of execution.

personally waited on his father, his grandfather, and his great grandfather; he is now 83 years of age; has five sous, eight grandsons, five great grand-one, and one great great grandson : having thus witnessed eight generations, five of whom are now living with him. he also reported, that in the district of Teca-tsin there is a scholar named Chin-wang-chuw, who is about to obtain the ninth rank; he his now 92 years of age, hus two sons, eight grandsons, nine great grandsons, and one great great grandson: also that in the district of Tseen-goan there is a man named Wangvu-tsang, who is 78 years of age, has three sons, two grandsons, eight great grandious, and one great great grandson these have all five generations fiving with them. All these circumstances have been clearly investigated in their proper districts, and proofs of them collected. The gentleman who reports these instances of longerity to the emperor, in the close of his report attributes it to the benesulence, guoduess, and justice exer-ersed by his majesty, and the universal tranquility which now prevails.

Chin, the Foo-yoen of Shan-tung, has also reported to his majesty, that at Showwang, in the district of Taing-san, there is an old person, named Leskon-ching, who was born in the 57th year of Kang-he (A. D. 1718), that he is now 100 years of age, and is surrounded by his grandsons and great grandsons, of which suffcient proof has been given by his relations and neighbours, to which is a siled the testimony of the governor of the district where he resides. The Foo-ynen ailds, that he has himself examined this aged person, and finds him to be a quiet and peaceable subject, inculcating the duties of fillel plety and friendship on lils family, cultivating the fields and digging wells : he has lived number the benevolent auspices of four successive manarchs; he supports himself in walking with a stick, and delights in feeding his great grandson, who is yet a habe. This report likewise concludes with congratulations addressed to his majerty, and wishes that his reign of tranquillity, in which persons arrive to so great an age, may long continue.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. IX.

(Continued from p. 455.)

Or the 6th of August, in the evening, we came to a place called Saint John's Island, where we anchored for the night. On the nixt mornine a Malay boot came aleansist, with three fine turtles, and a quantity of fish fresh caught, as well as some which had been dried in the son. The captain port ased all they had with dollar, for the pissons in the load would take in bling else in regular barter. The tarde might weigh about two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds each, and the three costs only fire dollars and some spirits, the latter of which they seemed to price his hig.

We now left the straits of Sincapore and entered the straits of Malacca, invingthe great Island of Sumatra on the left, and the very southermost extremity of the continent of Asia, called the Peninsula of Malacra, on our right, only interruption, on passing these straits in the day, armse from very hard squalls, with much rain, thunder and lightning. These squalls renerally lasted along an hour. We always anchored and furl-d the sails when the equall was seen approaching, and enjoyed a most agreeable change after it had ceased, as the thermometer would fall from ninety to eighty and seventy-five degrees. I may here remark, t at notwithstanding the difference of climate we had bitherto experienced, our aramen were all healthy, a circumstance perhaps which may be chiefly attributed to the large supply of fine pigs we could be not be them to have a fresh meal taree times per week, and they were constantly at full allowance of water.

In the afternoon of the 9th, we had again the satisfution of b holding a place where civilized inhabitants of our country lived; this was the fort of Malacca, which, with the city, had a very fine appearance as the ship cutered the roads. We found lying here the ship Commerce, Capt. Lane, who with his purser, Mr. Edward Brightman, a young man of colour, came on board as soon as the ship anchored; he made many inquiries as to where we had procured the spices, &c. These questions our captain did not think proper to answer; but the purser, Mr. Brightman, who understood the language of our la-cars, was more successful, as they told him all they knew, and his ship was employed to the Mulay trade

The next morning the captum went on shore, to wait upon Col. Aldwell Taylor, the communicant at this place, who no sooner understood that I was on board, than he came off to invite me on shore. He would take no denial, and informed

me that Mrs. Taylor had apartments at the castle quite at my service. There was here no alternative; I soon packed up a few necessaries, and accompanied my hushand and the colonel on shore. landing I could make no immediate obaervat ous, being burried into a palanquin, and shut up to avoid the heat of the sun. This mode of conveyance was indeed a great morelty to me, being the first of the hind I had seen; however, I was not so closely shut up as to preclude me from observing the abops and houses as we passed. They mustly appeared built of wood, having three, and some four stories, and reminded me of the Dutch houses at the Cape, the windows and doors being painted green, and having a similar external appearance. In the shops were plenty of angar-canes, and all kinds of tropical fruits. We suon approached, however, and entered the castle-gates, where I was received by Mrs. Taylor in the most polite and friendly way; her pleasing manners, affability, and case, very soon convinced me I was welcome. There was another lady with her, a Mrs. Butler, a distant relation, whose husband was a merchant, and formerly commanded a slilp in the country trade. There was a small party engaged to dise at the castle that evenlug, where for the first time I saw and wondered at the eastern manners and style of living. The suite of apartments were lafty and spacious, and the table was covered with a profusion of delicate vianils; after which, the finest fruits were served, the different names and properties of which were pointed out by our kind entertainer. Amongst these the mangusteen is, I think, without exception, the most delicious and finest flavoured fruit I ever tassed; it is about the size of an apple; the part to be enten is enclosed in a thick dark brown rind, and when opened, it shews fire ut six white jelly-like fibres, tesembling the small quarters of an orange. The pine-apples were very large, and well flavoured; we had also mangues and guarces, with the custord-apple; the lutter, about the size of a large orange, with a rough grey coat outside; when ripe it appears to burst the skin, and exhibits a thick cream-coloured substance. It is eaten with a ten-spoon, and the hard black seeds, which it is mixed with, rejected. Many persons are extremely partial to this fruit, but I must confess it was no favourite of mine; we also had several kinds of oranges and lichees, originally transplanted from China. latter is a very delicious fruit, a kind of pulp covered over a hard kernel, and a rough coat formed an exterior covering to the whole, about the size of a waluut. We had also the pumblenose, or, as they are called in the West-Indies, chaddock;

they are a fine cooling fruit, about the size of a cocon-nut, and resemble tha drange la colour : a still greater variety of others, the names of which I have forgotten. After dinner the gentlemen joined the ladies at tea in the dra vin room; cards were then introduced, and the evening passed away most pleasantly. My long absence from female suciety ac'ed as a charm upon my spirits, and made me meet it with a double reliah. informed at parting with Mrs. T. that a horse would be ready for my bushand at daylight next morning, and that the colong! would drive me out in his cutricle, to see the place before the sun ruse too high, as it was only early in the morning that this could be accomplished. I thanked my polite housess for her information, and next morning was ready to attend. We had a must delightful drive round the eavirous of the town. Passing the Chinese burial cround, and through the street where those people reside, I was surprised to observe a long chest, finely carved and ornamented, at each door of the Chiucae houses. These the colonal told me were their comma, and that as spon as a China-man saved money enough he then procured a coffin for himself, and generally slept upon the lld. He also informed me that a poor fellow had been lately murdered, while thus asleep upon his coffin, by a mad Mulay, who had ran a-muck, or, in other words, had hat all his money and other property by gambling. and then given blinself up to despair. The Malays on such necessions often adulge in an intoxicating drug called bang. mixed with oplum, and the operation of which causes raging unduess. In this atate they determine to stab, with their kreese or dagger (a weapon no Malay in without) every living creature that falls in their way, after first having sacrificed, if possible, the person who had gared their property. The old luvented atory. however, about the upas-tree being possessed of a gum of a deadly poisonous nature, is nothing else than a scare-crow to keep European nations from amelling out the Dutch spices. It is well known that no grass will grow under the clo ctree, but the Mulay kreese may be pulsence in various ways. Independently of this fictitious gum, the orionel told me that such acenes frequently occurred in the interior of the country; and when known to take place, a high price was offered to the first man who tould ispatch the demon, for in this light they certainly deserve to be viewed; but we cannot marvel much at such atrucities taking place amongst these savace people, when, a'as I but too many such instances occur amongst our own countrymen, after bad fortune at the gambling-table. There is but little difference (in my humble opinlon) between him who shoots his friend in a quel, and afterwards destroys himself, and the mad Malay who runs amuck, and always ends in self-destruc-

tion, if not overtaken.

lictore we returned to the castle, the was became to very yearm as to render the thade not a little grateful. We breakfasted at a pleasant retreat on a bill within the boundary of the fact, and from whence we had a fine extensive view of the surrounding country; we commanded also a view of the shipping in the goods, and the lufty mountains on the island of Santatra. Notwithstanding its proximity to the equator, being in lar, about two deg. north, the vendure and foliage are ever green. Near the mount is an old church, which was bullt by the Portuguese apwards of two centuries ago, and might still be preserved at a small expease. Perhaps, however, the rettlement may be given back to our Dutch friends, abouted a proce take place; in which case they should advance the needful for this purpose, but at present there is really dauger, in walking acress the slab floor, of the vanita underneath giving way, On these stones are many memorials of Europeans, farmerly resident, and whose remains are latered here. After breakfant we again descended to the eastle, but on the way were detained to look at a resecrets of water, which contained many gold and olver fish, which cut from the hand. I felt much indebted to Mrs. T. who took great paint to let me are every thing worth notice withle the fort. It will be matter of regret should they ever demolials the strong walls of this agcure corress; it was frequently, however, the subject of conversation, that orders were expected from home to blow up the works.

The communicant accompanied my lagaband off to the ship this afternion; and numper other things, very much admired a fine ball dag we had on board, the very eight of which brock terror into the Malaya; but he was durite and harmless. unless very much provoked. I canout help travelting back to Ireland for a short account of this faithful conture's adventures. He had belonged to an industrious blacksmith, who used to do jobs for the slilp at the passage of Waterford; the owner had a garden that was not too well defended against depredators, lo consequence of which a neighbour's cow entered, and was feasifug away upon the cabbages. The blacksmith's son, a boy about fourteen years of age, seeing this, railed the doy, who instantly seleed her by the nose, and pioned the poor cow down, believing out so loud as to arouse all the neighbours, and amongst the rest ber master. The dog was agon loosened from bis hold, but left the blood erream-

ing from the cow's mouth, the owner of which said the dee should not live; but the blacksmith, well knowing the threat would be put in execution, begged my husband (who happened to be present) to take the dog on board the ship, and save his life. This was complied with, and a gainea given to his master, who shed tears, as well as his son, at parting with the animal : the dog, however, very toon became attached to the cantain, who called him Friends, and was the same he now presented to Col. Taylor, The latter, highly pleased with the gift, declared that he need fear no mad Malay whilet Friends should be with him. The poor animal had been so hing on ship board. that when he landed he seemed beside himself; he could not pass a bush without running round and about it several times; rolling on the grass was a great laxury to bim ; but on the way from the boat to the castle no Malay approached near; ther all bent at a respectful distance, some even running into their houses. and shutting the doors. These people have a most disgusting custom of chewing the beetle-not with the changes, which is a klad of paste prepared like lime from shells; and the better sort keep it stare in constant attendance, with a box, for this purpose. Their terth are as black as jet, and their mouths and this as if dyed with a deep red, in consequence of this fitthy propensity. They are lifte, and very treacherous in their dealines. The Chinese are the only industrious people here; a China-man is, indeed, conerally a jack of all trades, and the release har several of them in his service as domestics, who act as cooks, gardeners, painters, since makers, and carpenters, all in turn. I was shown a book of drawions, in which most of the feuits and shrule of this place were coloured in the most correct and beautiful manner. by a China-man who was then at work in the garden. I think no person of the least observation could mistake a Majar for a Chique man, let them dress as they will; and although they appear to have originally aprung from the same stock, they have the same flat cast of countenance, and the larger lineaments are closely similar, the Chinese having at the same time fairer complexions and mualler eyes than the Malays. Some of the gentlemen riding out one morning, sttended by the dog " Friends," were in a dangerous predicament, passing a large pool or tank of stagnated water, where several buffalors were conting themselves, with their heads just above the surface. At eight of the dog, they instantly tose, and pursued the party, leaving poor Friends to bring up the rear, who reluctantly was obliged to obey his master, and retreat also. These creatures are

just like swine in the mire, their backs being covered with wet much, from solling for the dirty water, which is gratifying to them whenever they can indulge in such a luxury, but no doubt serve "also to keep the stinging tiles from binne them. They have no hair, only a few bristles on their skins, like those of a plg, but more thinly scattered over the surface of the body; they have a twieted ration passed through the nostrals, he the shape of a ring, by which they are led when at work. When in a wild state, it is said that no animal, not even the tiger, will attack the buffulo, or if he do, is sure to give up the encounter fivet. There are numbers of tigers as well as erneodiles at this place, together with very large and venomous snakes, of which many stories were related by the inhabitants.

After spending five most pleasant days with our very kind and hospitable friends, we prepared to go on beard, and pacted with regret on both sides from several Dutch families, who visited at the castle while we were there, from Col. Taylor and his amiable partner, of whomaling-reed in speaking in terms of the highest com-

mendation.

On the 15th of August we sailed from Malneca with a fine breeze; no person on board had to regret touching here. The officers, seamen, and lascars, who were tired of the feathered tribe, sold their birds very well at this place; come fercised as blab as ten and twelve dollars each, particularly the larles from Gillolo. The lascars were then tich in money, as well as in many little comforts which the place so plentifully afforded. evening we reached Cape Bichardo, where we were obliged to anthor and furl all the sails, in consequence of one of those storms of thunder, lightning, and rain, to which I before alluded as prevalent in these latitudes. There we remained all night and next day; passed through that dangerous channel which extends on both skies from the mount called Parcellar, on the Malay tide, and some small rocky islands on the Summira side, called the Arrowes. Before dark we were reckmed clear of all danger, and the following day saw upon our right the islands called the Sambelongs. We were still, however, assoyed with heavy squalls, but were not, as before, under the necessity of anchoring, barles, as the sailors expressed it, pance sed route.

On the 17th we saw five sall of ships a head; this number gave us more confidence than the right of a single one would have done, and we therefore stood on towards them. One of these proved to be the Arniston, Capt. Majoribanks, bound to China; our captale went op bound, and learnt from Mr. Juquieson the perticulars of the attack made on it by a

privateer at Bengoolen. It appeared that the Arniston had just anchored, and the senmen were aloft furling salts; they had an suspicion of the strange ship that was approaching with American colours holsted; but the privateer no somer got with-In gun-shot than she fired her broadside late the Indianan. Not a moment was lost on the other side in getting the people down, when they olipped the cable and followed her; this was of little use, there was no equality between the sailing of the ships, and the privateer made off, no doubt finding herself mistaken in the superior force of the enemy, and the tatter concluded that the privateer had taken them for a country ship, usualed with lascars. Capt. Majoribanks said that he had landed a detuchment of scapace at Penang, and advised our putting in these, having no doubt but they would be sent to Calcutta with us, and besides a protection, they being all armed, the business would pay the owners of the ships very In consequence of this information, it was determined upon to call at the above-mentlowed place, it being also reported that the Bay of Bengal was infirsted with several privateers. The next day we came in sight of Prince of Wales' Island, or Pronner, and anchored in the barbour on the 20th of August, sainting Fort Cornwallia with place gate, which number was returned. The ship had but just anchored, and the sails bean secured with all possible expedition, when one of the Sugarra storms came on, with the most tremendous peaks of thunder, lightning, and rain ; but we were now so acgustanted to these visitations, after a passage of thirteen weeks, and rouning upwards of eighty degrees of longitude within a short distance of the equator, that they had become little alarming to any on board. After this, the captain handed, and repaired to the master attendant's office, whence he was accomhouse, and was introduced to Sir George Leith, the commandant. The offer of the ably to take on the troops to Calentia was secrepted, provided the ship could stay four or five days, to enable them to prepare provisions, water, &c. it was mentimed that there was water enough on board for double the number of men to be conveyed to Calcuta; however, they thought proper to defain us, saying, that as the troops were Hundons they must bill their own water. Mr. Baird, the masser attendant, came on board, and very politely offered us apartments at his house during our stay, which were accepted, and I lauded pext mayning, determined to make good use of my time while we remained. I was noxions to see all that was worth notice at this second Butany Buy, as it was termed by our best, Mr.

B, who had much satire in his dispost and conversation, although in every in pect a worthy and honourable character, and had commanded an Indiaman in the service of the Company many years previous to his appointment to this is laid. We set off early next morning in goes to view the waterfull; during our ride we posed for several miles between an arenue of the cocna-nut and beetlenut-trees, and many huts or sheds occupled by that ludustrious race the Chinese, who have charge of the pupper planta-tations. The supported twig of the pepper plant uppeared to me not unlike our h p plants, apported by poles; the pepper hangs in bunches like our currants when green. We were highly reguled with the delightful fragrance of the atum its shrubs, as we passed to the place under the lill, where we were obliged to demount and follow our guide along a Larrow winding path. In this spot the son could not be observed at noon-day, so completely were its rays intercepted by the thick foliage of the lufty trees on each ede. In many parts it was a thick im-penetra le juu le, which had never been entered by man. We heard the noise of the descending waters some time before we came near, a circumstance that roused the lina ination, and prepared us for thing magnificent. I had provided a per of thick shoes, understanding that the walk was wet and heavy, particularly n ar the fall. Notwithstanding our fatique, la wever, we were well repaid when we arrived at a certain point near the rocky to on, or natural reservoir, where this grand cascade descends with a roarlog not that extirely drawns the sound of it volc, and obliged us to reserve After we or admiration and opinions. left the spot there was a bare all round the place, caused by the vapour of the falling stream, at the same time so coul as made it unsafe to alt long after our fathe ing w k. As we looked up through the op a branch of the trees to the highor source of the dushing element, it had a rra d'effect upon our minds. It was an imposing spectales to behold the crystal stream impetuously tumbling over the rocky steep-

" Def ing parer of room its passage to stam,

" Their Ocean, the monther, it met."

The fall said to be upwards of a hundred feet above where we stood. One of the party had brought a small mirror, which by turning one's back, and looking me the tars in a certain position, presented the alarming appearance of the vaters follow upon our heads. Having the rested, and feasted our eyes sufficiently, we thought of satisfying our appearance, which was acknowledged by all to

be pretty keen. We only waited the arrival of the captain, who, to our sur-prise, was still absent. We knew he could not miss the way, as there was no other path; however he soon jolued us, and explained the cause of his nelay. Having staid behind to alter the stirrupa of his saidle, and left the horse with the man who had charge of the gigs, he advanced alone up the path a considerable way, when he observed a snake coiled, and partly lying in the pathway. This induced him to retreat and make a noise, to frighten It out of his way, but the reptile kept his mation; having, however, determined to make a bold push to pass It, if possible, and procured a large branch of a tree, he prepared to strike it while it lay shooting out its forked tongue at every respiration, and coming pretty nigh, he with all his force aimed a blow, which struck it near the head, and repeating the strokes, he mule it quite defenceless, and passed on to no. After our refreshment we returned, much gratified with the sight and scenery altogether. As we descended, we saw the snake writhing in agonies, being covered with ants, who were fastened upon it. One of the party soon put it out of its mlsery, and carried it on to town; we there found that it measured three feet nine inches, and was teckoned of the polionnus kind. There were a sort of leaches amongst the grass, which bit several of the gentlemen on the nucle above the shoe, and made the blood flow; but the hite was so small as not to be perceptible until the blood flowed from it. We returned to George Town about four o'clock next morning; I was honoured by a visit from Lady Leith, with an invitation to illimer on the following day. She appeared about the age of twenty-five, with handsome features, but of a sickly uppearance; she sald that the settlement was scarcely to crable, for want of society, and after chatting some time took her leave. In the afternoon, Mr. Baird remarked that there were two of the greatest beauties brought for sale from the Queda shore that ever were seen, and that if I would accompany him after the san was low lie would be happy to shew them, as they were at present placed within his grounds at the water-side. No duty as yet, he added, had been fixed upon for their importation. Accordingly we went towards the jetty, where two of the most horrid monsters that ever met the eye were seen, covered with mud-They were, in fact, two young alligators, with their months tied up, and rattans twisted round their legs 1 one was about ten or eleven feet long, and the other about nine, but so disfigured with mud that we could see nothing of the colour of their bodies; thick scales appeared near their tails, but we had no opportunity of examining them a second time, as they regained their liberty: It was supposed by some that they had rolled down, as their feet were so secured they could not use them. The next day we waited upon Sir G. and Lady L. at dinner, accompanied by our host, who was also invited. I was rather surprised at not meeting any other ladies at the government house, but was afterwards Informed that Lady L. had but recently arrived, and had not formed much intimacy as yet with the ladies of the settlement. To me it was on this account less a relief to be entertained on abore, and less a disappointment that the company soon broke up.

On the 24th, the ship being ready, and the troops embarked, under the command of bleat. L., of the Company's Bengal army, we prepared for sailing. There were only cighty scappys, besides followers; but certainly they were the finest-looking native soldiers I had seen, the lowest in stature exceeded five feet nine inches. Another passenger joined us here, a Mr. F., purser in the nary. Next morning the land-breeze enabled us to leave Penang; we sailed pleasantly for some distance along the shore of Queila. which is covered with wood and renfare, from the water's edge to the summit of the mountains. There were sent on board a number of boxes of a plant called Gamutta, intended for the botanic garden at Calcutta. This tree throws out black fibres from the large leaves near the top. like horse-hair, which is twisted and made into very strong ropes and cobles; It is a species of the palm-tree. We had also a pair of large cassawaries, a present from Sir George Lelth to Lord Mornington at Calcutta. I purchased a pair of beautiful crown pigeons, which i intended for my friends in England.

(To be continued.)

ON RAISING OPIUM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Among the new resources open to the country is that of raising in England all the foreign productions possible. O Sagacity! Sagacity! time was when thou cinidest be content to employ thy powers ou seven planets, seven metals, and seven liberal arts and sciences; then thou didst condescend to sit down with the learned, guiding them to the proper application of knowledge, their hest instructions. Have the names of our new sciences, and the endiess progeny of experiments, frightened thee from the earth? Or hast thou gone to bring back the fugitive Astrea? Whether love for mankind, or the fear of being overwhelmed by their treatises on art has caused thy absence, may it be short, Divine Mother of useful invention, as thou art the severe discourager of unprofitable lagenulty.

The attempt to raise opium in England is in many points of view a feetile subject for reflection. If it succeed, we see one of the causes why Commerce should decline after attaining in acme. If every country could raise within lineif both its necessaries and its luxuries, commerce would expire without any weight to oppress its energies, save the calm air of universal improvement.

12 is one of the benefits of importing Asiatic Journ.—No. 54.

exotle productions, that a high duty can be paid on them as capital sinews of the public revenue, without being sensibly felt by the consumer. The subjects for comparison are, first, the cost of the foreign commodity, including the duty; and secondly, the cost without the duty, bainneed against the cost of the same production, sown, gathered and manufactured at home. Suppose, first, the manufactured exotic, after the return to the importer and the duty to government are paid, can be retailed to the consumer cheaper than the same article could be afforded, if raised at home and exempted from duty. In this case the advantages of the foreign country, in the superior fitness of the ellmate, and in the comparative cheapness of labour, are at the highest degree; and ingenious folly would hardly look for any benefit in cultivating the article at home. Secondly, suppose the commodity can be imported at a price much below the cost of growth and manufacture at home, his that with the augmentation of duty on the imported article, the ultimate price at which the merchant can deliver it in the home market exceeds that at which the home grower could sell with a profit to "tisfy him. Here is room for fallacy, in etimating the points and bearings of

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economy, to deceive itself and others. If faith is to be kept with the public creditor, and the respectable attitude of the country among the states of the earth manifolly and consistently supported, the revenue must be guarded from defalcation; but to let a part of it be sacrificed as a premium for cultivating an article of commerce, for which nature has given other countries decisive advantages over this, is indirectly to shift the burthen of taxation to some other class of articles, less able to bear it.

Again, if the land to be occupied by poppy plants is to be subtracted from corn fields or escalent gardens, what will be gained by it but a rise in the price of articles of the first necessity? A poor family do not feel the duty paid on a few drops of landament: but the elightest rise in the cost of a quartern loaf, or a peck of peas, aggravates the difficulty of the labourer to procure a comfortable maintenance. It would therefore be so-cial policy to lay the same duty on Britishgrows as on foreign option.

We insert the following, partly because it contains some valuable notices respecting the natural history of the poppy plant, and the culture of opinin in Asia; and partly because it may perhaps contain some useful hints to the growers of opinin in Pertia and India. But we have already dropped a few of the considerations, which dispose us to think, that it example be beneficial to the country to cultivate a plant which requires so much artificial management, and that an equal aid to the recense should prevent attenuations of the social atrength and welfare from being profitable to individuals.

We had almost forgot to mention, that there is an article on the same subject in the Quarterly Journal of Science and the Arts, No. XVII., by the Rev. G. Swayne, From the remarks made on the doublebladed instrument proposed by Mr. Young, and on a former essay of Mr. Young In the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, No. II., this paper has the air of very reatous emulation is the project of manufacturing British opium. The double-bladed instrument le thus disposed of, Mr. Swayne has found that three incisions in the capaules, to obtain the bleeding juice from the bond of the poppy-plant, in generally the number miffelent. " But with "a double-bladed instrument," says he,
"the operator must make either two or
"four. Now it happens must infor"tonately for the offspring of intsapplied
ingensity, that three is the number
most usually required. Two do not
divide the fuld sufficiently; four di"vide it too much." One more quotation from Mr. Swayne's paper will show
that he brings a profound degree of actence to the subject for experiment, which
is conveyed in a diguided style. "The
fociaions are to be unde in any part of
the capsule where there is a vacancy
always horizontally. For if they were
to be made in a perical direction, or

to be made in a retical direction, or any other approaching to that, the at-

"traction of gravitation, together with
that of cohesion, would immediately
bring all the fluid to the bottom of the

" Incisions."-How philosophical!

New Method of cultivating in Great Britain the Papacer Sommiferum, and of preparing Opium from it. By Juhn Young, Eng. Fellow of the Royal Coltege of Surgeans, Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, April 22, 1818.

DEAR SIR 1—The preparing of opium from pupples grown in Britain having engaged the attention of the Society for the Euconeragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, I request you will do me the favour to present to the Society the ruchosed account of a new method of collecting opium in this country, and a proposal for improving the present mode of gathering it in the East Indies. The box contains a specimen of the opium, the instruments used for collecting it, and one of the capaular from which I gathered it. I have affixed to the account two certificates respecting the efficacy of the opium.

I am, Sir, &c. Jons Youse. A. Alken, Eng. Secretary, &c.

The natural history of opium, and the manner of collecting and preparing it in the East Indies and in Persia, have been fully detailed by Dr. Samuel Crump, in his Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Opium. He examined the different accounts related by authors, from Dioscorides, Pliny, Kænnpfer, and many others, till the year 1792, when his very interesting work was completed.

^{*} From the Transactions of the Society for the Encourage west of driet. Manufacturers, 4nd flow-metre, for 1819. The field from medal of the Society was conferred on Mr. Young for these-communications, and speciagens of the instrumenta are processed in the postery's Repository.

The preparation of option in Britain has long been a desideratum. Preinfuns have been offered by the Society of Arty, and more recently by the Caledonian Horticultural Society. Specimens of Briush oping have been produced, and provrd to be in no degree inferior to the best foreign opining but it has not yet been ascertained that this valuable drug can be cultivated in Britain with profit to the

The few experiments which have been made were conducted according to the eastern made. But the temperature, winds, and rain of this climate bave hitherto been justly considered as insuperable obstacles. Of these the temperature may be held as the least objectionable, for the large white poppy (paparer countiferum of Liunceta) from which foreign opion is obtained, causes to manufly in this climate. But it is further objected, that the high winds best down the plants, and the rains wash off the opinin, before it can be culireted, when the eastern mode of gathering it is practised. It has therefore been proposed to cuttivate the gunden poppy of this country, breause it is not so liable to be damaged by while to the large white poppy.

It is the object of this communication to describe a method by which these obatheles have been completely removed, and to demonstrate from the result of experiment, that oplum, superior In quality to the best Turkey opium, can be procured in Britain, in sufficient quantity, not only for home consumption but also for exporlation. It is proposed to cultivate the soppy, not only for its opium but also for its oil; and it will appear that a crop of early putatoes may be raised upon the same space of ground with the opium and oil by the same culture, and that such a crop will, in a good season, yield a clear profit of from 501. to 801, per acre, allow-

ing 601, for expenses.

The monopoly of the opium, produced from the culture of the poppy, is the third principal branch of the East-India Company's territorial revenue in India.*

In 1773 the contract of exclusive privilege for providing opinin was granted to Meer Munkeer, in preference (as was stated by government] to any one else, because, being the person employed by the gentlemen of Paton in that business, be was the best orqualisted with the proper mode of managing it, and would account for any outstanding balances. He was to deliver the Habar oplain at 320 rupees, and the Onde at 350 rapees per manual.

Since that time, the East-India Company's annual revenue upon that article alone has risen from eight to upwards of eighty lace of rupees, or more than a mil-

lion sterling. By a repair, dated East-India House, 29th February 1816, which was at that time laid before parliament, the sale of opium in Bengal for the year 1813-14, amounted to 96,49,729 current supees, the advances and charges upon which only amounted to 10,77,638 current rupees.

But the quium used in Britalu is princloully supplied from Turkey. The gross amount of duty open opinin imported into Great Britain in the year 1816, was only £2,651 131., while the average quantity consumed in Britain is 14,400 be., which is chargeable with a duty of Bs. 6d. per pound. There are, besides, from 250 to 300 chests of oplum imported from Tarkey, and lodged in bond warehouses for expurtation, each chest containing from labilies to 200ths, of oplum, This statement is from a member of the Tur-

key Company la London. As the method of gathering opium, about to be proposed, differs materially from any other hitherto in use, it may be proper to observe, that Mr. Hall, who obtained a premium of fifty guineas from the Society of Arts, collected his opium occording to the Bengal method, which le accorately described by Mr. Kerr," who was an ocular witness, and by A. W. Davis, + whose accounts agree with that given by Kæmpfer; respecting the mode of collecting oplum in Persia. The aceds, of collecting optum in Persia. according to Mr. Kerr, are sown in quadrangular areas, the intervals of which are formed into equeducts, for conveying walawed to grow six or eight inches from each other, and are plentifully supplied with water till they are sta or eight inches high, when a nutrient compost of dung, ashes, and nitrous earth is fuld over the areas. A little before the flowers appear, they are again well watered, till the cap-sules are half grown, when the watering is stopped, and they begin to collect the oplum. This they effect by making, at sueset, two longitudinal lucisions from below apwards, without penetrating the cavity, with an instrument that has two points as fine and sharp as a lancer. The incisions are repeated every evening, until each capsule has received six or eight wounds, and they are then allowed to ripen their seeds. The Jules which exudes is cultested in the morning, and being inspissated to a proper consistence, by working it in an eartheo pot in the anu's heat, it is formed into cakes for tale,

In this manner Mr. Ball collected four ounces of opium from one fall and twenty-

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[&]quot;Medical Observations and Inquiries, sol, v.

[†] Transactions of Society of Arts, vol. av., p. 273. I Amaritates Exetted, face, 3, phy. 15.

^{*} Purliamentary Reports, vol. vil., p. 23.

eight square yards of ground, which is at the rate of 22ths. 8 dz. per acre. But, in another place, he observes, that by a calculation which he made, supposing one poppy growing in one square foot of earth, and producing one grain of opinm, more than 50lbs, will be collected front one statute acre of land. But if I take his proposition, and calculate by the rule used by land-measurers, the produce in that case would only be 51bs. 11 oz. and 1 dr. per acre. If Mr. Ball's assertions with respect to the probable produce had been correct, there can be no doubt that opinm would have been prepared in this country

to a considerable extent. it is probable that Mr. Thomas Jones, who was a candidate for the premium offered by the Society of Arts, was misled by the speculations of Mr. Ball. Mr. Jones only collected 21 lbs. 7 oz. of opiom from five acres and apwards of popples, and obtained the premium of 50 gainess for the largest specimen. He collected his opinm according to the Bengal methad; but some of his poppies, he says, hecame etunted, and others were entirely destreped by remarkably dry weather, which continued als weeks from the beginning of May. This may be considered as the reason why he obtained to little from five neren. In another place, he says, the largest quantity which his man, seven children, and himself, were able to pro-cure in one morning, from 5 to 9 o'clock, was one pound and a half. This happened when the dew was remarkably great, and succeeded one of the warmest days of the summer. And as he admits, in souther place, that the opinin (which sp-pented upon the heads in a soft salcoloured substance), when first collected, is, from Its stolon with the dew, much too suit to be formed into a proper consistvoce; musing a proper allowance for the eraperation of its watery part, I conclude that he cathered only in one morning, niter a warm day, in the same ratio that they gather opioin in the East Indies, They have no raid in India during the scason of gatherine opious, and Mr. Kere man, that there oue acre of poppies yields -(a) lim, of opium.

These observations, collected from Mr. Jones's paper to the Society of Arts, should be kept in view, as they may believe to it instruction of the objects of this testay, and confirm the superiority of my method of collecting optum in Britain.

Dr. Howlson, who was for some time tapector of opinin in Bengal, is the only other person, so far as I know, who has alter an account of the result of his experiments for making opinin in this country. Although he was not the first who cultered the milky hier of the poppy in a finil state, it is supposed he is the first whe, in this country, has given the

preference to that mode. Dr. Alston collected the milky jude in the fluid state according to Dioacocides,* and also in the Persian way described by Kæmpfer, from serveral varieties of the poppy. He has collected the true tear, as he calls it, by cutting off the star from several of the beads, bending them down, and suffering the tailk to drop into a ten-cup; yet he says that he collected more by the Persian way than by that described by Diosenrides.

The instrument used by Dr. Howison for wounding the pappy beads, consists of a brass ring, made to fit the middle finger of the operator, in which is fixed a wheel set with lanceis, which, when put in motion by drawing the land above the poppy head, makes with creat expedition whatever number of perforations are wanted, each giving our its distinct deep of milk, by which a great surface is afforded both for support and evaporation, and the flowing milk is prevented from running upon the ground, the unavoidable consequence of the method formerly in ure. And for gathering the opium, he employs a tin flask, flattened at the mouth about half an luch, with which he scropes off the opium. By means of these instruments Dr. Howison obtained a cake of opinm that weighed 84 oz. and which was collected from a field of popples measuring about five falls, which is at the rate of 17 lbs. weight of opinm per acre.

Dr. Howlson's puncturing instrument and collecting flask may certainly be considered as a muterial improvement upon the Hindoo instruments, and he found that they asswered his purpose to a certain extent in gathering opion from the garden poppy. But when the uneventers upon the surface of the capsules of the white poppy is considered, it will be found Impossible to adapt the mouth of the flask so as to collect the whole of the juice without materially injuring the capsule, and much of the juice would still remain in the lateratices of the ridges, which are for the most part fund upon the capsules of the white puppy. Besides, the juice very soon acquires a ropluess, and adheres to the mouth of the dask, which must interrupt the guthering, and there is a chance of the juice being spilt by having the dask suspended to the body of the gatherer.

Dr. Howison has stated several objections to the cultivation of the large white poppy in this constry, and has given the preference to the double red garden poppy, and its varieties. He says that the white poppy, from Its large bead and very considerable height, is of all others the most liable to be burt by winds; and unless they be cultivated in a sheltered situation, few will be found atanding when the res-

De Paparere saino en sylventin, ho. is, cap.

son for sathering the optom arrives. But independent of this, he says, that it oever arrives at such perfection in this climate as to yield with of proper consistence for making good optom, and that the few that do come to afford milk, continue in that state only for a day, and any attempt to bleed them a little sooner or later would be without success.

Mr. Kerr, however, informs us, that the large white poppy grows in Britaln, without care, to be a much stateller plant than it does in India with the utmost art; and Dr. Alston, + after commenting upon the controversy, whether opinio is got from the white puppy or from the black, concludes that, as a medicine, it is of no consequence whether it be taken from the one or from the other. Dr. Crump also observes that the white variety is to be preferred, as affording opinus in greater quantity than any of the rest, and there can be no doubt that this poppy yields the largest and most juley beads.

Or. Howison has stated that 200,000 bs. of opium are made annually in Bengal; and norwithstanding all the care that is taken in collecting it, one-third of the crop is lost; but there is reason to believe that the waste is much greater than he supposes. For he whatever way the herisious are made, the mifty juice instantly flows in a wasteful stream, and by running upon the ground or upon the leaves, one-third of the crop at least must be lost before the gathering commences in the morning. In this climate, he remarks,

where the arrenest day is often fallowed by a night of debelog rain, the mioption of the Bengal method would be worse than trusting our fortune to the chance of a fattery.

Although Dr. Howison was convinced that the juice of the poppy undergoes no change in its properties by exposure to the air, further than acquiring a greater consistence from the evaporation of its watery part, he states in another place, that in Bengal, where there is no rain during the apium gathering season, the custom of although the milk to thicken, by-remaining for some time on the capture, is highly judicloss. While, is another part of his account, he milk to that that that custom is the only reason why they lose one-third of their cusp.

Supposing that 200,000lis, of opining give the East India Company £100,000 steeling annually, by Or. Howinson's recount they lose more than £30,000. But were the loss only to amount to half this sum, sufficient importance, it, is to be supposed, would be arrached to the means by which such a saving could be effected.

600,000ths, of opium animally expected from the Ganges, independent of what is consumed in the interior. He also attack that it is frequently mixed with cowdeng, with the extract obtained by boiling the plants, and with other miditions which are kept secret. It is, indeed, bequently so much adulterated, that considerable quantities are bornt at Calcutta by order of the government.

In the summer of 1817, I cultivated a small field of popples, containing about 20,000 plants of the Paparer somniferum of Linneau, out of which I selected two beds, measuring one fall and fourtien equare yards, for the purpose of ascertalified what quantity of opline it would produce. I collected the oplum from that part selected for the experiment myself. while the rest of the crop was gathered by the people I conjuyed. I collected as much of the milky juice as was equal to one deachm of solid oplum in the space of an bour; but as my printessional arocations prevented me from regularly superintending the people at work, they did not gather so much as I expected. I ascertained, however, that they could gather at the rate of one drachin in the bour.

I had my poppies sown in three different ways. The first broad-cast upon beds three feet wide with an after hetween, and thinned out to the distance of four and fire inches, when the plants were about two inches high shave the ground. The second on beds three feet wide, in rows, six rows to a bed, and six inches between the plants. The third on the spaces between rows of asparagus, two rows of popples on each space, right inches between each row, and six inclusbetween the plants; two feet four inches between each double row of poppies being occupied by the apparagus.

The first produced only one capsule, the second two, and the third three capsules per plant.

Having ascertained that the white poppy, when cultivated upon the wide dell plin that I have adopted, not only yield more capsules, but much larger ones than when cultivated in the broad-cast way, or in close rows; it is evident there much be a great saving of labour, for it will take as much time to gather the juica from a small head, as it would do to collect three times the quantity of juice from a large head.

The plants between the aspacagus rown having more more to grow, had not only more rapoules, but they were much larger than those sown broad-cast, or in bedsin close rows; and as early pointness, miticated in a piece of ground adjoining my crop, were add for a ligh price before my plants began to lover, I proposed the following your to have, by this made of

Mr. Kerr states, that there are about

^{*} Edin. Med France, white prints

collure, the same quantity of opium with a crep of early potatoes, as I obtulged from an equal measurement of ground where there was nothing but

popples.

Accordingly, in 1818, I selected a piece of ground in the highest state of cultivation, well managed with horse-dong, in which I planted early potatoes, in rows four feet wide. Forrows were first drawn; in these farrows the dang was laid; then the sets were dropped on the dang, about nine inches asunder, and covered by the bor. The potatoes were planted the first week of February; and the popples were power about the middle of April, on the middle space between the pointoe rows, two rows of popples on each space, and twelve lacher between the rows. When the peppy plants were about two inches above the ground, they were at first thinned out by the line, and afterwards by the Engage, to the distance of eight inches between the plants.

In this manner I raised a crop of early potatoes equal to thirty-six bolls per acre. Atthough the potatoes will be ready for immediate use before the gathering of opium commoness, the whole crop will not be entirely ripe for lifting till after the opium is collected. The early potatoe gives out but a small stem; but where the soil is rich, some of them may spread in the area; yer they can be easily pushed over to one side, so as to allow the opium gatherers to walk along the areas without transpling upon them.

The distance between the poppy plants being whiter than last year, upon an average they produced four full grown capsules each, and some of them produced acree or eight expanles; and I gathered this season at the rate of two drachus of antid option to one hour, while by the name method of gathering I could not collect more than our drachus in the same

time last year.

Supposing one sere had been cultivated to the same munner as that piece of ground on which my experiment was made, the produce in that case would have been equal to 57 lb. 9 oz. 4 dr. and 4s gr. of soint opinm, which is just twice as pipels as I collected the year before. But the season of 1818 being to much muce favourable than the preceding year, will in a great measure account for the Therefore success of this experiment. the quantity of opinion that may be collected deprends greatly upon the season; yet the comparative view of the result of the experiment made in 1817, although the season was extremely aufavourable, la sufficient to prove that my method of extracting and gathering opium has a decided advantage over any other that has bern recommended.

As my pupples were sown about the

middle of April, they were ready for bleeding about the middle of July.

The Instrument which I used for making the incisions consisted of two convexedged scalpels, the blades of which were covered with acaling wax, except about one-sixteenth part of an inch of the edge, oud being wound round the handles with waxed thread, the two were fastened together with other thread twisted round there, and thus held at the distance of about half un inch between each blade. It is obvious that the blades are covered with realing wax for the purpose of prerenting the kalfe from penetrating the cavity of the enpeates; and it can be ensity removed and applied again, when the knives require to be sharpened; or the blades may be mounted with a metal sheath or goard for this purpose.

With this instrument I make one or more double incisions, according to the size of the head, as first longitudinally, and afterwards obliquely upwards from

the stalk.

When the capsule is sufficiently scarlfied in the manner described, I then cut off, with a charp scalpel, the capitellum or star, with a thin slice of the external rind round it; and by this last incision I obtain more juice than from a scarification upon the side of the head.

It is my method of gathering the milky Julie of the poppy in the fluid state, that differs materially from any other that has been used, and it is on that account that I have been more successful than any other that has tried the experiment.

In my communication to Dr. Doucan relative to Luctucarium, or lettuceopium, published in the accoud edition of his Observations on Pulmonary Consumption, I proposed to gather the oplum by means of a spance. But when I began to culteet opium in that way, I soon found that it would not do; for although the spange removes the juice more effectually than the flask proposed by Dr. Howison, it cannot be again entirely expressed, because the sponge decomposes or separates the component principles of the milky juice, and the resinous part adheres to the sponge, and soon clogs its pores. I therefore adopted the use of a small common hair brush used by painters, and known to the trade by the name of such tool, which answers the purpose most completely, and with which I gathered the milky juice, even though some of the plants were laid by wind and cain, as well as if they had been atanding erect. I used a camel-hair brush, but found the came objection to it as to the sponge. The common sash-tool, rounded a little at the point, without being ground, is that which I prefer.

For the sake of experiment, I exposed

myself one morning to a shower of ruin for balf so hour, while making the incisions and gathering the option, and succeeded as well as when there was no rain, without any other inconvenience than being wet, and having an additional quantity of water with the option.

When the brush is sofficiently charged with juice, I scrape it off upon the slip of the fixed in the mouth of a the flack, fastened to the breast of the gatherer by attags, and capable of holding more than

a day's gathering.

The gatherers follow the bleeders immediately. One bleeder will occupy two gatherers, and if he be very expert at using the knife, he may keep three gatherers constantly employed. When I performed both operations myself, I held the knife between the thumb, fore, and middle fingers, and the broad between the ring and little flagers of the right hand, while I held the poppy by the stalk with the left hand.

The juice is afterwards formed into cakes or balls by spontaneous emporation in shallow carthen dishes, placed in a close room, stirring it occasionally during the emporation of its watery part, to be

afterwards kept in bladders.

The operation for gathering cannot be repeated with advantage oftener than three times n-week, upon the same capsules, for no more juice will flow from one wound than what may be collected immediately, and a certain time must clapse before the plant forms more julie. But it is evident a number of hands may be kept constantly carpleyed upon a large field, till the plants cease to give out julies.

One acre will keep twelve gatherers and six cutters constantly employed for thirty days. That number can only gather a third part of an acre in one day, and by the time they have gone through the crop, the capautes at that place where they began to gather will be ready for the operation being repeated. So that when the milky juice causes to flow, five operations, as already described, will have been made

upon each capsule.

Supposing twelve gatherers to work ten hours in the day, and that each gathers two ounces and a half, or as much of the juice as will make that quantity of solid ophars; in thirty days they will gather fifty-six pounds of opinm from one acre-

One acre of popples, cultivated according to my method, will yield 1000lb, of seed, and this quantity of seed will give

by expression 375 lb, of all.

Although the produce of such a crophan not yet been elearly ascertained upon a large scale, the following may be taken as the estimate of one acre, from what has actually been produced in my experiment.

Estimated value of the produc	2 4/	1 nc	re-
	£.	8.	d.
56 lb. oplom, at 36r	100	16	-
36 bolis early potatoes, at 24s.			0
250 lb. of all, cold drawn,			
at la. Gd.		15	0
125 fb. ditro, warm, at 6d.	3	2	G
	4		U
500 oli cakca, at 13s. per 100	-	14	ñ
	170	7	6
Paraman		0	
Expenses	60	40	Ü
The said of a said.	110	-	
Total of profit	110	7	E.
Or it may be taken this way:	4.5%		
56 M. opium, at 177 6d	49	0	D
36 holls of potatoes, at 21s.	43	4	D
250 ib. of oil, cold drawn,	10		
at 1s. 6d		15	ŋ
125 lb. dino, warm, at 6d.		15	6
500 oil cakes, at 18s. per 100	4	10	U
	-		-
	118	11	15
Expenses	(20)	0	0
	-		_
Profit	58	11	6
Output wants this relieblessible	.Busan	ere last	Tree

Opium costs the wholesale drunglet in London at this time (May 1819) 17a, 6d, per pound, which with a dany of 8r. 8d, per pound, makes it 1l. 6r. 6d., and they charge the apothecaries 16r. per pound, which is the present London price of the article. The London price of opium varies so much, that about twelve years ago it was as high as 84r. per paund, and it seldom falls so low as 24r.

If the crop can be got off the ground by the middle of August, it is proposed to have a second crop of potenties or turning, which will give, it is supposed, about 30f.

物户的证明。

Comparative View of the Experiments of Messre. Bull, Howison, and Young, for ascertaining what Quantity of Opiam wight be prepared in Britain.

1	b.	UL.	dr.	51.
Mr. Ball, from 576 square				
feet, or one fall and 28				
sq. ydn., obtained about	0	4	0	0
Dr. Howison from about five				
falls obtained	0	H	4	0
In 1817, from one fall and				
14 sq. yds, containing 1800				
plants, I obtained	0	4	0	U
According to Mr. Bull's				
method, one full produced				
2 oz. 2 dr. or per acre	20		0	Û
According to Dr. Howlson's				
method, one full produced				
1 oz. 5 dr. and 36 gr. or				
per pere	17	0	13	9
By my method, one fall pro-				
duced 2 oz. 7 dr. 2 er, and				
two-tilths, or per acre	텔딩	12	16	24
In 1818, from one fail 1 ob-				
infeed 5 ox. 6 dr. 1 gr.				
	100	9	4	43

CERTIFICATES.

Dear Sir :- During the course of last commer I repeatedly visited your plantaopium, la the neighbourhood of Edin-

burghminited very much the method that was followed for collecting the opinm from the plants; for, by your plan, the very great inconvenience, which arises from the un-teadiness of our climate, if the Bengal method of collection, recommended by Dr. Howlson in the Memoirs of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, be adopted, is completely obviated.

I have lately prescribed your opium to many different patients, both to private and haspital practice, with the best effects. I have predestarly prescribed what you put into my bands to several patients in the clinical wards of the Royal Infirmary, and, as I was inclined to lufer from its appearance, I have found it remarkably efficacious, in no degree inferior to the best Turkey opium. I have, therefore, no doubt in considering your plan as an improvement in the arts, which may be adopted with great advantage in Britain. I am, Sir, &c.

ANDREW DUNCAN, Sen. M.D.P. Physician, Edia.

John Young, Esq. Surg. Edin.

Royal Infermary, Edinburgh, April 20, 1818.

Dear Sir :- During the last year I have frequently administered the optom stade by you to patients in the Royal lofirmary, and it gives me much pleasure to report to you, that I have found it produce the same effects as the best foreign preparation of the medicine, and I think that a smaller quantity is necessary than of the foreign opinm. I am, Sir, &c.

A. GILLEPIE.

John Young, Esq. Surgeon.

CAISSA.

CONTINUATION OF PROBLEMS, FROM THE SANSCRIT.

(Translated by a Correspondent.)

POSITION, No. VI. Hlack.

The King at his Rook's square. The Queen at her Hishop's 4th. Kong's Bioloop at Q. Knight's square. Queen's Bishop at Q. Knight's 4th. King's Knight at adverse Queen's 4th. Queen's Kuight at adverse 4th. A Book at the Knight's 2d, A Pawn at Q. Knight's 2d, A Pawn at K. Knight's 2d,

The King at his square. The Queen at her Bishop's 3d. hing's Hehop at his square, King's Kuight at miscree K. Rishop's 4th. Queen's Kulght at the Queen's 2d. King's Rook at the Queen's square. Queen's Rook at Q. Bishop's aquare. A Pawn at the King's 3d-A Pawn or Q. Raight's 2d.

A Pann at K. Binhop's 2d. A Pawn at K. Knight's 2d. Bluek to give checkmule in fice madet.

> Postriov. No. VII. Black,

To a King at his Rook's 2d. The Queen at adverse King's 4th. King's Bishop at Q. Bishop's 4th. Queen's History at K. Knight's square. hong's Kuluja at adverse 4th. hang's Raule at its 4th. Q on's Rock at K. Hishop's Td. A Pawn at the Queen's 4th.

A Pawn at adverse Queen's 3d. A Pawn at King's Knight's 2d. A Pawp at King's Kulgha's 3d. A Pawn at the King's Rook's 3d.

White.

The King at his Rook's square. The Queen at adverse Q. Rook's 4th. King's Bishop at Q. Rook's 4th. Queen's Bishop at K. Kolght's square, A Knight at solverse Queen's 2d. King's Book at Q. Bishop's square. Queen's Rook at adverse Q. Rook's square

A Pawn at Q. Rook's 3d. A Pawn at K. Knight's 2d. A Pawn at K. Knight's 3d.

A Pawn at K. Ronk's 2d. Bluck to give checkmute in tir mores.

> POSTTION, No. VIII. Blach.

The Kine at adverse K. Rook's 3d. Kina's Bishop at the Queen's 3d. King's Knight at the King's 4th. Queen's Knight at adverse Q. Rook's eq.

White.

The King at his Rook's square. A Knight at Klug's Blahep's 3d. A Pawn at the Queen's 3d.

A Pawn of the King's 2d.

A Pawa at the King's 3d. Black to give checkmate in six NUPPES.

A SUDJORIDER.

Loudon, 21st April 1820.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW ISLAND OFF CAPE HORN.

Buenos Agres, Jan. 7.

A new island has been discovered of Cape Horn, in lat. 61 deg. long. 35 deg., by the ship William, on a voyage from Monte Video for Valparaiso. The same ship having been dispatched by Capt. Sherriff, of the Andromache frigate, to

survey the coast, had explored it for 200 soltes. The captain went ashore, found it covered with sady, and unlababited. Abundance of seals and wholes were found in its neighbourhood. He has natured the island New Sketland.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

A LETTER from Lleut, John Lamb, R. N., commander of the ship Baring, addressed to Capt. Porthury, secretary to the marine board, Calcutta, and published in the Government Gazette of that presidency, under date 27 Oct. 1819, communicates the notices numbered L and H. which follow.

No. I.

Shools in the track between Port Jackson and Calcutta.-Sir: I deem it proper to make public, through the medium of the marine board, the existence of u mass of reefs and shouls, betwixt the latitudes 20 deg. 40 min, and 21 deg. 50 min. 8., and longitudes 158 deg. 15 min. and 159 deg. 30 min. E., by which the Baring was carbarrassed for three days in her recent passage from Port Jackson. In one part is a sandy island and chain of rocks, some feet above the water: the island is in lat, 21 deg. 241 min. S., long. 152 deg. 30 mlu. E., by mean of four chronometers. The reef stretched from it as far as the esc could reach in an E. by E. direction. We continued for the three days in soundings from 18 to 45 fathams, but breakers were frequently seen; also as immense num-ber of whales. This bank, I imagine, councets "Booly" and "Rampton" shouls; but the dangers in this part of the sea are much more numerous than the Admiralty charts, or any others in my possession, point out,

I have formed a plan of the ship's track amongst the first mentioned shoals,

for transmission to the hydrographer of the Admiralty; should the nurius board think it of consequence to the trade betwint this country and New South Wales, it is at their service to have a copy taken.

No. II.

Another, near Dampier's Strait, we passed over the tail of a shoat, on which we had our cast 54 fathous, next no ground at 25 fathoms; there was evidently less water on other parts of the shoat, but circumstances did not pecult an examination. After we ran S. by W. 24 miles, Point Pigot hore S. 71 W., south extreme of an islet near it S. 65 W. at E., part of Wayegoree at 414 W. Distance from that Island about 12 miles. This shoal is not laid down in the Admirally charts, but is noticed in the Appendix to Horsbergh's work. It is very dangerous, from being in the direct route of ships entering Dampier's Strait from the N. E.

No. III.

Reef between Otalette and Tongutatoo.

The Sydney Gazette of the Max July contains the following manifest information.

Capt. Beveridge, in his last voyage in the King George, discovered a reef on tim 13th of March last, at air A.M., between Otalioite and Toughtabeo, of which he ghes the following account. The reef to of an oral form, extending to the southward 12 miles, in haltude 19 deg. 56 min. S., and longitude 167 deg. 30 min. W.

ERRATA.

Page 332, col. 2, 1, 47. For agriculturist

read Aorticulturist,

338, col. 1, 1.11. For ordering read
bordering.

____ 372, col. 1, 1, 13. For £4000 read £400.

426, col. 1, 1, penult. For Schimpromined read Schimmelpentink,

Asiatic Journ .- No. 54.

Page 428, col. 2, note. For George-nemak rend George-namak.

- 432, col. 1, 1.26. For to the King read to hit word on the part of the King.

- 448, col. 2, 1, 23. Dele zather.

— 449, col. 1, 1.17. For fate read fall. — 491, col. 2, 1.41. For Zanara suid Zenana.

Vol. IX. 4 E

HOSPITALITY

OF THE

SULTAN OF THE MALDIVES.

Two brief accounts of the shipwreck of the Haysion have already appeared in the Asiatic Journal; the first, p. 390, under the head " Calcutta," communicated by the captain to his agents there; and the other, p. 397, under " Ceylon," from the circumstance of the surviving passengers and crew having been carried to Galle in that island. The shipwreek took place on the 20th July, not the 28th, as the first notice represents by an error of the A third narrative of the same disaster has been published in the Madene Gazette of Oct. 16, containing, with the nantical minutes, some highly interesting particulars respecting the inhabitants of the Maidives. In order to avoid repetition, and to retain the latter, disengaged from the former, we commence our extracts after the occurrence of the shipwreck. This account was drawn out hy Captain Schultz (well known in the country service), who was acting as oblef officer of the Hayston.

On the 21st, at 4 A. M., some of the perple called out that they saw land, and I immediately went on the poop to accertaln whether this cheering news was correct. I waited there with anxiety until the day dawned, but my sensations may be perhaps imagined, although they cannot be described, when I found that what the lasears thought to be lund, was only an lumnuse ridge of rocks, extending to the northward and southward, as far as the eye could reach, and just even at that thee with the water's edge. On this ridge we had struck, and afterwards found that the tide flowed seven feet above the highest part of it.

When the day-light disclosed our situation, we all looked at one another in horrid silence, and I could read in most of the countenances round me that all kopes of deliverance were entirely extinguished. As the sun rose, a lascar bawled from the main top, with the voice of a Stentor, that he saw an island. We directed our telescopes in the way that he pointed, and discerned from the poop a amail Island, appearing like a long boat, about 15 miles distant, and bearing N. N. E. This we named the luland of Hope. As about I found the latitude by observation to be 6. 11. N. Nothing was done this day, as every one was exhausted by the fatigues of the preceding night. On the 22st we had builderous weather, and an immense surf, washing every thing from the forecastle aft to the poop. Three men were extremely desirous of quitting the wreck, and of trying to reach the Island of Hope. A small extamaran was accordingly made for them, and about 10 A. is, they took their departure. At noon they were out of sight, but I am sorry to any, that up to the day of quitting the King's island, which was nearly a month after, we had no intelligence of their having reached any of the islands, and I fear that they have met with a watery grave.

On the 23st the weather was still squally, and prevented all thoughts of endeavouring to quit the vessel. Employed in getting some fresh water out of the hold.

On the 24th the weather had moderated a little, and all hands were employed in sending spars to the reef for the contruction of a large raft, sufficient to carry every one. The work went on prosperously, and when the ruft was nearly ready, the gunner was sent as a trusty man to guard it, for we suspected that the lascare upon it would otherwise prove treacherous. At this time the water on the reef had risen to about four feet. The gunner had to wade a long way before he could reach the raft, and when he was within twenty yards of it, the lascars cut the painter, and left the poor fellow standing to the water up to his meck. He called to them to return, but to un purpose, they shewing him an axe, and making signs that they would cut blue down if he attempted to reach them. When we had thrown our coir cables overboard, they floated towards the rocks, and got entangled on the top of the reef, thus making a place where some frotting could be obtained at high water. There the large raft was made, and the gumee contrived to reach it and remain until the evening, when the water fell. He then camo down to the surf, and having sent him a rope, we hauled him on heard, after he had been about nine hours in the water-

On the 25th, finding that there was not the smallest dependence to be placed on the lascars, and our principal spars being gone. I thought of preparing the smallest jully-boat (of only 12 feet keel) in such a manner as to get through the surf without being knacked to places. Accordingly I had a tarpoulte nailed over her, and then took a coll of

21 inch rope, with which I lashed her all round fore and aft, to defend her against injury from edges of the rocks in the surf.

On the 25th I had her lowered into the surf, myself and three other persons heing on the tarpaulin, but she had no sooner got into the water than the surf upset her, and turned her round like a The people on board lunked auxiously to see what had become of us-First of all the boat re-appeared, keel up, and soon after we all ruse like as many ducks to the surface, and got hold of the boat. We were then hurrled rapidly by the surf towards the rocks, and when we could get a footing, we began to hand our bons to the reef with all our strength. There we examined her carefully, and were happy to find all tight and stanuch. While employed in balling her out, the people on hourd were employed in getting the long-boot out, which was launched into the surf about ten o'clark. came towards the reef without upsetting, but an immense surf forced her violently upon it, and store her bottom in. The pinusee was shortly after lunached, but was soon upset and bliged.

By this time we had got our little jollyboat to the other side of the reef, and were waiting auxiously for the lung-boat and piunace, in order to proceed in company in quest of relief. At length we observed a raft coming towards us, on which were Captain Sartorius, a female passenger, young Miss Byrne, the serang, and his brother. We immediately pulled towards them, and learned that both the loats had been stove. As these dreadful tidings were communicated, we observed a Maldivian boat under sail, apparently standing towards us. The sering and his brother were lannedintely dispatched on the raft to the reef with the cheering news, and taking the others into the julyboat, we pulled with all our might towards the attauper; but, alas, what was our grief to find, after having pulled for several hours, that another large reef still separated us from the fishing boat. We had thus been pulling bard all the afternoon, as it were after a phantom, and the night coming on, we resolved to return to the reef, there to await the day-light.

In the meantime the long-boat, full of water, and got adrift, with a woman (the again of little Miss Byrne) and her two daughters, girls of ten or twelve years old, together with three men. As nothing had been heard of these people when we left the Maldives, it is to be apprehended that they perished at sea.

Heshies these unfortunate people, there were on the reef Mr. Meyer, Master Wm. Byrne, and seven lascars. Young Mr. Byrne had been in the long-boat, but when it got adrift he left it and regained the reef. Mr. Meyer, in the evening,

when the water fell, wishing to get again on board the ship, where there still remained nine persons, had get hold of a rope stretched towards the shore, but his strength falling him, he was dashed against the rocks, and expired, in sight of all, without their being able to render him any assistance. The lascars and young lyrne took the opportunity at low water of collecting a heap of roral, which they piled on the highest part of the reef, and were thus enabled to keep themselves above water during the alght.

At dawn of day on the 26th we set off in the jolly-boat towards the island of Hope. At I P. M. we had only got within four miles of it, but were then fortunate In descrying three boats under soli standhig towards us. About an hour after one of them came alongside, and having boarded her, we found that she was a fishing hoat, belonging to a small island called Macundoo, about twenty miles distant. In a short time the other two loans came up, and after having made a number of impulsies, they engaged to proceed towards the wreek, taking our jully-boat with them, in order to rescue those who were left behind from their peridons sluta-We proceeded in the first-tarmtioned hoas to Macumilou, where we arrived at anneset, uppressed with the fatigue of thirty-six hours' exertion, and extremely auxious for the safety of our fellow-sufferers.

Early on the morning of the 27th Master Byrne and the seven lascars arrived, having been picked up by one of the fishing boats on the preceding evening; and during the forenoon the other boat returned, but to our great grief did not bring a single person, as night having come ob, her crew were afraid of remaining any longer near the reef. Every inducation was now held out to the islanders to make their proceed again and rescae the nine persons remaining on heavy, but nothing could prevail with them, as they alleged that the weather was too bolsterous.

When they had taken the persons off the reef, they had contrived to make the small july-huat fast to some part of it; it was fortunate that they had there so, as Capt. Birsay with the eight persons remalolog, having antely quitted the rect on the morning of the 27th; got on board of her, and finally quitted the scene of our distresses. Not aware that they had done eo, we were preparing to leave Macundoo, on the morning of the 28th, for another bland, about a day's sail off, where a chief resided, from whom we meant to sollcit assistance to telieve our shipmates. As we were stepping late a Maldire hoat, with this intention, about ten a.m. we saw a bout very much like our july boat coming round a point of

4 E 2

land, full of people, and we had soon the juyful cert inty of finding that they were Capt. His my and his companions.

Being thus joined by our shipmates, the most disagreeable of our unxieties reased, and we took them into the boat with ourselves, leaving the jolly-boat and such presents as we could muster with the friendly lubabitants of Macumloo, who had been so instrumental in our preservation. We then made sail for the next island, the boat's crew catching fish all the way, and at sunset landed on Narre Warre Far, where we were very hospitably received by All-Sahed, the governor. There we remained until the 2d of August, when a bout was given us to proceed to the Island of Mall, where the Sultan resides.

We started in the morning, and after a considerable run we came to an anchor under the lee of a small island in the evening, as it was dangerous to rail dering the aight. On the 3d we again set and at day-light, and went on through a number of Islands until sun-set, when we again anchoted under a small uninhabited island. This day we spoke another boat, and were informed that two of our people had arrived on some other

i la d on a raft.

On the 4th, in the morning, we continued our passage, and in the afternoon we could Mali, the Island where the Suitan randes and holds his court. After having been duly anununced, we received permissis to land, and were conducted to the house of the collector of his majesty's resoues. There we were entertained with ten and sweetmeats, after which we, were conducted to the house of the commander-in chief, where we again had tea and sweetments. The house in which the officer received as had been purposely bult for occasions of ceremony, and for the entertainment of visitors. It was very nest and comfortable, containing however only one room, fitted up comethis in the Enropean style. The family I use was lar , and situated behind the themer. On looking towards it, we alwan precived the door a jar, and a number of fraid heads pressed near the m g, with their eyes allly directed towards on group, for the purpose of gravery quarter. From the house of the m t der-in-chl f we were conducted to that of the Shaw Bondar, where tea a i sweetmeats again appeared before us, I to our annoyance, as we had been ciently feeted alr dy. During our gir to cers of go cutment, large crowds arrounded at, and seemed never to be with going at our strange figures. We wan indeed well att aded during our whole stay on the Island, particularly

by the boys, who were however not Impertinent, but retired when we wished it, although the novelty of our appearance brought them back again almost imme-

d ately.

By the time that we had shared in the baspitality of the Shaw Bundar, a house was prepared for our reception, and at sun-set we took possession. The collector having been ordered by the Saltan to provide in with whatever the place afforded, sent us rice, ghee, tea, sugar, pots and pans, &c. Next morning (August 5th) I took a walk over the town, and inspected the fortifications all round the island. As we remained a fortnight at this place, I had daily the opportunity of making myself acquainted with the inhabitants, and of collecting information respecting the state of society in a quarter go little known.

On the 10th the secang and his brother arrived, and gave us the following statement of their adventures since the 25th July, when we sent them to inform those on the reef of our having seen a Maldivian boat, and pulled for it. They had endeavoured in vain to reach the reef on the raft, as the current was too strong to be stemmed, and they were accordingly swept before it to the south-cost. They saw the long-boat adrift, but she was to windward of them, and they could not manage to reach her. They were three mights and four days on the water, and had passed cleven islands before they were able to effect a landing on one. This was unininabited, and had only two cocoa-nut trees upon it. The scrang, although extiemely weak, contrired to cut down a cocoa-nut, the water of which he poured into the mouth of his bruther, who was nearly senseless. This revived the poor fellow, and he began to cat some of the During the day a fishing boat passed, and her crew perceiving them, took them on heard and conveyed them to their own islami. They were well treated there, and afterwards sent at their own request to Mall, where they arrived as above stated.

On the 14th six lascars arrived in a Maldisian boat from another Island, and proved to be the treacherous scoundrels who on the 24th July had run away with the large raft. They of course resorted to falschood to excuse their infamous conduct, pretending that the raft had broken adrift, and carried them away with the current. They were provided for by the Sultun's order, and were to leave Mall in one of the trading boats for Chittagong, a few days after our depar-

On the 18th we were informed by the collector, that the boat which had been selected to convey us to Point de Gaile was ready, and that he had been ordered

by the sultan to send on board a stock of provisions for our voyage. Captain Scr-torius begged to know if his majesty would accept of a draft on his agents at Calcutta, for the expenses we had incurred, but the collector replied, that the sultan of the Maldives never suffers shipwrecked persons to be at any expense while they are within his dominions. At the same time he brought a large book, and signified his wish that we would insort that we were ready to embark, br order to let it appear that our departure was according to our own request. We accordingly wrote down that we were perfectly ready to embark, that we begged to return our best thanks both in his majesty and all the principal officers of goverument, and that we should not fail, op our arrival in Calcutta, to acknowledge publicly our obligation, for the kind attention and inspirality that we last experienced during our stay on the Island of Mall.

At tive o'clock in the evening we cubusked, having been accompanied to the water-side by all the principal officers of government, who took an affectionate lawe of us, and expressed their best wishes for our prosperity. Thus did these good Mussulaten, who had welcomed us so hospitably, continue their attention and kindness to the very last moment, and Bunder Monack, the principal merchant there, came on board to see us under salt.

On the morning of the 19th we took our departure, and on having cleared the island the sails were towered down, the book smoked and besprinkled with rose-water, and afterwards the whole crew (amounting to 40) commenced praying

that God would in his goodness grant us a safe and prespectua voyage. They then sat down to a hearty ment, and after that was enished sail was made on the boat, and a course attered for Point de Galle, where we arrived on the evening of the 25th.

On the 26th we landed, and were received in the most hospitable and kind manner by Capinin Dicknop, the master attendant, who gave us a general invitation to breakfast and dioner during our stay. Mr. Read also, of the firm of Gibson and Read, showed us the kindest attention; and I should be very ungrateful were I not to mention the handsome conduct of Colonel D. Macdonald, of his Majesty's 19th regiment, particularly

shown to Master Byrne. To these gentlemen our sincerest thanks are due, for they felt for our misfertunes, and had hearts desirous of relieving them; but I cannot say so much for those on whom our claims might have been comaldered greater: they shewed the curiosity of the women of Mail, without at all displaying the warm bumanity of their husbands. Generous Islanders : With you so know and to relieve misfortane was the same thing; and Christlans may blash to think, that while they profess a religion which teaches principles of the temlerest benerolence, you have proved to us, at least, that you excel them in the practice of thrue and businalty.

On the 3d of September I left Point de Golle, in the Prince of Orange, Captain Silk, who had handsomely offered me a passage and every assistance that I required, and on the 18th we safely reached

the Hooghly.

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE MALDIVES.

The following more extended view of the geography and history of these islands, the religion and manners, government and condition of the inhabitants, accompanied the preceding narrative.

Mall, to intitude 4.26. N., though small in extent, appears to have been selected by the sovereigns of the Maldives for the sear of government on account of its local advantages, being defended by nature on most sides, and capable of having its defences much horroased by art. The island is nearly circular and about three miles in discumference, being surrounded naturally by a reef on all sides except the western, and there an artificial reef has been thrown up, connecting the extremities of the great reef, and leaving only two narrow cutrances, through which boats can pass, and which are shut up by booms when-

ever danger is apprehended from the peaple of the Laccadires, the ancient free of On this surrounding the Muldirlasm. reef the surf is generally high, and all hostile approach is consequently dangerous; but between the reef and the island the water is as emooth as a milt-poud, and penerally about on hundred yards broad, Here by all the trading vessels and fishing boats belonging to the place: the former amounting to seven, and performing voyages at the proper season to Ceylon, the coast, Calcutta, and Chittagong, the fish-Ing boats amounting, perhaps, to fifty or sixty. The tides are irregular, being greatly inducaced by the etrenath of the wind, but rising generally about seven

The island itself is fortified all round except on the eastern side, which is the strongest by nature; and on the different eles and bastlons, ten in number, I counted e lundred pieces of artillery, some the m brass guns, the largest being 12politices, and mostly, if not all, Dutch They are not, however, well ted or in good order, and the fortifice one on which they stand are also

guine to decay.

The town extends over the whole Island, and is remarkably neat and clean, the streets being wide, crossing each other at right angles, and always awept every morning. The entrance into it from boats is by several small gates on the western aide, where the sultan also resides in a sort of citadel, having high walls full of loop-holes, and a wet ditch surrounding it about fourteen feet wide. The sulcan's house within this place is built of stone, and two stories high, but has a mean appenrance, which is not diminished by the chapper roof that covers it. The houses of the town, which are very numerous, are very commodious, with spacious comprond nearly fenced round. They are on t generally of wood and mats, some of ttem entirely of wood.

Two mosques are the buildings most calculated to attract the eye of a stranger,. bein of considerable size, and having a very respectable appearance. To one of the unitan always repairs on Friday, for the purposes of devotion, when he is in rood health; but while we were there he was mostly unwell, and scarcely quitted his palace. From this cause I was also deprived of the opportunity of examining the citadel, although I had been promised an introduction to his majesty when he found himself able to receive

v.situra.

All the houses of the town are pravided with wells containing excellent water, and several public tanks, puckah built, acree the lubabitants for their ablutious. Various burylug grounds are to be percaired scattered about, lu which are s any 1 m --stones, placed upright, with i scriptions in the language peculiar to i e natives, ent la Arabic characters, which they me in writing it.

The government appears to be despotic an er fith in the family of the sultan, who has all the members of the blood io al living with lilm in the citadel, in which all his regular triops are quartertlug to 150 men. In the exercon the supreme authority, I was unlfor all his formed about the rule of the aulthin was rather patriarchal than despotic, and the conduct of the present soverelgu f y were redescription. Those who are poor are fed and clothed from the r y liminty, at i crimes appear to be so rant, and of such triffing magnitude, that puid ents are never severe. When an is dual is found by his conduct to disto the the sectioned ity, it is reckoned

sufficient to hustic him along the street, and throw sand and water on him, the diagrace attending which serves to check those who are ill-tempered. Where any one may be particularly violent and refractory, a day or two in the stocks is considered adequate to recal him to a proper sense of his duty; and it is said that this severest punishment does not occur above once or twice in ten years. Indeed the inhabitants of Mall, amounting to about 2,000 souls, appear to live exempted from many of the evils to which societies of more refinement and less industry are gene-

raily aubjected. The sultan, called Mahomed Aynock Dawn, has a ministry composed of eight chiefs, styled vizlers, four of them being of the first or highest class, and the other four luferior lu rauk. The general or commander-in-chief, Mahomed Dhua Mains, the collector of revenues, Darra Mancufacon, and Ahmet Vellane, the shahbauder, were three of the first class. With the fourth, who was sick, I was unacqualated, neither did I learn what particular department was under his chatge. The other virlers are subordinate to these, and act under their directions as deputies. The vizier, as well as the governors of rank on the most valuable islands, draw no direct emoluments from the treasury, but have islands assigned them for their support while in office. The royal revenues are drawn from all the Islands to Mali in cocoa-nuts, tortoise-shell, cowries, &c., and those that are nearest supply the town with fowls, eggs, limes, tal number of islands under the sultan is estimated at twelve handred, which appears certainly very great; however, I should conceive it to be near the truth, as I have found generally what seemed at a little distance to be only one Island, to be actually ten or a dozen distinct lalets." could gather no precise intelligence, to enable me to compute the whole number of inhabitants on the different islands; and it was something curious, when mentioned to the commander-in-chief that returns of population might be usefully required and obtained from all the governors, to hear him reprobate the ldea as one that would be very dangerous, and draw down calamities on the Maldives, such as overtook God's chosen people when David numbered them.

The regular troops of the sultan are, as have already mentioned, about 150, dressed with red cloth round their bodies, and exercised with muskets and tulwars. They receive each 15 seers of rice per mouth, besides betel-nut and pawn, and two cloths with two handkerchiels annually. They don't appear in the present

[·] See an ancient descriptions of these islands, Arlatic Journ. vol. viii. p. 540. - El.

day to have any employment, but live at their care in the citadel. Formerly, however, it is said that national animosities stirred up as violent and long wars between the inhabitants of the Mahilves and Laccadives as ever exlated between the English and French: but since the queen of Canmanore, the sovereign of the Laccadives, has been under the British control, these wars have ceased to display their rawages. In time of war I was informed that levies of troops were drawn from all the islands to the scene of action, and mustered in confiderable numbers.

The Mahomedan religion is the only one professed among them; and to judge from their words and actions, on commeuclug any undertaking, they seem to he impressed with a deep sense of piety towards the Aimighty. They have no towards the Aimighty. newspapers there, and don't appear to know any thing about the blessings of a free press or the tyranny of a consorship; however, books written in their own language are not uncommon, and they seem to pay great attention to their schools, where the children are tanglit to read and write. According to their traditions, their ancestors arrived from the Malabar const some centuries ago. Their language appears peculiar to themselves; at least it has no affinity to any of the Indian languages with which the people of our crew were acquainted. Yet, in consequence of their intercourse with India, many of them speak Hindoostance, and in that language the conversations in which I engaged were carried on.

On the subject of matrimony their ideas are not shackled by any rigid system of restraint. A plurality of wives is allowed, but no concubines are to be re-tained by any. This last regulation seems to have arisen from the management of their priests, who have their fees for marrying, generally a rupee from those in affluent circumstances, half a rupec from people of the middle class, and about four annas from others. If this be showny it does not appear to be of deadly weight. Nothing can be done without marriage: but then divorces may be resurted to as easily, and I never could learn that in such cases the husband was considered under an obligation to support his rejected rib. Conscious, however, of being liable to such treatment, the young ladies take care during the season of courtship to extort as many presents as possible from

their ardent lovers. Yet, with customs so free, it did not app it to me that they were often taken advantage of. Divorces were said to be rare, and the men generally contented themselves with two wives at most. Scafaring men, indeed, were frequently known to have wives on more than one island that they were in the habit of visiting, but this was naturally to be expected in conformity to their customs.

The rare occurrence of divorces, and the general enjoyment of conjugal happiness which appeared to distinguish their families, may perhaps be attributed to the exemplary conduct of the womea after marriage. They are extremely industrious, and hardly ever to be seen idle, being either employed in sphuning or dying cloth, twisting coir, picking cowries, or in the management of their domestic affairs. None seem to consider themselves entitled to indulge in illeuess, or to abstain from any work that can forward the interests of their families. They dress very modestly, in garments of cotton and sometimes slik, brought close round the tack with long sleeves, and flowing to the aneles. These gowns they ornament, occasionally, with gold lace round the coliar, having car-rings and necklaces of gold to correspond.

Adultery and fornication are hardly ever known, but when they do occur they are punished in a singular manner. My friend, the chief Vizier, informed me, that a long time ago, five women, convicted of illicit intercourse with the crews of some Arab vestels, were sent each to an uninhabited bland, and obliged to remain there for a certain time, left to shift for themselves, and no one was allowed to visit them. When the term of builshment was expired, only one was found alive, and she died a few days after she was brought back. This example had such an effect that no other in tance has since been heard of which could demand a similar punishment. The mode of treat-ment thus specified, although revolting in the last degree to the feelings of people living in refined society, seems much bet-ter calculated to check the progress of immorally than even the heaviest damages of an Irish court of justice; and the mild Maldiviane, in this single lustance. seem to have considered that desperate evils require desperate remedies, while their experience proves that they have not calculated without judgment.

COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR 1819.

To the Rt. Hon. Hugh Elllot, Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c.

Itt. hon. Sir:—Para. 1. We have the honor to submit the following classifica-

tions of the students attached to the college of Fort St. George, as the result of the second examination for the year 1819.

RELATIVE MEDALS IN

1 t Class: Messrs. G. sling and Fuller-1 — 2d Class: M. arra. Clarke, Hudleston, R. ruley, Fed Lestone, Browne, McLeane, and Lowin — 34 Class: Messrs. Bruce, Grant, Ed. n., Stevenson, Dallas, Cheape, and Class: 1500.

TAMIL.

1st Class; Messrs, Hudleston.—2d Class; Messrs, Lewin, Gordon, Clementson, Bushby, and Bruce.

PERSIAN.

Mesers, Fullerton, Gordon, Dallas, and Horsky.

HINDOUSTANEE.

Mr. Stevemon.

884

CARNATACA.

Measrs. Fetherstone and Eden.

MAHABATA.

Mears. Goaling, Browne, and Wrongli-

MALAYALEN.

Mr. Clarke.

SANECRIT.

Mr. McLespe.

GENERAL MERIT.

When attached to

the College. 1st Class Mr. Hudleston...10 July 1817 Go.lin..... 21 April 1819 St. Liberton... 25 Eds. 1818

Fullerton... 25 Feb. 1218
2d Clare, Mr. Clarke..... 23 Sep. 1218
McLeaue... 24 June do.
Lewin.... 26 Jan. 1819
Gordon... 25 Feb. 1818
Fetherstone... 5 Aug. do.
Horston.... 15 April do.

Horsley . . . 15 April do. Browne . . . 13 Aug. 1217 Mr. Eden. 23 June 1319

Stevenson... 3 Aug. do.
Dal 23 June do.
Bruce..... 15 April 1818
Cloracutson... 22 July 1817
Cheape.... 22 Sep. 1819

Beahby 9 July 1818 Grant 22 do. do.

Wroughton., 23 June 1891 2. Mr. Hullenda's acquirements in Tel re of the best and most valuable bled. He translates Into and from Tamil with accuracy and fidelity, and his version in that lan uage is in the pure style corr : id om cf a scholar; he has a new through acquaintance with the gracioner than is generally attained, and has at fied the works of classical authors. The sale he does not exhibit great fluency in the colloqued use of the language, this will re dily foll w, from more frequent inwith the people, and greater confidence in his own powers. In feloome, his name stants below that of three at sules; but his princes has been h by a factory. His knowledge of that

language is well grounded, and his penficiency in it is quite aufficient for the transaction of public business; we are therefore of opinion that Mr. Hudleston has qualified hisnelf for employment in the public service, and it is must gratifying to us to be enabled to add, that, in leaving the institution, he has established his claim to the honorary reward of 1,000 pagodas, which we accordingly recommend may be conferred upon him.

3. The knowledge which Mr. Gosling and Mr. Fullerton have acquired of Teloogoo is of the first order. They translate both from and into that language, with facility, propriety, and correctness; they speak it with great case and accuracy; and though Mr. Fullerton has not of late paid attention to the more abstruce rules of grammar, the attainments of both in Trioogoo are so enthem, that we should have no hesitation in extending to them the recommendation which we have submitted in favour of Mr. Hudlestun, were they qualified to transact public business in a second language.

4. Mr. Gueling in Maharata, and Mr. Fullerton in Persian, stand at the head of their respective classes. Their progress in these languages has been considerable and satisfactory; but is not yet sufficient to justify our recommending their employ-

ment in the public service.

5. In bringing these two gentlemen to the notice of the rt. hon. the Governor In Council, as eminently deserving public approbation, it is due to Mr. Goeling to notice, in special terms of commendation, the zeal and rapidity which have marked his etudies. Until le joined the institution, both of the languages which be has studied were totally unknown to him; and in the short period of eight months he has acquired a knowledge of one scarcely to be surpassed, while his attainments in the other are most respectable. In recommending that the government may grant to him the increased allowance of 100 pagodas per mensem, we do him but justice in declaring that few have ever so successfully established their claim to that reward.

6. The steady perseverance and ancess with which Mr. Clarke has pursued his studies in Teloogoo, and the very considerable advancement he has made in the acquisition of the Malayalem language, merit our highest praise; and we have great pleasure in stating that, by a competent knowledge of two languages, he has entitled himself to our recommendation for the increased allowance of Pago-

das 100 per mensem.

7. Mr. McLeane possesses a good knowledge both of Teloogoo and Sanscrit; his progress, however, during the late term, has not in either been so great as his previous advancement led us to anticlpate.

8. Mr. Lewin's progress in Tamil since the last examination has been very considerable. He understands the general meaning of papers of ordinary difficulty, and translates intelligibly luto that language. In Teloogon, the present is his first examination, and we have the satisfaction to state that he has already acquired so considerable a knowledge of that language, that it only requires a closer aplication to the study of Tamil grammar, to entitle him to our recommendation for an increase of allowance. Further attention to that branch of study can alone enable him to acquire the requisite previslon in apprel coding Tamil sentences, and translating with accuracy into that language.

9. Mr. Gordon was examined in Tamil and Persian, Mr. Fetherstone in Teloogoo and Carnataca, and Mr. Horsley in Teloogon and Persian. In the first of the two languages which these gentlemen have respectively studied, the result of their examination was most creditable; their advancement in the study of the secoud language, which each has common ceil, has also been very respectable; and a continuance of their present exertions cannot fail to ensure to them bereafter a substantled mark of public approbation.

10. Although Mr. Browne possesses a considerable knowledge of the Telongoo langage, it is not well grounded; his exercises show that the meaning of many words has been gathered from the context; and in conversation he evinces an habitual disregant of grammar and precision, though he succeeds in conveying his general meaning. In Maharata he has made a tolerably fair progress, considering the short pechal of his studying that language.

11 Mr. Eden on the 15th September, Mr. Dalias on the 22d September, and Mr. Stevenson on the 11th October last, respectively made good their claims to the first increase of allowance for proficiency in the Teluogoo language. Mr. Eden and Mr. Stevenson continue to make rapid progress in that language, and the adrancement of 51r. Dallas is sufficiently satisfactory. Mr. Dallas has selected Persian usa second language, and his progress in it is respectable. Mr. Eden has commenced the study of the Carintaca, and Mr. Stevenson that of Hindoustaner.

12. Mr. Bruce has been attached to the college considerably longer than any of the three gentlemen before mentioned; blo knowledge of Telongoo is consequently superior to theirs, and his progress has been fair during the late term, though not so great as might have been expected from assiduous attention to study. In Tamil he has made some progress since he was last examined.

13. Mr. Clementson was absent from the Asistic Journ .- No. 54.

furmer examination in consequence of Illness, and his progress is stated to have been since impeded, by frequent returns of indisposition. We have, however, the pleasure to state, that he has improved in Tamil since he was last before us. His knowledge of Teloogoo is very limited.

14. Mr. Cheape has studied Teloogno little more than two months. His knowledge of the grammar is very superior, and he is able already to translate easy sentences from that language; we therefore submit that, as an encouragement to further exertion, the allowance of Panodas 75 per mensem be granted to that gentle-

15. It affords us great pleasure to report to government that, since the last examition, Mr. Bushby has applied to study with dilligence; he can translate entry papers, can make himself understood on many common subjects, and has paid attention to the construction of the Tamil language. In bringing the favourable reoult of his examination to the notice of government, we perform a pleasing duty in recommending that the increased allawance of Pagodas 75 per mensem be restored to him.

16, Mr. R. Grant's name in Teloogno stands above that of many other gentle. men before noticed, but he has been in it longer attached to the institution than they have been. We are glad in be row able to state, that the knowledge whileh Mr. Grant has acquired of this language justifies our recommendation, that the increased allowance of Pacodas 75 per mensem may be granted to him.

17. Mr. Wroughton has not enabled us to report that he has made any proceeds in the Maharata language, which he selected for his first study; we hope to make more favourable mention of him in

our next report.

18. We have formerly remarked on the want of facilities to the study of the regulations, which still continues to be felt; but we have satisfaction in reporting that Mr. Hudleston, Mr. Fullerton, Mr. Browne, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Fetherstone, were examined, and displayed a creditable knowledge of the judicial code.

19. In conclusion, we have, with much regret, to report, that our inquiries respecting the debts of the junior civil servants have term nated in a result less favorable than on almost any other occasion The instances in which debt has been incurred are more numerous, and the amount of debt greater than has generally come under nur observation. Several of the junior civil serrants continue free from debt; but we have found ourselves called upon to require the special attrution of others to the reduction of theirs, and to

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a price them, that any further increase of the amount must necessarily become the a bject of representation to the rt.hou. the Governor in Council.

20. We enclose a medical certificate of M1. Davison's indisposition, which prevented his attending the examination. Mr. Blar and Mr. Graham Sterling are absent from the presidency on leave.

We have the honour to be,
Right Honourable Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,

F. C. GHERNWELL, W. OLIVER, R. CLARDE, J. M'KERRELL,

College, A. D. CAMPBELL, 27th Dec. 1819. II. VIVEARH.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASIATIC SUCIETY.

On Saturday evening, the 13th Nov. a meeting of the Aziatic Society was held at the Society's apartments in Chouringhee, the Mangals of Hastings in the chair.

The committee elected for the present year consists of the Bishop of Calcuta, Sir E. H. East, Colonel Hardwike, W. B. Bayley, Esq., Vice-presidents, Messrs, G. Swinton, H. Mackenzie, J. Bentley, J. Atkinson, G. J. Gurdon, Rev. J. Parson, Rev. Dr. Carey, Dr. Wallich, and Capt. Roebuck, Committee of Papers: Capt. Lockett officiates as secretary during the absence of Mr. Wilson from the presidence.

A letter was read from Dr. M'Culioch, of Raltimore, who some time ago presented to the Society his ingenious Essay on the Aborignes of America. He has been induced to make some enquirles, inseresting in the history of the human family, and of especial use in the particular investigation he has long been employed apon, which he has addressed to the me bers of the Asiatic Society. He conce ves it highly desirable to obtain further d script one, and, if possible, drawings of the Morlas Hindre, mure, and other monaments to be found in various islands of t e P. Inc Ocean, particularly those of the Friendly, Society, Sandwich, and Eastern launds. The Island of Traian, one of the Muria ae Is'ands (see La Perouse, and a bacquest navigators), contains some sugular monu cuts which Dr. M'Cuthich 1131 are entirely unknown to him, except f is the very brief description given of tiem by Lord Annua in his coyages."

The drives worst lipped in the lalands of the Pacific be recommend as deserving of i vestication, no particular account of them have a bither to appeared.

Dr. M'Cul acl observes, that General Ve at cy has stated, in the 27th page of his Irish a number (Dublin 1781), that the

Persians, instead of Intercalating, as is customaty, one day every four years, to adjust their years with the course of the sun, they recarded no hours until they amounted to 30 days, which does not take place in less than 120 years. There thirty days were then added to the year (making a year of 13 mouths), which year was called Bihreck. This mode of interexlation is said by Dr. M'Culloth to bear a singular resemblance to the method of the Mexicans, and he is therefore anxious to necestain, through the medium of the society, whether there are any other parts of an astronomical system to be found among the Persians to which such a mode of intercalation would seem properly to belong.

At the last meeting, Mr. Palmer presented to the society a marine production, called the Soonge plant, obtained on the coast of the newly acquired island of Singapore. Colonel Handwicke, one of the most distinguished naturalists of this country, has faroured the Society with a description of it. He observes, that in the systems nature of Linuwus, it belones to the natural class cormes, and to the genus spongia. In its form it resembles that kind of drinking-cop called a gobler, with a well defined base or root, a cylindrical stem, and a capacious bowl or cup. Its texture is nun-clastic, composed of numerius tubes or anastomosing cells; the external surface or epidermis not thicker than the costs of the tubes, and covered with innumerable stellated porcs, which under a lens appear to be the mouths of as many vessels, and ramifications of the internal atructure. The root is formed of several irregular perpendicular abouts, in their origin apparently cellular, but enlarged by an accumulation of earthy, sandy particles and broken in shells, and of rather a fragile texture. The bowl is circular or sub-conical, with several nodes or protuberances, and covered both within and without with circular pores of various diameter, the mouths of which are closed with fine cottony fibres, radiating from

^{*} The Jewis Gubien has published a particular bill ey of the Lo. a, or Marion Islanda. See a remain of the Breaca, 11, 424, for an amore as more as mo

she cheemference to the centre; and the same fibrous substance extends over the surface of the bowl, giving to it, when slewed under a lens of common powers, a tormentous appearance. The stem is cylindrical, of proportional height and thickness, and of the same cellular substance as the bowl.

The foregoing description is taken from a specimen nomerbing larger than the one in the Society's museons, the dimensions being as follow: the present diameter of the bowl in, at its brins, 17 luches; the smallest at the bostrom 74, In the middle 124; the circumference of the stem 17, but near the root is a numerocone increasing it to a larger dimension. The cavity is capable of counding 36 quarts.

Colonet Hardwicke further observes, that in an essay on British sponges by George Montague, Esq., published in the 2d volume of the Transactions of the Memerala Scalety, is described a sponge, under this specific denomination of stypho, and this sponge in its characters has affinite to the subject here mentioned. The Indian species, however, is gigantle in all its parts, compared with spongia scypha, and a more appropriate specific distinction may perimps be given to this, is demoninating it spongia patera, the gobiet sponge.

Several articles have been selected as presents for the Edinburgh college massering, in conformity with the resolution passed at the last meeting. They will be forwarded by the Marquis of Hastings.*

Some beautiful models in chory, of the instruments used by the natives of fudia in manufactures and husbandry were laid before the Soriety.

Colonel Fitzclarence presented, through the medium of the most noble the President, his Travels through India and Egypt to England.

A copy of Recherches sur la Découverts de l'Essence de Rose, par M. Langles, was also received.

The unrestive of a journey from Sonhat'line to Shinke in Chinese Turtary, by Lleut. A. Gerard, of the Bengal infantry, was presented by Mr. Metcalfe, at the desire of Sir David Ochteclony. The journey occupies a period from the 22d of September to the 22d of November, 1818.

• The collection of dathful curtuation at the college increme is on the increme, and ere long promises to be june of the increme, and ere long promises to be june of the increme, and behavior in factors. The classical Zoological cabinet of Parlicant of Parlicant has been purchased for a given sum by the college, and is now in the way to Rainburgh. The sale of Indicate museum to Louisine was attended by a gentleman so the part of the University, and he is inderstand to have made purchases to a meniderable amount. Every month reductions and spectroms are generical into the magnetic first different parts of the world, as demanded in the college of quantities of the college of the months of the college of the months.

Sonbat'hoo lies in lat, 30-58' and 770-2' and is 4,200 feet above the level of the sea. On the 26th of Sept Lient, Gerard reached Gulynder, in Nawar, a small district of functur, famous for its numerous from mines. It contains but few spots fit for cultivation, and the trhabitants, who are miners, live chiefly by their trade in Iron. They work the mines only about three months in the year, and commence digging them in March, after the snow has sufficiently sached.

On the 2d of Oct. he pitched life tent on the crest of the Bruonng Pass, 15,095 feet above the level of the sen. It is altuated in lat. 319 23° and long, 780 12°. The country is sectimied, rugged, and barren, and the villages very thinly scattered, not more than one or two occurring in a The intubliants wear a freck of white blanker, often two fold, reaching down to the knees, and having sleeves, a pair of trowsers and girdle of the same, a cap of black blanket like a bounet, and shoes, of which the opper part is wonlien, and the sole about leather. The prople are very dark and extremely dirty; the villages are generally large, and houses spacious, and even elegiant. They are built of stone or wood, and either stated or flat roofed; the last is mus; common. The temples of the Deutra (Delties) are magnificient, and adorned with a profusion of ornaments. In Kuonawnr the crops are extremely poor, and in time of searcity small pears and norse chesunts, after being steeped in water to take away their bitterness, are dried and ground into flour. Henre are very numerops, and the dogs are of a large feroclose breed, covered with wool, and generally chained during the day, otherwise it would be dancerous to approach a village. The language differs much from the Hindee, most of the automatives ending in ing and ung, and the verbs in mig and mig.

At Rispe he first saw Lamas, and near that place he passed several turniti, from 10 to 40 feet in length, 2 broad, and about 4 high. They are constructed of loose somes without coment, and upon their tops are nonrerous pieces of slatz of all shapes and sizes, carved with arrange characters. They are called Manó, and are creeted over the graves of the Lamas. There are invariably roads on each side of them, and the actives, from some superstitions customs, always leave them up the right band, and will rather make a circuit of half a mile than pass them on the wrong tide.

The course from Bronaug to Shipke had been about N. E. Licut, Gerard arrived at the latter place on the 12th of Oct.

Shiphe is a large village in the district of Rongelesson, under the Debu or anverser of Chubrung, a town, or rather collection of tents, on the lett bank of the Sutluj, eight marches to the castward. The louses are very much scattered, and are built of stone with flat roofs. There are gardens before each, hederd with go bornes, which give them a neut appenrance. Lieut, Gerard and his brother were the first Europeans the lubabitants had ever seen. The Tartars pleased them much; they have none of that ferocity of character so commonly ascribed to them; they have something of the Chinese fentures, their eyes are small; they go hareheaded even in the coldest weather, and have their hair plated in a number of folds, ending in a tall two or three feet long. Their dress counists of a garment of blanket, trouvers of striped wordlen atuff, resembling tartan, and stockings or lmots of red blanket, to which are sewed leather shoes. Must of them wear necklaces, upon which are strong phices of quartz or bone. They have also knives in brass or allver cases, and all carry from pipes of the same shape as those used by the labourers at home. The women, whose dress resembles that of the men, literally grown under a load of ornaments, which are mostly of iron or bross, inhald with silver or tiu, and beads round their necks, wrists and ancles, and affixed to all out every part of their clothes. While at Shinke the Chinese officers, of whom there are several to regulate the affairs of the country, I rought to Lieut, Gerard and his brother 16 seers of flour, as a present. A short thee afterwards the principal officer showed them a long piece of purchment, written in a character supposed to he Clinese, and sald that it was an exno der whose authority the debus are, probibling strangers from entering the country. He at the same time observed, that Lieut. Gerard had so many people with him (nearly 100) that he could not oppose his process, but it would cust him his head if he afferded him the means of going on, and therefore he would not appply him with provisions,

The latitude of Shipke is 310 48°, the lant. 750 48°. The people are affahle and good-natured. Lieut. Gerard exchanged a gold button for a goat, which he took with him to Snobat'hog. The wool was extremely fur, and almost equal to what is used for the manufacture of alasts. He was informed that the lat was procured further to the eastward near Garno, or Gartop, which is the famous mart for wood, but it a factores seems to depend almost entirely on the elevation and coldness of the climate. At Soobat'hoo, 4,200 for tabove the sea, the wool is little better the in the plains of Hindoostan, but it gradually grows finer as you ascend, and in Kronawar, where the villages are more than 3,000 feet

high, it is fit for making coarse shawls. Garrop is said to be 11 marches from Shipke.

The traders who cross Guntung pass put on so many clothes to defend themselves from the excessive cold, that they can acurerly walk. They wear a long garment with sheves made of sheep skin with the woully side inwards, trowfers and stockings of the same material, a klud of rade glores of very thick woollen stuffs, uni caps and shoes of blanker. They likewise necasionally wrap three or four blankets round them, and thus accontered set out on their perilous journey. No harbage is to be met with for two days, Leh or Leo is the capital of Ladak, and about midway between Cashmeer and Garrier.

The Wangtoo J'houla, a rope bridge over the Surluj, consists of 5 or 6 cubic sclose together, upon which is laid half a boilow fir tree, about two feet long, with pegs driven through it to prevent the combing off. From this hangs a loop of 3 or 4 topes, in which the passenger takes his seat. It is pulled across by two pieces of rotten twine, that from constantly breaking occasions, this to be a tedious mode of transporting baggage. The conveyance is a pretty safe one, but greatly alarming to a notice, for the J'houla is elevated 20 teet above the stream, which runs with great rapidicy and a deafening noise.

The Sutloj bas a variety of names, being cal ed Sutlocj, Sutroudra, Sumudrang, Sampoo, Longa hing, Kanapa, Maksung, and Zong Tee, in different parts of his course. Sutrouda la the most commonly used, by which name it is known from its source to the plains. By the accounts of many people who have travelled along its hanks to its source, it issues from lake Rawunrad, called also Rawathad and Larka, which was confidently said by every body Lient. Gerard saw that had been there to communicate with Mansurowur, although Mr. Moorcroft could not discover the nutlet of the latter lake, The circuit of Rawaurud is represented as seven days' journey, but it is most likely both lakes were included.

But we must abstalu from further notice of this interesting and valuable paper, as it will probably be included in the 14th volume of the Researches now in the press.

Mr. Wilson presented a copy of his Sanscrit and Euglish Dictionary to the So-

Several sculptured antiquities were received from Dr. R. Tytler, and amongst them a curious black stone, with three female figures upon it, presented by Maj ir Thomas, of the Bengal Infantry.

A letter was also read from the secretary to the Bombay Literary Society, communicating a resolution, that any member of the Asiatle Society of Calcutta, who may be occasionally at Bombay, shall have free access to the library.

Dr. Wallich was appointed to act as

superintendent to the museum.

The most noble the president proposed Baron de Richemont as an honorary member.

The following gentlemen proposed at the last meeting were man mously elected members of the Society. Messrs. George Money, David Scott, William Eaton, William Linton, and Capt. Lachlan.

DESCRIPTION OF PASSES IN THE HIM-MALYA.

The extract No. I is part of a letter from Capt. J. A. H., 10th regt. Calcutta infantty, enclosing No. 2, which was a communication to himself from Lieut. J. D. H. Both relate to the subject of papers which had been read at the Asiatle Society. They were sent for publication to the India Gazette.

No. I.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. J. A. H.

" I have the pleasure of sending you an extract from a letter I have just received from Lieut. H. of the 8th. regt., my companion in the surveys of the Ganges and Jumpa within the Himmatya mountains, giving an account of his passage over the great snowy range, between the Junina and Suttlinj rivers, by a pers hitherto unknown to Europeans, at the head of the Roupin river, which is one of the three branches of the Tourse, which you know Is a very large river flowing from the south-western face of the Himmalya mountains, and which joins the Jumna near Umburry in the Doon valley, and loses its name in that of the Jumns, though it is three times the size of the latter atteam, which rises at Junnoutri, also on the hither face of those mountains, as deserbed in the paper tendered by me to the most noble the Governor General, and presented by him to the Asiatic Society.

Mr. H.'s is a belef, and I am sure a faithful description of the formidable barrier he crossed; if you think it would be acceptable to any of the editors of the cournals, it is at their service. You know I was the first European who ever crossed that part of the snowy range which lies between the Baghrettl (or Ganges river) and the Suttluj; I did so in Jone 1816. Having penetrated up the hed of the Suttlej in the rugged province of Kunawr, I found myself to the north of the range, and ascending it, crossed over the crest to the Bassahur district of Swarra or Chohara, descending by the bed of the Andreitie, one of the branches of the Pabur; Mr. H., on the contrary,

went up the bed of the Roy in or Roy Gunga, ascending on the S. W. or latter side, to cross to the Suttln). 'The brights and general features of the two passes are nearly the same, except that the scenery in the route Mr. H. took must be grand r. as the Roopin is a much larger body of water than the Andreitie; and the general difficulties, particularly that of passing through the snow, are more in October than in June; but, even in the end of that month, the snow fell beavily as I crossed the crest, at 40 minutes past 11 A. M. The passes, you know, always lead over the lowest parts of the sunwy range; they are in general about 16,000 feet high, though there is one visited by Capt. Webb, I believe 17,000 feet; those I have seen are always flanked by peaks, which rise 3 or 4,000 feet higher; In some places they may be more or less, but it is not in the vicinity of the passes where the most lof-

ty pinnacles are found.

It may be said that the method of determining altitudes by boiling water is only approximative: that is true; but it is nevertheless capable of some degree of accuracy, indeed a very desirable decree in many cases, as in hollows where no peak of a known altitude is visible, and where barometers are not at hand; and it is very difficult in the rue of paths in the great mountains to keep them in er-With a thermometer of a foot in length, the fourth part of a degree may be easily read off by a magnifying glas; het those of Dr. Wooliston's construction will, I think, completely supersade the use of barometers, as they are capable of great accuracy, and cost little, are early carried, and little liable to injury. An account of these instruments has appeared in the Philosophical Transactions. I first used this method (but with common theretwometers only) in the mowy pass before mentioned, on the 24th June 1816, and before I knew of Dr. Woolaston's inproved lustrument. I did not then know of its having been resorted to before, but I since found that Saussure had used it on Mont Blanc. Lieut, Herbert and I have frequently compared the differences of altitudes given by the thermometer in this way with those known and determined by geometrical operation, and found the results very satisfactory, within certain limits. Of course geometrical methods are always preferable, where they can be used, and by them Mr. H.'s ratimation of the height of the pass will be corrected, by means of the observed angles of eleration, and known heir to a distances of the two peaks he ment are Their altitudes, as well as of a great number of the lofty summits of the Himmaly a, are detertulned trigonometrically, with good in truments, and on just prin as will be detailed hereafter.

Much has been said and written on the subject of the uncertainty of terrestrial retraction, with very little reason, and apparently with a view to throw discredit on it observations of the altitudes of the Himmalya, and of their comparative beig to when compared with those of the And and other lufty ranges; as if the a me objections, be they well or ill founded, did not apply to all operations of the same kind. But I think that much less uncertainty prevails from the effects of such refraction, thun some critics are pleased to suppose. On a mean (and of course generally at comparatively low evations) Roy, Mudge, Lambton, Maskelyne, Delambre and Mechain, and Le Gemilie and others, have found that it is generally from one-tenth to one-twentyf u th, but nearest to one-twelfth of the subtended are; and this quantity determired by reciprocal angles of elevation and depression, we have also found, when the visual ray passed through a moist and deres modlum, as is the atmosphere of the plane, though the object be high and dotner, if the angles are small compared w to the a c; but within the mountains, un re the air is clear, light, and very dry, me expreenth to one-twentleth of the are is all that can be allowed; and though there the elevations and depresan an ed morever be taken at the same listam of time, yet they were taken under ministances of reason and climate not each different, and the ares were s ort, erm red with the apparent anelevation. Thus, by means of small ares and large angle of elevation, a series progres we differences of the heights of the tanking to within a few miles of of the feet of the enowy peaks is obtained, while added treet er must give the wiele height, subject only to the small quantity of error which may arise from the inability of the observer to ascend the tharp and steep planacies of the Elimmalys, to take the depression of his nearest station; but if it is only 10 or 12 miles, or even double that distance, and the apparent angle of its elevation at the nearest strong be 4, 6, or 8 degrees, it matters but little whether the refraction be assured one-fifteenth or ope-twentyfills. The beights given by the whole arcs from the station at Scharmpore of the peaks seen at law elevations, and so great distances as from 98 to 1.4 m les, are of enorse less satisfactory then those given by the sum of the short ares, but they have been observed, and will be given compared with the latter. The writer in the Quarterly Review, on Cart, Webb's measurements, seems (if I a cratand him) to consider that the air at the Himmalya is as it were conged I, and con equently a dease medium, erea buig much refraction. I can arouse

him, that though it is cold, it is very thin, light and dry; qualities just the reversa of those which have hitherto been supposed to occasion that uncertainty; besides were it so, the same effects would take place on the Andes and the Alps. The instance which the reviewer gives, of an extraordinary refraction observed by the cuptain of a trading ship, which, he says, caused the apparent rising of the sun, as seen over the level lee in a high northern latitude, to be very erroneous, is by no means applicable to the lofty Himmalya peaks. Even supposing the captain to have been quite correct, it seems strange that our scientific navigators, Cook, Lord Mulgrare, and others, do not, to the best of my remembrance, mention any thing of the kind, at least to so great an amount. The thinness and lightness of the air within the snowy mountains is proved by the harometers; his dryness, from the rapidity with which fluids are evaporated; and its purity and transparency, by the deep blue colour of the sky, and the nrtonishing lustre of the stars, which flors not appear augmented after they suddenly and like flustes rise from behind the white peaks, nor diminish when disoppearing instantaneously. This would not be the case if the medium were dense, and the refraction considerable, as we know from experience. I should take up too much were I to give at length my opinion of most part of the paper in the Quarterly Review on Capt. Webb's works ; both those which profess to be merely approximative, and those later operations where circumstances allowed him to make use of exact methods. The re-slewer dwells much on the former; I mean the results only intended and professing to be approximative, foun ed on route measures in the plains, though taken and with care, they were sufficient in my opinion, for showing the compurative great height of the Himmalya, and they mentit no more. On some poseible uncertainties in this part of the operation, the reviewer dwells much. Of the later and certain observations of Capt. W. within the mountains, the reviewer only states the results, and takes little notice of the means of obtaining them. knew them, this was unfair. But Capt. W. is fully able to take his own part, which I trust he will do, and by a full exposition of his modes of proceeding, to show himself worthy, as he is, of a more culiabtened and candid critic.

J. A. H. Gamp, Herapoor, Nov. 9, 1819.

Extract of a Letter, dated Wodar, or Cavo, in lat. 31° 2', on the northern face of the Snowy Range, 1st October, 1819.
"Here we are across the pass, and a

formidable pass it is. Certainly I think annihing more unduous has yet been attempted, and we are the first white faces that have ever been seen on it, I imagine. Water balls at this our cave and bivouse, at 1919 1', thermometer 430 2' at 2 p.N.

es 1 wrote to you from Ponjalic, often called Koomara. From thence we went up the Roopins to Jake, latterly choosing the right branch, which is the lesser, From Jahn we but keeps the name. marched to the usual sort of radley (which you know we find at the head of all these Himmalya rivers) surrounded by snowy peaks, and having only a few stunted birch trees for fire-woud. The river expanding in a level bed, smooth as a untilpand, and most pleasing to look at. From this valley, where water boils at 1930 7' (at Whartout it boils at 1940) We set out on the 30th September, at 9 h. 46 m. to attempt the ardenus task of crossing this snow-bound range. A mile or two brought as to the real head of the river, being one of the most noble camracts I think I ever beheld. It consists of two falls, each not less than 150 feet, but such bodies of water! At the not of the upper fall is a snow hed as fand as a rock, a rift in which i measured and found it to be 41 feet deep. It had a thitle fresh snow on it, which was fast melting. From hence to the ascent of the raige is steep, and over fresh snow knee deep. On gain-ing the ridge you go along it for about On gainfour miles, the snow varying from knee to middle deep, and in more than one place we found it breast sleep. It was too soft, so that I sunk very often up to the middle, which fatigued me umeh; and had It not been for some refreshments, I think I should not have reached the sommit. After this travel I have described, we discovered the wall of the pass rising to the height of 500 feet, and at an acclivity of 35°. It was a tremendous sight cer-tainly. However in the enerse of an hone or so I got up, and P, with me, and there we stood upon the crest of the Himmalya, at 20 minutes past four, P.M. with a most sublime spectacle. On one side of the fine towering peak, and distant ranges, and snowy plains, and sky tinged deep blue, by the table-land of Turtary; and on the other a quest dreary sight, maniely the Bojhies; at the bottom of the pass with heavy loads and despairing countenances. The sun fast sloking, the temperature perceptibly falling, a long and dreary three

miles of roow a-bead, and, worm of all, time flying, and no exertions making. A pretty picture you will say! a most distressing one to me, for it left me no power to admire or observe the wondenus accees before me, concerning which all I can my is, that they were must woundress. It was now half past siz, and the fly of the Behoha tent still at the fout of the pass, with other things less worthy of mention. To complete, I was informed that one of the tent lascars was taken ill, and could not proceed. What was to be done? I determined to abandon the loggage, la order to have the lavelld brought on, and thus at length all the people were fairly arross by sun-set. Fortunately is was a mountight alger, which enabled us to see our way tolerably well. and the decreasing temperature rendered the snow hard and good to walk on, and the declivity was tolerably easys, so that we got through, and arrived here at 7 b. 36 m. r.st., latving been 16 hours on our legs, and travelled 12 miles, of which seren was ascent and six snow, Only four of the Bollies and one sepay remained behind, extraorted with fatigue; they could not proceed, and were found the next muraling by a bavildar sent back for them, all in a lump on a rack in the middie of the snow. When they saw him, but says they set up a how! like a pack of dogs. To conclude, we are all note and sound, not having lost so much as a ton or a farger, whileh is wonderful, though partly attributable to the care I took in having all the people provided with blanket stock-

othered this new pass, in preference to that above the Pahur, which you first seent over in Jone 1816, and others the following years, for I have got new lights on the subject of the range and the course of the Satulaj and other rivers; also this appears to be the direct road to Shipker. We have here below us a stream which we brought from the pass, and which, atmose in May, rims about E.N. E. or rather E. Is not this odd, and such as you could not have hooked for! Notwithstanding the quantity of mous we found, this pass does not appear, I think, shore to, 500 feet. Water boils at 1879 3: by the long thermometer, and by which all my boilings are made; It, you know, builed at Saharamagapure at \$120.

3 r.st. The baggare is all up; I promised a tupe for each head, and the people went back and broncht them. We have just had a light fall of show, and altogether it is cold; thermometer that We propose going back to the pass to-moreow marroing to look about us, and you shall have a lize, gleing the result. We are within a march of Singho, which

t A mountain fort and trigonometrical station

One of the branches of the Tourse force, wideh, shough much looper blam the Juniana, based by name in that of the bases river, which being it in the Book valley.

in Commute, 5 Meantain coolies, who carry loads on their back.

is an the Buspa, and 2 miles from Kam-

21 Oct ber, same place. Yesterday we lasted, as I said, to allow the haginge to come up. We arrived so late on the pass that nothing could be done, and we were di reased on account of our people, which fully occupied our attention. This being the case, we determined to revisit it, and look about us at our leisure, for which purpose we get out last night, with our bed-clothes, intending to sleep at the foot of the maw, and to set out at day break, hoping to arrive before clouds should collect. A storm of snow made us return, as we were averse to go on without having some more opportunity of looking about us. We set out this morning at 511. 15m., and arrived on the crest of the pass at ch. 2m, having had a very plea-annt travel, the latter part of which was in er an in quite hard, and the accent not for an, and the thermometer before the aun rose was at 270.

We spent four hours on the tidge, looking at the wondrons scene before us, which, however, to the southward was a little cloudy. To the north it was benutifully clean, and we had a grand view of the Peaks, Trans-Surrluj, and saw the valley of the Buspa, with other things. I made some majes audicient to fix the pass, and we loked at the thermometer which an unted to 700 in the sun, though it was rest commonly 550 (and 360 in the she b), i. c. at 11 a.m. And we boiled again triy the every timusbly and at our case, and found it to be 1-70 6'; thermometer little air being, 60 6'. That is to say, on a part of the ridge about 150 feet higher than the liself, where we had bolled befer. And we cat our brenkfast, consistles of cold tea and chapatries, thus formit to the threakful party that probably leaver taken place on the parent ridge of the Hin mal, a mountains.

" On calculating the pass, I find it to 1= 15,000 feet, or more. Particulars you " I have, as I have the altitudes of two k o n pe ka from it, Ih. 48m. cach. It re will not be much doubt. The ridge res E. 309 S., and W. 30 N., aml to lack down from the pars, you see spurs ranker of, forming a kind of amphithe ir , the bottom of which seems a level pan of slow; it was nong this our path ly. On the northern face you see a t that in es off four the S.E., the wired ato am joining the Burga, which to run W.N.W. No forest is valle alough there is plenty I under-Hard at the proper level), nothing but k rock crowned with sn w. We I the per at 11 . 4 m., and arrived Lie at 1 1 4 u , and here we are

now altilog in the Bechoba, at three P.M. with heavy snow failing around us, and the ground quite white. I will write again from Possaree, at the junction of the Buspa and Suttluj.

Latitude of Places in Hiadonston, determined by Meridian Altitudes of the Sun and Store On the total from Hazarechaugh, in lon-

gitude 850 29/55 // E. to Sumbhulpoor.								
Hazareebaugh24 0° 1N.								
Chorecalt 23 30 40								
Nowatar 23 32 23								
Teekoo								
Lohurdeega								
Corambace								
Nowaddee (2 observations) 23 5 40								
Koolmoonda								
Joortilla22 52 43								
Koundrn								
On the road from Nagpoor, in longitude								
79. 11/15" E. to Kyraghur.								
Sonegum, Kanhan River								
(2 observations) 21 10 43								
Mureguon (2 observations) 21 16 8								
Toousir (2 ditto)21 22 36								
On the road from Nagpoor to Comraotee								
and Ellichpoor.								
Kondalee (2 observations) 21 8 13								
Karlıjah (2 ditto) 21 10 22								
Tullegaon (2 ditto)21 6 11								
Teusa								
Sewengaon								
Nandgaou								
Comraotee (3 observations) 20 55 3								
Ellichpoor (4 ditto) 21 15 10								
Katpoora								
On the road from Nagpour to Nat-								
chengaon.								

Knuooleebaru 20 55 15 Sladoo (2 observations) ... 20 49 38 Tregnon 20 46 2 Narchengaon, Wurda River (3 observations) 20 41 16

 Negpoor, the Sutabuldee

 Hill (9 observations)
 .21 B 27

 Ramteak Temple
 .21 23 58

 Udassa
 .21 19 45

[Original Communication by an afficer in the army, attached to the corps stationed at Nugpoor, a frequent and valuable correspondent.]

The following differs about ten accords from the mean result of the first column in the table given p. 356, which we attribute to Scetabuldee being without the town, though our correspondent does not distinctly state the cause of this alight discrepancy.

Astronomical Observation made to determine the Longitude of Norman, Latitude 219 81 27" N.

On the 23d of October 1819, at 8 h. 5 m. 35 sec. P. M. per watch, observed an emersion of the first satellite of Jupiter. The belts distinct, and the ni ht clair and h. m. sec. h. m. sec. 8 5 35 P.M. calm.

Time of emersion per watch..... Watch fast for mean time, at 8 34 9 A.M 0 18 40 Wasch gained in 11 31 30 0 0 15

0 18 55 Watch fast for mean time. 7 46 40

Time of emersion.... Time of emersion at Greenwich..... 2 29 45 5 16 55

Longitude in time. The Sectabuldee Hill The eclipse was observed with a telescope magnifying about 75 times; and the time of the watch ascertained by double altitudes of the sun in the morning.

(Original Communication by the same esteemed Correspondent.)

VARIETIES FROM THE CALCUTTA PAPERS.

Block of Amethyst. - The following refers to the first account, in p. 487.

We are glad to ob-Sept. 23, 1819. We are glad to obsupplied some of the deficiencies occurring lu our description of the group of amethyata lately brought from Brazil. found this production of nature altogether so unparalleled to our best knowledge, and consequently so valuable, that we have paid two visits more to it, and lind on the last occasion, the benefit of the company of a gentleman just arrived in the country, and perfectly competent to judge of the nature and value of such ohjects. We have heard it asserted, by persons, conversant indeed in adheratogy, that the mass of stone now in question could not be amethyst. The misunderatanding (for we apprehend it is nothing else) proceeds from the vulgar custom of giving the same name to different substances; in consequence of which we incline to assert, that the stone here adverted to is really of the kind classed under the generic name of amethysis, from their similar purple colour. The various stones of that name exhibiting a very different degree of hardness, lapidaries have indeed been under the necessity of aubdividing them into oriental and occidental; but we should prefer the bolder method of undera mineralogists, like Hauy, who have separated them altogether, calling amethyst, as has been very well observed by our cotemporary, a quartz or rock crystal, which has been coloured by some cause or other, and reattaching the oriental harder kind to the general family of real gens, under the special name of corindon. The latter is of the same nature as the saphir and the rubls, of both which it unites the colours. To the former of course belongs the present importation from Brazil; which we imagine the inpidary, by cut-

Asiatic Journ .- No. 54.

ting, would turn to little account, but which m its total is such a unique as government alone or rich amateurs could afford to purchase for earliching scientific collections. The amethyst and corindon may easily be distinguished at first sight by this circumstance: that the former affects the levegular hexangular form; the latter, the regular octangular.

A thin piece of a stony substance. which covered in part some of these crystals of amethyst, has been submitted by us to the action of the sulphurle ucid. Whether the acid we had at hand was not sufficiently concentrated or strong, or the stone was not really calcareous, no effervescente was the result of this trial. -Cal. Times.

Proclaions for a l'oyage .- A correspoudent of the Government Gaz ite col municates these hints :-

1. In Bickaneer, the water melon, the kukree, and other vegetables of a similar nature, after the soft internal part less been taken out, are sliced, dried in the sun, and stored for future use. They are also, in this state, exported to the n th-bouring countries. So prepared, these vegetables might be useful as a sea stock.

2. In the Rungpore district, a tree grows, called by the natitus Typel, or Tycoor (Garcinia pedunculata) which ourlug the last senson is said to ripen its fruit, which is acid, and used in cutrles, and to acidulate water. If sliced and dried, it is stated to preserve its qualities for a very long period, and inight be meful un board a ship.

Spirit from the Sweet Palatoe .- Extract from Warden's statistical account of America.-From the sweet potatoe (convolvulas batatas) a spirituose liquis is distilled, equal in quality to that produced from rye. It affords another more useful product, known by the name of sugo, procured from the most tender and farinaceous parts, by maceration and Vol. IX. 4 G

washin. This nutritive substance resecules that obtained from the medullary part of a palm-tree of the East-Indies, and on this account it has received the same name."

Hindoo College.—On Monday, the 3d of January, an examination of the pupils belonging to the Hindoo College took place, before Sir Edward Hyde East, and several others interested in the cause of general edocation, the results of which appears to have afforded satisfaction to thuse who were present.—Attatic Mirror.

Culcutta Schools.-On the same day we attended an examination of the lat or S. Molunga division of the Colcutta schools, which was beld at the house of a respectable native, to whom the superintendence of this portion of a very conaiderable establishment for the education of native children has been intrusted by the Calcutta School Society. On this necasion the gooroos or masters of nineteen schools attended, each bringing with him three of the papils whom he considered to have made the greatest proficiency. These were respectively examined by the superintendent and his assistant pundits. in reading, writing, repeating by heart, apelling, explanation of words, and gemeral geography, in the Bengalee language, and prizes allotted, not only to the pupils of each school who were considered to have profited most by the leasons of their instructors, but also to the masters themselves. The former cona sted of books in the Bengalee language, published, we believe, by the Calcutta School Book Society, and the latter of pecuniary remonerations of from three to six rn, es each.

Heir gunacquainted with the language in which the examinations were beld, we can be peak positively with respect to the acquirments of our many native friends. They appear however to have been sat factory to some respectable chameters also were present, and whose ac-I a cashied them to form a correct judgant. U. the eperal character of the the lastic tion we can safely speak, and w thout hesitation proponnee it to be tra ly with the traits of gene e ben volence, its principal object appearing to be the unline of those whose on the me, climate and colour have kitherto separated, by the gradual introduction of co ge al pure its, and ultimately conof Hindoo mythology will new cease to be the on y subjects obtrud I upon the attention of the rising generation; and with the knowledge of their nathe language, they will now imhibe sound principles of the ality, and a general acquaintance with the manuers, and ideas of other

nations. The geographical instruction which they receive, has been judiciously blended with useful hints, respecting the formation and preservation of the globe which we initiable. The examination of the second division took place yesterday; that of the third will be holden to-day, and of the fourth or last to-morrow. The whole of these, we believe, include about 120 schools, containing not less than 2,500 children.

The editor of the Mirror proceeds to express his satisfaction, both at the good effects which he understood appeared to others, and with his own anspicious but obscure predictions. He concludes with saying, their acquired knowledge may be "productive hereafter of benefits to which we shall at present forbear to allude." What does this portend?

Shigram Pu.—We copy the following from the Calcutta Government Gazette. The subject is humorous, but the design is grave; the author is reriously disposed to be merry.

Proposals for publishing the Life and Adventures of Shigram Po, cadet in the service of the Hon. East-India Company on the Bengal establishment: A Hodibrastic poem, dedicated to "Nobody." In which are minutely described the various remarkable incidents attending his progress, from the first dawning of his military mands to bis ultimate retirement from the service on the half-pay of a brevet captain!

How little dreamt he, it appears,
To be a sub for fiftern years;
And then, perhaps, to his dismay,
A breet captain, on sub's pay?
Or that the major's envied station
Would come with superannuation.
For thirty years in Hindonian
Would almost do for any man;
Unless it happened to be one
With head impercious to the sun,
Whose skin's as tough and thick beside
As the Rhinoceros's hide!

The profits (should there be any from this publication, of which the author feels considerable doubt from the present reduced value of poetry), will be given to one of the Calcutta Charities.— Thus should the work afford no entertainment, the subscribers will at least find some consolation in the assurance, that whatever surplus may remain, will be given to their indigent fellow creatures.— Subscriptions, at eight rupers each, will be received by A. G. Balfaur, at this office.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY.

On the 9th Oct. a meeting of the Madras Literary Society took place at the

College Hall, when the following gentlemen were balloted for, and elected mem-bers of the Society: -F. Fauquier, Esq., Capt. Elliot, Capt. J. W. Wood, R. Eden, Esq., E. Uhthoff, Esq., J. F. Lane, Esq., J. F. Thomas, Esq., W. Mackenzie, Esq., R. Andrews, Esq., G. W. Saunders, Esq., E. Woodcock, Esq. Major Junes, J. B. Pybus, Esq., R. Stuart, Esq., T. Higginson, Esq., Dr. Mitchell, and Dr. Irving.

Some valuable additions have been made to the library of the Society, and the funds are considered to be in a fourishing state. A letter was read from the secretary to the Bombay Literary Society, conveying the following resolution:-" 'I'mt any member of the Literary Society of Madras who may occasionally be at Bombay, shall have free access to the

library."

John de Fries, Esq. presented the Society with a valuable copy of the " Antiquités D'Herculaneum," in 12 volumes.

J. H. Heath, Esq. has presented to the Society a considerable number of minerals, collected in the southern parts of the Penlusula. Dr. Vayboy, attached to Col. Lambton's survey, has also sent source minerals found in the country between Nellore and Hyderabad.

A bequest was made to the Society of a manuscript Tauni grammar from the late Lieut. C. C. Nattes, of the engineers; transmitted by the executor, the hon.

Arthur Cole.

R. A. Maitland, Esq. was chosen a member of the managing committee, in the room of the late lier. Archideacon Mousley.

BOMBAY LITERARY SOCIETY.

On Monday the 27th November, the anniversary meeting of the Bombay Literary Society was attended by the following members :- Mr. Woodhouse, president; Archdeacon Barnes, Captain Kennedy, vice-presidents; Mr. Erakine, Rev. Mr. Wade, Mr. Bablugton, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. T. Forbes, Mr. Newuhum, Mr. Noton, Mr. Farish, Lieut. Miller, Leut. Nixon, Mr. Millern, Mr. Irwin, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. R. Woodhosse; Dr. Taylor,

Lieut. Col. Hunter Blair and Mr. Buchanan were hallotted for, and duly elect-

cil members.

His Exc. Lient pen, the hun, Sir Charles Colville, Dr. Coais, Capt. Sykes, and Mr.

Kane were proposed as members.

The Society then proceeded to the election of other bearers for the ensuing year, when Mr. Woodhouse in a short speech begged leave to resign the situation of president, and to propose that the hop. Mountstuart Elphinistone might be elected to succeed him. Mr. Elphinstone was, in consequence, unanimously elected.

Mr. Woodhouse and Archdeacon Barnes were elected vice-presidents; and Dr. Taylor having begged leave to resign the altuation of secretary, Captain Kennedy was elected to succeed him.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the late President, and to the late Se-

It was then resolved, that the thanks of the Society be communicated to the late President, for his assiduous attention to the interest of the Society; to the late secretary, for the satisfactory manner in which be has discharged the duties of that office; and to Capt. Kennedy, for his exertions in re-arranging the library, and preparing a new catalogue.

The Society then adjourned.

The deputation above mentioned accordingly waited on Mr. Elphinstone on Wednesday morning, and communicated to idm the resolution of the Society, when Mr. Elphinstone was pleased to do the Suciety the honour of becoming their President.

It is gratifying to observe, that the Suciety is not only increasing in the u maber of its members, but also in the ununber of communications with which is is favoured; papers to compose a second vulume of their transactions having been ferwarded to London for publication in last May, and the following papers having been since received.

From Capt, Kennedy: On the state of Persia, from the battle of Arbela until

the rise of Ardashir Bategan.

From Capt. Sykes: two papers; one on the remains of the city of Bee spaor; and the other on the living deity at Chinchoor.

From Mr. Milburn: On the shipping, merchandlie, &c. of Bombay, from 1 12 3

10 1815-16.

From Briggen. Sir John Malcolas On the Institution and criemon es of the

Dusserah.

The library also is in a rapid state of improvement, consisting at present of upwards of two thousand works on every branch of science and literature; and whatever eleficiencies there may now exlet in it will be soon supplied, as the coclety is enabled to ded ente to su desiral e an object a sum of nearly £400 annually.

MILITARY LIBRARY IT MHOW.

On the let of November, the su mihers to the Mhow Milliary Library I ld a general meeting at the quarters of Ge . Sir. John Malcolm. The Brig gen, op need the business of the day in a perspacuous address. " Circum stauces, in and, had caused a ceneral relief of the trongstationed at Mhow, by corps of the Hengal army. This change had not been totheiphted when the library and reading

4 G 2

r in were proposed, and he therefore hal requested this meeting to ascertain the general sentiments, as to the plans pu per to be pursued regarding the interests of the rising institution. The plan was only lu its infancy, but every thing that could be desired for the accomplishment of its primary objects had been put in progress, and the feelings and prinriples which had led to its formation had been justly appreciated lu every part of India. The College of Fort William and the Asiatic Society had both given, by presents of books, substantial proofs of their wish for its anccess, and there is every prospect of that being complete. The business, as matters now stand, could only be actiled in two ways : one by a restitution to the subscribers of the funds subscribed (which were nearly two thouand rupres), but this he read in the conntenances of those around him would be an unnecessary if not an offensive proposition, he would not therefore make it, but content himself with suggesting that the meeting should adopt the menns the members thought best calculated to perpetuate an establishment, of which it

isuat ever be a satisfaction to have been the founders."

The scariments of the meeting were unanimous as to the principles upon which they were to act; and after some discussions on the mode in which they could best reconcile their measures to the fuelings of the officers by whom they were to be relieved, five resolutions were agreed to, of which we insert the prin-First. That the institution be considered in progress according to the regulations on which it was established, and that all funds, property and accounts shall be made over by the secretary to Captain Dangerfield, who remains with the head quarters of Brig.gen. Sir John Maicolm's division. Secondiy. That Brig. gen. Sir. John Malcolm be requested to explain to the officers of the corps, who formed the relief for the troops at Mhow, the morives, plan, and rules of this inatitution, and to invite them to the adoption and participation of its objects and benefits. Thirdly. Resolved, that Sir John Malculm be requested to accept of the situation of patron to the Institution.

METEOROLOGY OF CEYLON.

Monthly Report of the Thermometer and Rain-Gauge, from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1818, at Kandy, Island of Crylon.

Months.	Medaum Temperature Moretrg.	Medium Temperature Mid-day.	Median Temperatare Night.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Greatest Variation in	Moun Mouthly Temperature.	Han. Inches and Tenths.
1818. Jinuary Febrary March April May Jone July August September October November December	671 70 67 69 714 704 70 68 674	752 79 79 814 824 783 77 754 754 76	71 ½ 73 ¾ 70 ¾ 70 ¾ 72 ¾ 72 ½ 72 ¾ 70 ¾ 70 ¾ 71 ¾ 70 ¾	80 81 82 84 84 83 82 81 20 78 80	60 62 61 64 63 70 66 68 69 68 69 68	13 15 19 20 21 11 12 12 10 9 11	72 74 70; 71 74 74 73 72 73 72 71 71 71	2,5 1.0 4.4 5.2 0.5 6.2 9.7 6.1 7.7 15.4 9.8 6.0

PERIODICAL LITERATURE IN NEW FOUTIL WALFO.

the Soucy gazeties a quarterly inc it advertised to be published to be published to be a first of October. This is the first traking of the kind in New South W. It is a contain agricultural and americal reports, related easy, idease a turn nees of the day, including pulls of arrivals and departures. In amber to be embelished with an arrivals and engraring. The first a dolar.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Specimen from the Cape.—A living animal of the antelope species, called a Nim, having the head of a cow, the mane of a horse, and the hind part resembling that of a mule, was brought to England in the Barossa, from the Cape of Good Hope. These animals are inhabitants of Southern Africa, but very rarely to be met with. The one now brought home belongs to Lord Charles Somerset.

Travels of M. Mollien.—The failure of

almost every late attempt to explore the luterior of the African continent, and the melancholy tennination of the efforts of Hornetonn, Park, Tackey, Burckhardt and Campbell, together with the recent death of Ritchie, on whom our last hopes for the accomplishment of this object were placed, render the return of any traveller with an accession to our stock of infermation respective these dangerous regious, a subject at once of surprise and congratulation. This comparatively successful adventures on this rast field for lutrepld enterprize, is the nephew of Count Mullion, who has held various high civil appointments to France. M. Modies was scarcely twenty years of ago when his enterprising spirit first ted him to explore all the countries watered by the Gambia and Rio Grande. He traced the sources of those rivers, and entered the country of the southern Foulain, proceeding as far as Timbo, the capital of Fauta Dialtan, stmated, according to Major Rennel, on the Rio Grands, in the tenth degree of langitude and the some of latitude. Afterwards, turning north, he discovered what he conceives to be the true sources of the Senegal, more to the south than by the common reckouing. His guides refusing to go further, through pations at war with each other, he again descended the Rio Grande, and returned by the fales Bisagos to Senegal, after an absence of twelve mouths, during which he experienced the severest privations.

Unpublished Travels of the Marquis d'Etourville, "The Marquis d'Etourville, who is at present la Africa on private business, intends, on his return to France, to publish some interesting notices relative to natural history, a science wherein he has made anotherless discoveries. He has recently forwarded certain memoranda which he made during his long captivity, of which the following is a brief

Sualysis.

M. d'Etourville embgrated from France to Spain in 1790; he there commenced a course of medical stanies, and afterwards resided some time in Lisbon, taking lessons la that science. From Lisbon be repaired to the Isla of St. Thomas, shuated under the Equator, at the extremity of the gulph of fininea. He remained some years in this island, whence occasionally be made excursions into the western regions of Africa. In one of these he forequately cared some dangerous wound under which the Mapleougo, a prince of the country, was suffering. Having thereby galact the favour of the prince, he artended him to an expedition or journey more than four hundred leagues in the interior of the continent.

to the course of this perceptuation, M. d'Etourville traced on a map the western

thes of the lake Aqualinda, respecting which, till then, no certain information had been obtained. He likewise according with precision the geographical route of the Zale, with its morrors, and the lakes it forms in its progress.

In a journey which he undertack in 1800, M. d'Ecourville was taken prisoner by a wandering tribe of Gijas, who are causifuls. Whatever common fame has reported of their ferocity, is no exaggreetion. They make war to devoue their prisoners; and it is certain, as Dopper relates, that human firsh is sold in their markets. The blood which they draw from the veins of their living victims in to them a delicious beverage. M. d'Etour ville remained fifteen mouths among these bachariana. All his companions were deyoured; and he must have shared the saure fate, had be not been so fortunate as to cure a broken arm of the favourite mistress of the chief of the hards.

Compelled to be in the train of this troop of Gijas, he ranged through an extent of continent from the country of the Antiscaus to Halla, when he escaped from their hands. He then proceeded to a province routh of the western Mountaling of the Moon, at a small distance from what he considers as the real cources of the Nile. Hereabout he fixes the empire of Droglado, suknown at present, but far more civilized than the circumjacent regions. The politics of the enverment, according to M. d'Etonwille, bear a strong resemblance to the Chinese, and the civilization of the Droglodians must be traced to a very remote source. The merchants of Druglada go, once a year, authorized by their government, to meet the Abyssiolan merchants is a narrow passage of the mountain Narcar. They convey thither gold-dust, much, peach, precious stones, ivery, gunta, and Reiningham slaves, in exelunce for which they receive showls, Indian studs, Turkey carpets, and ealt.

In this country M. a Ecourille remained about ten years; and though in a state of starety, be had many opportunities of nothing the manners of the prophe and their antiquities. His different observations have led him to conclude that the Abyasinians, the Nations, and the socient Egyptians, who built the pyramids, were all originally from Drogloto, which he countries to have been the country inhabited in angreat three by

the True halites.

M. d'Etomolle returned to France about the time of the re-establishment of the Bourbous; but set out again, in labta, to realize and score some good as late, perty in Africa, whence he is expected shortly to return, and when the full account of the travels may be expected in the journal of new royages and travels. Conflicting Ophilons respecting the Nile and the Niger.—Extract from a circular letter sent to this, among other Journals, by Professor Jackson, late British Consul

In South Barbary.

In the 25th number of the Quarterly Review (article Park's Travels), the hypothesis there laid down, as almost indisputable, is the non-continuity of the two Niles of Africa, or (according to the Enropean phrascology of the day) of the Niger

and the Nile.

This hypothesis, founded on the theory of lajor Rennel, carries with it no evidence whatever, but the speculative process by of that learned geographer. The rutty or connection of the two Niles and the consequent water communication between Cairo and Timbuctoo receives, as a little cucer specting Africa increases, as a little cucer, who demonstrated the opinion is orded by me, "the gossiping it less of nectoes," (vide Quarterly Retw., No. 25, p. 149) now favours this opinion!

The Q arterly reviewer appreciates he ly Buckbardt's information on this and ct, and depreciates mine, although the set of rived from the same sources of intelline, and confirm one another. The reviewer and confirm one another. The reviewer and confirm one another is an event a question of older date, viz. that the Night of Egypt are one and the same river: this general testimony to a physical fact can be shaken only by direct proof to the contrary."

This is a very well; I do not object to the Quarterly reviewer giving up an opinion which he finds no longer tenable; but when I see to the same Review (No. 44, 0.42) the following words, "We give a creat whatever to the report received. It should be having performed a ray, by water from Thubucton to Caro." I cannot but observe with a ton homeut, that the reviewer believes Balandary when, at the same time, he die not be never mine.

The reviewer further says, "The objection to the lentity of the Niger and the line or the ingrounded on the incongruity of the periodical immedations, or on the result of the the former river not curticularly with that of the latter." I do not a comprehend whence the Quarterly in our is derived this information; I have always understood the direct control, which have declared in the last call noof my account of Morocca(p, 304), which has been confirmed by a most intellent Ar on traveller, All Bey, (for which has been confirmed by a most intellent Ar on traveller, All Bey, (for

I have further to remark, what will most probably, ere long, prove correct, viz. that the Hahur Abiad, that is to say, the river that passes through the country of Negroes, between Senaar and Douga, is an erroneous appellation, originating in the general ignorance among European travellers of the African Arabic, and that the proper name of this river is Hahur Abced, which is another term for the river called the Nile of Abeed, which passes youth of Timbuctoo towards the East (called by Europeans the Niger.)

It therefore appears to me, and I really think it must appear to every unbiassed investigator of African geography, that every lota of African discovery made succeraively by Hornemann, Buckhardt, and others, tends to confirm my water communiculion between Tembuctoo and Cairo ; and the theorists and speculators in African geography, who have heaped hypothesis upon hypothesis, error upon error, who have raised splendid fabrics upon pillars of ice, will ere long close their book, and be compelled by the force of truth and experience to admit the fact stated about twelve years ago by me in my account of Morocco, &c. viz. that the Nile of Sudun and the Nile of Egypt are identified by a continuity of waters, and that a water communication is provided by these two great rivers from Timbuctoo to Cairo ; and, moreover, that the general African opinion, that the Nile El Aberd, (Niger) discharges itself in the Solt Sea [El Balsar Malch), alguifies neither more nor less than that it discharges itself at the Delta in Egypt into the Mediterraneau Sen.

James Grey Jackson. London, April 7, 1820.

DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT.

Emerald Mines.—M. Calliand is preparing to publish at Paris an account of his researches in Egypt. Some time ago he discovered near Mount Zaharah, the famous emerald mines which were previously known only by the writings of the ancient authors, and the stories of the Arabs. They had been almost forgotten for a hing lapse of thue, and were totally unproductive to the government of the country. They were discovered by M.

I may be allowed to observe, that although the Quarterly reviewer has changed his opinion on this marger, I have invariably maintained mine, founded, as it is, on the concurrent testimony of the best informed and most intelligent native African travellers; and I still assert, on the same foundation, the identity of the two Niles, and their continuity of matters.

to sp. xit.

f Behar Afnad rignifier White River. Bolar Abeed signifies River of Negroca.

Cailland nearly in the same state in which they had been left by the engineers of the Ptolemies. He penetrated into a vast number of excavations and subterraneous canals, some of which are so deep that 400 men may work in them at once. In the mines were found cords, levers, tools of various kinds, vases, and lamps; and the arrangement of the works afforded every facility for studying the ancient process of mining. M. Cailland himself set about working the mines, and he has presented six pounds of emeralds to Mahommed Afi Pasha. In the vicinity of the mines the ruins of a little town have been illscovered, which in ancient times was probably inhabited by the miners: among the rules are the remains of several Graco-Egyptian temples with inscriptions. M. Cailland has twice visited Zabarah; during his second hourney he was accompanied by a considerable number of armed men, miners and workmen, whom the Pasha had placed under his directions. On his way to the emerald mines, the French traveller crossed one of the ancient routes for the trade of India, by the way of Egypt. He observed stations, enclosures for the usion and protection of caravans, cliterns, &c M. Cailland learnt from the Arabs of the tribes of Ababdeh and Bycharyn, that this road led to the ruins of a very extensive town on the banks of the Red Sen, situated about the 24th degree of latitule, near the mountain of Elbé. This town has slove been visited by MM. Belzoni and Blicke, and will probably be better described by them than by M. Cailland. On the banks of the Red Sen, the traveller discovered a mountain of sulptur on which some diggings had been made; in the neighbourhood of this mountain, traces of roleanic eruptions were observable, and a quantity of purzolane and other igneous substances were found. M. Cailland carefully observed the mountains which separate the Nile from the Arabian Gulf, as well as the calcareous tracts of ground and chains of mountains between the Nile and the Oasis, which all belong to the primitive soil. Here he examined several ancient Egyptian structures, and others of more modern date; he discovered several very ancient vanlts, thermal springs, &c. Among the Greek and Latin inscriptions which he met with in his excursions, was one containing 70 lines, and about 9,000 letters; it is more copious by at least one-fifth than the Greek inscription on the Rosetta atone. By dint of vast pa-tlence and labour, M. Califaud succeeded in copying this inscription in three days. Though it is of recent date compared with the Rosetta monument, since it belongs

to the age of the Emperor Galha, it presents some new and curious tarts relative to the internal administration of E ypt. M. Cailland returned last year to Parls, bringing along with him a vast number of drawings, notes, and antiques, found principally in the hypogen of Thebes, &c. These treasures have been purchased by the French government. The autiques are deposited in the cabinet of modals and antiques of the king's library, and the drawings will be engraved and published with descriptlats in two vols. fulio. M. Cailland has again set out for Egypt. November last he was at Bour-S dey, 25 leagues from Calro. He was about to depart for the Faynum, and to proceed to-wards the Oasis of Sivah. He must cre this have made many new and interesting observations. At a quarter of a league from one of the pyramids of Sakkurali, he descended into a hypogenus sacred to the drity Apis, where he found, in a kind of labyrinth, several bulls embalmed and preserved like mamnies.

As a slight correction of the above, (which is a French account), that M. Belroni had performed the same journey not long before, and perhaps had discovered this same sepulchre of Apis, lu company with Mr. Beechey (son of Sir William, the pulnter), M. Belgani del not follow, but precede M. Caillant.

RUYAL SOCIETY OF LOYDON.

The Constituents of Tubusheer .- The transactions of the Royal Society for 1=19 contain a paper on the optical and physical properties of Tahasheer, by David Brewster, L.L.D. F.R.S. We extract so much as relates to the origin of this substance, with the author's description of it.

The substance called Tabasheer has been long used as a medicine in Turkey, Syria, Arabia, and Hudostan. It was first mode generally known in Europe by Dr. Patrick Bussell, who published in the Philosophical Transactions, for 1790, a very interesting account of its natural history, and of the process by which it seems to be formed. From his inquirles it appears that this a because is found in the cavities of the bumboo, the deundo bambos of Llun-us, and that it exists originally in the state of a transparent flubl, which acquires by derves the consistency of a mucilage resingling honey, and is afterwards converted by gradual induration into a white solid, called Talasheer. From the a sty is of Mr. Marie www Mr. Smithson, it ppeared in he " perfectly ident d with common silierous cattle."

The celebrated traveller, M. Huesboldt, discovered the same substance in the bamboos which grow to the west of

[.] Beechey, disguised by French orthography.

P chinchs, in South America, and a portion of what he brought to Europe in 1801 was analyzed by Fourcmy and Varquel, who found it to consist of 70 parts of shut, and 30 of potash and lime.

I e Dugong .- At the adjourned merting after Easter, resumed April 13, was read a paper composed by Sir E. Home on the milk treth, and organs of hearing of the dugong. The skull from which the following description was taken, and which is the only perfect one is Europe, was sent from Sumatra by Sir Stamford Haffler. The milk tasks of this unimal resemble those of the natwink and eleplant, being like them deficient in exter al smoothness, when compared with the proposent took. But they are peru ar in having a shallow cup attached to twir bare, apparently for the purpose of received the point of the permanent tusks as soon as fermed, and for directing them f en ed in the same course as that of the mortinks, and which is different from that in which the permanent tusks were on I divertal. The milk tusks of 12 de la have liltherto been mi taken int . pri ment tuals; liut as no full gro in Iridual as been yet examined, the late, &c. of the permanent tusks are BERTHINE.

To graduateeth of this animal differ for the all others. They consist of a sixteen cone, the external crust of a sixteen cone, the external crust of a sixteen cone, and the bulk of the sixteen in of a fivory; hence in the sixteen they will as once a concess.

There is of hearing also in this animal relief radior. The malleus and income that is it to the wides of the tym, an art by a bony substance extending and the in cryeting space. The stapes to op a l to, l t or connected with, the firm of the lines. The landle of the malleus projects in the centre of the circle over which the membranum tympanihas been sprend; and hence, lu the recent an mal, is probably attached to ile ottre of that membrane. As the the s of the durant recemble those of the hope potames, Sir I verard was into examine the end of hearing in the latter and all to ... If they were similar to to over if the duzone, He found to however, very different, the osit it anditor being detacted trom the , and readily dropping out at the exter al corer. In the dugong, the sendcrear can a d cochlea ar very small. or Everard we de luced to one lude from the more remarkable construction of the necess of hearing, that the minual, per-I pe more than any other, I was by means of vibrations convey d till the bones of the skull to the calls an cochica.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT FARIS.

Analysis of Cochineal, The following article is comprised in a report of the proceedings during the year 1212.

Coclineal, that singular insect, which, on account of the colouring matter it yields, is become such an important article in commerce, not having been studied as yet by the chemists with that attention which it deserved, MM. Pelletier and Caventon have made it the object of their experiments. They have found that the very remarkable colouring matter which composes the principal part of it, is mixed with a peculiar animal matter, a fat like common fat, and with different sorts of salts. The tat having been separated by ether, and the residuan treated with boiling alcohol, they either allowed the colol to enol, or gently evaporated it, and by this means they obtained the colouring matter, hat still mixed with a little fat and animal matter; these were separated from it by again dissolving it in cold alcolol, which left the animal matter sutouched, and by mixing the solution with ether, and thus precipitating the colouring matter in a state of great parity. It is well known that this colouring is of the most beautiful red colour, and the chemists of whom we are speaking give it the name of earmine (carminium). It melts at 50 deg. (122 deg. Fabr.) becomes puffy, and is decomposed, but does not yield ammonta. It is very soluble in water, slightly in alcohol, and not at all In other, unless by the intermediation of fat. Acids change it from erlmson, first to bright red, and then to yellow: alkalies, and generally speaking all protoxides, turn it violet; alumine takes it from WAICT.

These experiments explain many of the processes in the art of dycing and colour making, and particularly they explain what happens in dycing searlet, and in the manufacture of carmine and lake.

Lake is composed of carminium and alumine: it has the proper colour of carminium; that is to say, crimson. Carmine itself is a triple compound of an animated matter, carminium, and an acid which culivens the colour; the action of mutintic acid in changing the crimson colour of cochineal into a fine scarlet is similar.

LAWS OF METFOROLOGY.

The most apparent causes of atmospheric phenomena, such as the density of the air, its moisture, its heat, and its electricity, appear to depend principally upon the action of the aun: nevertheless the irregularity of their effects in our climates are audicient to show that there exists influences of a different kind, and

that they are complicated while causes still utknown: It is this complication which renders meteorology, even at present, the branch of the physical sciences which has made the smallest approach to that degree of certainty which is necessary to its being considered as a real science.

M. Humboldt remarks, that, if any hope exists that the laws of meteorology can ever be discovered, it must be by alti-dying it in those climates where the phenomena are of the most simple and the most regular nature; and the torrid zone must, on these grounds, attract the prin-

cipal notice of the observers.

It is only between the troples that it has been possible to determine the laws which remains the small hourly variation of the bacometer; it is in the torold zone that dry and wet beasons, and that the direction of the winds peculiar to each season are submitted to invariable laws.

M. Hamboldt has puld much attention to the relation between the declination of the sun, and the commencement of the rainy season in the north part of the torrid zone. In proportion as the sun approaches the parallel of any place, the northern breezes are changed for calms, or south-easterly winds. The transparency of the air is diminished, the unequal refrangibility of its strata causes those stars to twinkle which are 20 deg. above the borizon. The vapours soon collect lu clouds; positive electricity is no langer constantly to be found in the lower part of the atmosphere; thander is heard during the day, heavy rains succeed, the calm of night is only interrupted by gales from the south-east,

M. Humboldt explains these appearances by the greater or less inequality between this part of the torrid zone and the neighbouring part of the temperate zone. When the sun is to the south of the equator, it is winter in the northern bemisphere. The air of the temperate zone is then as different as it can be from that of the torrid zone. There flows into the latter a constant, coul, and uniform breeze, which carries the heated and moist air into the higher regions, from whence it flows back towards the same temperate zone, re-establishing the equilibrium, and deposits its moisture there; so that the mean heat is always fire or six degrees less in the dry season than in the rainy; but the south-east winds do not act like those of the north, because they come from an lumisphere which contains much more water, and in which the upper current of air is not dispersed in the same manner as in the northern hemisphere.

Antidote for Vegetable Poisons.—The invaluable properties of the plant fewillea cordifolia have been brought to light Asiabic Journ.—No. 51.

by a continental chemist, claims par-Mr. Drapiez has ascerticular notice. talned by numerous experiments that the fruit of the few lilea confifolia is a powerful antidote against veretable polsous. This opinion has been long maintained by unturalists, but I am not aware that it was ever before verified by experiments made on purpose in any part of Europe. M. Drapiez poisoned dogs with the rhus toxicodendron, hemlock, and nux vomlea. All those that were left to the effects of the poison, dled; but those to whom the fruit of the fewilles cordifolis was administered, recovered completely, after a phort illness. To see whether this antidote would act in the same way, when applied externally to wounds into which vegetable pulsons had been introduced, he took two arrows which had been dipped in the juice of manchentile, and slightly wounded with them two young cats. To the one of these he applied a poultice, composed of the fruit of the fewilles conditolis, while the other was left without any application. The former suffered no other inconvenience, except from the wound, which speedily healed; while the other, in a short time, fell into convulsions and died.

It would appear from these experiments, that the opinion covertained of the virtues of this fruit in the con tries where it is produced is well founded. It would deserve, in consequence, to be introduced into our pharmacopæins as an important medicine; but it is necessary to know, that it loses its virtues if kept in ger than two years after it has been gathered.

Prize for a Treatise on Eastern Languages.—Count Volney has bequeathed in his will a sum amounting to a perpetual rent of 1,200 frames (£50 sterilog) as prize to be adjudged by the institute to the author of the heat treatise on Eastern languages, and especially on the simplification of their characters.

EXPEDITION TO THE PROZEN OCEAN.

Advices from St. Petersburgh, dated March 22, state that a new voy in of discovery will be undertaken this summer in the north. This expedition will sail for the mouth of the Lens for the Fruzen Ocean, in order to examine the coast of Siberia, and the Islanda which were decovered to the north of it some years. As it is not yet accretained which we main land or not, and as hit ert, they have only been violed in writer, it will be lumerating to know how far the lew will permit versels to advance during summer, and to determing its extent.

Vol. IX. 4 H

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUITA AND NORTH INDIA.

Notice School at Calentia .- On Monday, 20th Dec. 1di9, was held in the Lot Hazar, an e ami nion of the children Instructed in the two schools there, belonging to the Berrolem Institution, when about a hun fred and fifty boys and about seven'y girls were examined by the secretary, in the presence of a respectable assembly of la his and centlemen, relative to their progress in the various bear her of knowledge in which they are lostineted; after which both the girls and the twys united in singing a liyum, and the Hev. H. Townley offered up a prayer for the clibbren histracted, and those who support and command the institution. This school has now existed ten complete years. The advantage of thus beinglug under instruction children who were formerly wandering the streets, a grey to ignorance and vice, and of making them acqualified, through the permal of the Sacred Scriptures, with the path to eteruni life, seemed never to impress the mini more strongly than at this examination, -Cal. live. Gazette.

Missing at Chanar .- From the Journal

of Mindonary Bowley :-

June 4, 1818 .- Larly this morning ! went to the Pilgrims' Report; saw four devotees; had arguments with their gooron, or spiritual guide, who was an intelligent und tree-spoken man. He would not admit that all mankind are sinners. I drew out a Hindee Catechism, and he and his disciples scated themselves about me. On coming to the declaration, that the whole sinful race of Adam were, for their transgression, cast out of God's presence, the tears dropped very freely trum the gooroo's eyes; and he acknowledged that this actually was the state of all mankind. He promised to come to my linuse to hear more of these things, and thankfully accepted of the tract.

In the afternoon, I accomplished Bukli-· tawin and several others to a stramer's, a pundlt. He was to conceited of his Shaster knowledge, that mothing Shaster quotations would satisfy him, nor would be allow Bukntawin to speak; saying, that though what he said was right in itself, yet he was not to be regarded, because he tild not speak in the

very words of the Shasters.

8.—This forenous a monthlee from Delhi, who is a candidate for baptime with the Rev. Mr. Cotrie, and my pundit, Ram Normin, came and read the sixth and seventh chapters to the Hebrews. They both secured to feel what they read and heard. Ram Narain said that his mother

was much in tears to-day, on account of the salvation of her soul; she wished to be admitted into the Christian church :

he himself w mid Join her.

11.-Ram Nara'n continues regularly to attend our Hindontonee worship. Today he apprehemted his mother death near at hand, and largeed me to admit her into the Christian church without any further delay. In the heat of the day I went over with a Christian friend to see her, and found her a conth I t a few hours for the world (in questi ning her whether she thought on Jenes Christ, abe replied, "Yes, I continually think upon the Sin of God;" and entreated no to bring her away from among her he then neighbours. She was accordingly knowled to the evenin Hindootance wurst p. by Ou que tire four men, on a bedstrad. ing her respecting her faith, she realled, with great freedom, " It is an Je-Christ alone, ever since I heard of Illin from my sou. I formerly was a werehipper of Krishna and of Ham, and of the Gunga (Ganger) and of others; but I never attained to my object; and may ! believe that Christ alone con save me."-" Ike you wish to be ad tied i to Christ's church by hapti m, accord to to his command?"-" 1 do." I e wins is then roug a hymo, and I proved. She was again asked, in the pressure of the native Christians, whether she believed to the Holy Trinity; Father, Son, and He y Gliast? Sic answered, " I do. "-" Here you no confidence in the gold ... on worshipped all your days ?"-" I have none utatever; nevertheless, if the Lard spares me, I intend to well in t Ganga."-" Do you think there any virtue in the water of the Con-" No, I do not, I my m to he he it, as in any other wher i"_ as lu jus seriously wish to be instanted in the Christian church ?"-" I do."

Her son spoke to her of 1 - g larted after death i she -zid, " !! - Saint jes should have told to of the bearing the vertheles, I an resigned, if it is the

Cinintian puto ...

Thus be went on, in the process of the tire C ist are, and the er av lindors; spake this int, that size was mere skill and been, in the remly in likely to survive the rest. lest de the trade out to be the Mr. Corner are his ber on a l dermant it may duty to have here, and growing quest that I wand, if I will be in spens by the sy

sh was then the me in Ciritlan frie ... Ou i - jat in war water,

4 H 2

the Christian woman brought her some, At first she hesitated to receive it from them; but on their telling has that there was no distinction among Christians, she took and drank it. She then told her son to remember, when we travelled together, we put up at long; so this world was no inn, wherein we must not seek for rest; "therefore," said site, "come out from among the Hindoos, and stay not with them any loncer." He smilleg said, " Look! now also be become my reacher." Thus was this Brahmlace the first heathen admitted typo the Christian church at this piper.

12.-One Hinden observed to-day that it must have been great grace that has prevailed on the Brahminee to renounce all the gods of her forefathers at such a trisis as this, seeing that she would leave a diagence on her friends after her death; and that worldly motives could not be the cause of it, accord that the was not apparently likely to live many hours.

This marriage the Carintians who attrad upon the Brahminee convert were much pleased to find her so fearful of sin ; for when food was brought her, the inquired particularly whether it would not be wrong to receive it; but after a few words of explanation, she admitted and received to

IZ-Rum Narahi's mother told him to-day that she had more experience of the world than he had, and that he know she had been devout according to the Hindne religion; but acknowledged that ahe never found peace before, and that the Christian was the only true religion; and advised later to acquirate blauself from the Elindore as soon as possible, and afterward to write to his father at Benares,

19 .- The aftermine, last as I was going to the baser, six lilladoes, who came to a wedding from Mirrapore, cause to my lunuse, caring thine they had beard that I went and laught the people in the basar; for that purpose they came to see and hear me. They all sat down; when I read and spoke to them from the Hindes carechism, and of Adam's creation and (all, contrasting them with Hindon accounts. They liked it very well; and wild that, if I would but go to Mirrapore, I should fluit many hundreds glad to receive such truths. One said that he was a dector, and gave medicines cratic to hundreds daily; and that if I would go over, he would get numbers to hear me, and he made sure that they would hardly quit me again,

25 .- Atter Hind instance worship, 1 had much conversation with the Loffe, or Hinder teacher of our school. He said that he was ready for baptism when Mr. Corrie should arrive, and that his wife and mother also were ready. I told him a t to press them; but to let it be their

own request, as they had not heard enough yet. He said that he read and spoke to them only. Ham Naraio sald, " Take beed that you do not persuade them; but let them come forward them-BC VCA."

29. The Lolla said, that he had heard of a Souday for about two years, without feeling the power of it, till some months ago, when he took to teaching the people the Hinder entechlum: Then, and ever since, he has felt anxiety for the salvation of his soul; and says, he thinks it intpossible that any person can read the ca-techiam without feeling its power.

July 1, 1818.- This creasing the Rev. Mr. Corrie rame, bringing with him the Delhi mossisher, to receive baptism with

the Bruhmin Ram Narain.

2 .- At ten all the native Christians assembled, with a crowd of Hindons and Mossulmans, it being understood that two natives were to be baptized. Numbers stood without, for want of room. After the regular service, and an address, by me from Isaiah lil. 14, 15, Ram Narain and the moonshee came forward.

The Brahmin than addressed the hearers :- " Behold ! I declare before all, and let Hindoos and Museulmans pay attention to my words, I have been an pilgrimage to Jugger-nauth, to Dwarka-nauth, to Budee-nanth, and to the different terutha (or pilgrimages); but in all my travels 1 found not the true way of salvation, till I came to this place and heard the guspel, which, by God's grace, has convinced me that this is the only way to happiness; and I truly believe and declare, before Himlors and Musculmans, that if they do not embrace the Gospel, the wrath of God will abide upon them, and they shall be east futo hell?" On saying this he drew out his Brobusiolcal thread, and broke It asunder before the people, saying, " Behold here the sign of my delusion ! and then delivered it to Mr. Carrie,

After him Moonee Ulice, the moonshee, thus addressed the people :- " Attend, brethren, and bearken unto pr. I was a Mussalman, and had sprot much of my time in the company of learned men of " the same profession. I have syndled the meaning of the horan, and I have paid adorption at the tombs of Peers (salate, or spiritual guides), in those days, whenever I gaw a Christlan, my spirit was stirred up within me to slay him; but, on hearing the holy gospels, light has sprung up in my mind, which has increased; and I have been more confirmed in this faith since I saw the Pentagench and psalms. To receive Chelstian haptism I have come from Delhi. My mind has, moreover, been atrengthened and established by the instructions which I have received from the Rev. Mr. Corrie; and

now, before all my brethren present, I embrace this true way of salvation.

After this, Mr. Corrie addressed the people from Matt. xxviii. 19, and then haptized the two candidates; the Bratinia by the name of Keroul Messech, "Only Christ;" and the Massahman by that of Mounted Messech, "Eminent Christ,"

11.—A Mahratta Eyahmin, on beholding Kernul Messerh, knowing timt be find become a Christian, expressed much grief; alicelying that he was the very image of the gods, and how could be think of abuntoning bimself as he had done? He replied, "Yourmay my as you please, yet without Christ there is no

22.—Several people died to day of the cholera morbins. I was informed of one who had been ill nearly twenty hours. By the instructions obtained from the surgeon here, I gave the man 60 drops and 30 of landarous, 30 of peoplerulus, and 30 of can-de-luce, which were the mean of his sound recovery. This is the first person

whom I have yet seen recover of this disease.

21.-A poor woman was also cared of the cholera mother by a similar draft.

25.—Several Hindons came. After some conversation, my Pundit read the first epistle of St. John; and acknowledged that he could not pay the same reverence to the Hindon deities in hererofore.

28.—Late has night I received a petition from a native doctor at Mirzspore, He is one of those who were mentioned, some time has month, as having come from that place to hear the word. He reminded me of my intention to visit Mirzspore; and said that he had prepared the minds of prople to hear me.

29.—At four this morning, my l'audit, the Lolla, and my Hindee copyint, set out with me for Mirzepore. In consequence of the heavy rollat, and eyery one being wet, we did not enter the city, but put up in a garden, about a mile off, The raise did not give over, till about nine the

next morning.

20.—The native doctor having hired a house for me, we took passession of it. At three in the afternoon be and several others led us to a sloop, where foor road net. The people encircled us. Here we sat and read from the Hipdoctaure cate-chism and gospels, and conversed till six, o'clock.

One tonu, in particular, distinguished blusself as our chief opposer; and did all that he could to raise the brute creatures to an equality with man. This man took up most of our time; while hundreds attended diligently to what passed, with assomblyment. He found several opposers among his own people.

One man, with his bands clasped toge-

ther, begged to know whether I was a Brahmin, a Pundit, or a Salib.

The Prodit also was cagaged, in favour of christianity. My untrapolist perceiving that he did not speak so decisively as he should, said to the people, that he was 9 pair a partridge, and said a quait."

31. - Early this morning, no galog toward the river, we mat a Pondit preparing to read and expound the Shasters. I put a catechica into his hand; which he read, and, objecting to conteching, my Papalit ensered have dispute with him in the Sauscrit languinge. On the other trylog to bind him down to the Volus and Shasters, he said they were to reiterlun to judge by, when one instantly cried out that he was an atheist. My Pouglit replied, that sound reasoning was preferable to the Shasters : this fixed t em. Having thus spent about an hour, we left them. My Pundit telling the other that we must unt expect salvation from reading and expounding the Shasters, the other Pumba said, in San-crit, " Iki you follow the Muleich? "(one who makes no distanction in company, and in meats and drinks, alluding to me). This is a term by which they call Christians. All who passed this way stood to bear us.

After this we went to the river-aide, and thence in the burne. Meeting one with the Shaster in his hand, we send in the street, and read and argued with him for about an hour. A great crowd gathered round, and secured to like it well. One may reproved this Pandit for not asking upe to sit, telling then they never spake such words to the people. Feeling abstract, he requested me to sit.

down.

Affindon returning from bathing, seeing the great assembluge of people, and hopping what it meant, put his faggres in his care, and ran past us with all his might, saying. "These words are not to be beard." The holis cried out, "Why do you run away from the words of salvation?"

Ar noun we all went to the appointed place. Several devoters, my narragonist of yesterday, and the police officer, logather with creat crowds, such gathered round. We spent three hours with them, in reading from the catechium, she guantle, and the epistle to the Romans; and in answering objections started against Christianity. They did not like to hear that neither Hindoos nor Mussulmans can be sured in their present faith. This excited some to oppose, and others to uttend more extractly.

The conduct of my chief opposer of yesterday was trely astonishing to-day. He had not a word to say in favour of his system; but, contrarywise, seemed to side with me in every thing, and clarify accepted of a tract, and a copy of an

(1 de la companya de

My Punchi and the Lolis hal also sufficient employment. The people would glad, have run off with the Hinder guspd, but that the Lola secured it will.

My coming here began to be runninged about the city, though I did not see the tenth part of the place. The people of villing that I should remain here that he is a fartnight. Several came to our quarters, and argued, read, and took as y books.

And 1, 1812—Returned from my visit to Mire sore. This is a most extensive and or miss mary labour, and one where the sol of the go-jul has not yet been to sol of the go-jul has not yet been to sol of the go-jul has not yet been to sol mission des are stationed to be mission descriptions.

4.—I vi this morning, the Rev Mr. Cris at the foundation of the new classed Life [This church was kullt by marri t' .—See val. VIII. p. 74.]

7 -L rl this morning my Ponillt ear, and that a blacksmith had made an attace under a banian tree, premodification is was inspired by the god-D e. I see sup med the Pundit asser latters to the spot; and found a stat crowd mend the man, with a that a la lie see e befure lifm. On and the state of t profes I took them that several of them -I to becomine their; and In a first first acceme to deceive t to extert money that if the pretenter would use it be would be put into 1 cks. Oh hear with, the man r and moving the land moving lead to tried and ber an ... pirit , but without elect. Here, as detect g ddess was denow, and thry acknowleded that it was a rethinmutiful said.

Within the last menth accreat people of this coript is here and have drawn here and the present of the mand to worship and make other to them and, what is more standard to the pretenders have been of the first the pretenders have the first the pretenders have the first the pretenders the most of the first the pretenders the first th

Il.—I we to the first stills. A

At old man, of a box ed mind, came with his or lix att dot, a ying that he had been do a do a do a transport after me, for the last 12 months; the till been deceiving the property of the last 12 months; the till be should take heed that I should not deceive him; and that there a of Man era and James have appeared on the stage of the world. He thus went on, rearing and jetting, and would not hearten to what was read, then went to reare the most pool and hear what the Constiant's book and. Though he preceded to be a great disputer, he not good care not to reason on my point calmby.

20,-lifted a host to visit a few rillages, and set out in company with my At four la the afternoon we Pandit. came to a vill e, containin about 500 and, and I tome limbmin that could read. We sat down with him, while many others gathered round, and read the ca-techism with remarks. None said a word against it, but all admired it. The Brahmin was for shewing some further kindues to me ! I told him I was greatly pleased that he had heard me pariently; and the only favour which I should further request was, that he would keep the tract, assemble the people of an evering, and read it to them; which he promised to do.

21 .- At plue o'clock we went to a large village, and sat down at the police gu rd. A Brat min being rent for, came, and read a part on of the tract, which he reemed to think little of; and returned it, recommending that a certain " learned man" should be sent for. On his coming, a great cound followed, which increased till 12 o'clock. I read to him the tract, making remarks as I proceeded. He hisbly approved the electrice, and accepted of traces, two of which he said he would and to worthy people in a large town about four miles off. He also accepted of a Son crit Pentaccucit. Ou seeing him take the tracts, the Brahm n and others bigged for copier.

22.—Arrived at Chanar, through the mercy of God, at ten o'clock,

Scut. 3.—This morning, my Pundit was compelled to quit his parents' house, and to hire one for himself and his wife, because his mother was ever scelding him, far not adhering as strictly as before to the Hundeo ceremonies. About this time last year they had a great talling out; because he, being chidless, would not consent to marry another, according to the Shasters; having told his mother our Lord's words on the subject. This she has made a hundle of, in exposing him to the people ever since; saying he had learnt this from the Padre: and now, finding him devisting from many of the Hindoo customs, she said he had ruined himself, and was corrupting the rest of

the family. Last night, having a feast for the e Brahmins, her visitors, she would not eat herself; and on his coing about to purchase food for the guests, she put a curse upon them; that, " It they cat any thing, it was the same as cating so much cow's flesh." They instantly named the food, and went without their meal. This morning, not having been permitted to come into the house last night, on his attempting to enter, she cast herself had over the parapet of the house, threatening that, if he returned, the would throw

herself down. 6, (Sunday) .- My copylat said, that, on his way livere yesterday, he was met by A devotee, who, on observing him pass without paying t customary honour on such occasions, accounted than thus: " Pray don't you know who I am?" " Yes; Muha Haj (great Prince, or Sir), I know you are such an one." Pray," said the other, "don't you see my badge?" Yes, Sir; I see you have ropes," meaning his jetted hair, " about your head; and blacking," meaning the ashes, " on your face." This fired the devotee, who said, . I shall consume you in an instant ; don't you know to whom you are talking?" He said that he should be destroyed during the night; when his disciples prostrated themselves at his feet, entreating him to feebear his wrath, and to compassionate the man!

7 .- To-night my Paudit accompanied me in a boat to Benarcs, where we ar-

rived about murise.

11 .- I spent this day with the Haptist missionary; and accompanied blue about mon to a devotee whichas a house on the banks of the Ganges. He proved to be one of those who could act his part well. He kept rearing out aloud, " Huri Rum!" and " Huri Krishna!" We sat down by him under a tree. He was too cunning to neswer the questions put to him; he only replied that he had no tell are to converse with us. As the peny e drew near, they first prostrated themselves at his footstools I spoke to the people aloud of the danger in which they were, in adhering to him and others without attending to rease n.

The people informed us of a Hinloo woman, who, a formight ago, had determined to devote berself to the funeral pile of her departed hu-band , but, on the thane surrounding her, she sprung out. On the Brahmins going to force her in again, the police officers present re such her. The Hindoos are now preparing to transport her to Juggern ut, there to end

her days. 12 .- By the good mercy of God, safely

reached my station.

15.-To-day a " Mounto," or tacitur-nity denotes, who had mole a row not to apeak, having his lett-hand stretched

above his head, came to my house. male signs in reply to whatever qualities were put to him. Seeing him little coucerned for his sunl, I told him that by such penance he was only torm if g would nevertheless have to answer for Is sins, and that by such acts he would be found the greater sinner, as his commet lu licated that God was an austere master, and delighted in the affections of bia creatures; but the poor man seemed quite unconcerned.

MADRAS AND SOUTH INDIA.

Jeres at Cachin and Vicinity .- Extract from the Journal of the Rev. Mrs lop at T. Dawson. Oct. 27, 1817.—I went to Jews' Town; and met there Mesers. Mosee Isarphaty, Ezekiel Rabbi, and Jehula Misrail, three of the most re pect ble Jews to these parts. I propored at cert the establishment of a school at Mutt ncherry, for the instruction of Joseph children; and on impulsing whether they thought that the people would prove the measure, and send their children, isarphaty, with his eyes and hands lift d toward heaven, said, in an elect of the e of voice, "The benefit if ey world error from having their children to glit, et a time when they themselves are in a helpless state, would be organt, that Gol Almighty only could reward it."

In the synagogue of the white Jens here there are five manuser is of the Pentateuch, each contain to wont 100 sheets of parchiment. In the of the synagogues of the Jews of x rolls, and in the other fre, I the at

copies of the Pentat

The black Jews courses, in part. II such natives as, having the parties the white Jews, emerged Juring, and were, with very we can juare ald d other pro clyte, who here the same part of the town with the that have been al vis. 'The black Jan, however, who have been stare, we want allowed to tat marry even with the black Jews.

When taking my leave, Mr. Man-Inarpliaty beezed that I would extend assured me that they would a wave be ready to do all in their po er to accomdish ray wishes, and to a te me every Information.

N v. 3 -Finding it impractical e to obt in adequate knowled et il t e state of the Jews without travelline a little into the interior, I left Cocion was Mr. Meno landary, and arrived at Cran-

LUIT . -We total Conta. Here is a synage Le, which was a traged by fire. poo Saisan, together with the town, excepting a Multomedan mosque. They have four copies of the Pentateuch, and the remainder of the Old Testament, Let in very bad condition.

The unfaler of Jews is as follows :-Men, 72; Women, 90; Boys, Girls, 31,-Total, 234.

When we wished to know whether they would send their children, should I establish a school at Crangatore, they replied that they would consider about it, bloses was much rejeved that they could not see the impactance of embracing such an opportunity for the instruction of their children. He took, therefore, my Hebrew Bitte; and wished them, from the oldest to the youngest, excepting the priest, to read a little, which not one of them could do. He reproved them then, for some time; and polated me to Praim xilx. 20, an descriptive of their case. They assigned, however the folluwing reasons for their seeming indifference . They were first cultured by Tiptwo, and since then the robbers about here have often visited and plundered their town, to such a degree that their children must earn their living ar early as possible, so that they could not send them to a school at six utiles distance; but if I could establish a school among them, they should certainly send their children. So analogo is Moses for their instruction, that an bearing this he immediately expressed his wish that I would allow him to feed the children at his own expense, in order to enable them to come, Two or three accepted his offer; and promised to speak with the others, and then give a final answer. It is the opinion of Moses that a great number of children would even be collected here, notwithstanding the apparent backwardpeas of these persons. Much pity is, indeed, due to them. I gave the priest a copy of the corpets in Hebrew, which he received gratefully, and inquired if he might make his comarks in the margin, Of rouse, I sequiesced. On taking leave, he beeged that I would do what I could for his people. He is priest of Malla play, and of Paropr.

5. As Malla. The syndengue here scene, from its rules, to have been much larger than may that I have yet occu. It was destroyed by Tippuo, two or three years before that at Chanotta. The present synapogue is built within the rules of the old one, and is in a very had condition. The oldest and chief Jew in this place told us, that is the year in which Tippuo destroyed the synagogue. upwards of 300 white and 1600 black Jews died of the small-pex, which then raged among them; hence the number of Jews here is very small, there being now only 32: viz. 5 men, 9 women,

2 boys, and 3 girls. They have three rulis of the Pentatench, and no other parts of the scriptures. I left no copy of the gaspels here, there not being any one that could read them.

Having expressed a wish to visit the Rajah of Cronganore, Moses waited on his highness to intimate this wish to him, He replied that he was imppy in the opportunity of sceing mer and wished to know who I was, and what were my hitentions in coming this way. Moses said that I, as well as some other missionaries, had come from England, to teach the notives of this country the true way of aduring God; that one of the missionsries, at Allepie, was building a church, and had carabilshed a school for the instruction of children; that there was another at Cotym, moong the Syrians a had that I was about to establish a school at Muttaucherry, for the instruction of the Jews and other natives; and bad come up to Cranganore, to see which would be a proper place for establishing a similar school there: and that I had visited Chanotta and Malin, and intended seeing the people at Paroor. The Rajah expressed his satisfaction in the prospect of such a benevelent institution, and desired to know by what means the necessary expenses were to be defrayed. Hoses then said that he was not able to give him a full explanation on that subject, but that he had not beard that may thing was required; and that the latention was to instruct the youth for their future welfare, because their purents were not able to give them instruction. The Rajah expressed himself highly gratified, and wished to know whether we would teach him also? when Moses said that he thought we should be very happy to do this, and to produce a proper person to instruct him and his family. The Rajah then said that he would give the meessary ground for the purpose, and desired Moses to learn at what hour we would visit him, that he might be prepared to receive no. This was such a new subject to the Rujah, that he kept Moses in conressation on it quell midnight.

6. We went to wait on the Rajah. In our way to the palace we walked through the bazar, sear to which is the largest pagoda in Malabar. Near the palace is the pagoda, which the Rojah attends every day. When we came to the palace, lds highness, accompanied by a number of Brahmins, was waiting our arrival. A Brahmin accompanied us to the Rajoh's apartment, when his highness mut me at the door, and directed me to a scat. After being first seated, agreeable to the custom of the natives, I was introduced by name to his highness. He then expressed himself very glad of the opportunity of seeing me, He had not heard any thing respecting missions before Moses told him last night, and intimated his wish that I should be near him, and that be might learn English himself. I observed, that I could not well reside there, but night establish a colony, and visit it occasionally. He then desired that this might be done, that be might see me and have the opportunity of speaking with me.

The Journal then natices the Rajah's wish to learn the English language, and other subjects on which information of a subsequent date has been given, vol. vill, p. 597, and current volume, p. 366.]

His Highwass then considered for some time respecting a situation for a school, and then said, wherever I should, with the Resident, determine to fix a school, he should be happy to give nullcleat ground for the purpose. As I was not likely to remain here, he said that he would communicise his thoughts on the subject through the meditus of Moses, who has some land in his dominions.

On taking my leave, and returning his Highness thanks for his kindness and atrention, he arrougly expressed his desire that I would call upon him whenever I should come this way, which I readly agreed to do. He then presented us with

wrenths of flowers.

His Highness expected to see Mrs. Dawson, and seemed much disappointed in learning that she had been under the necessity, the preceding day, of returning to Cockin from judisposition. I trust that by this means Mrs. Dawson will have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the respectable matter females.

Centigapore is a very important situation for a school establishment, as it is a central place to a number of populous

The Rajah is about 32 years of age, and is the eldest of seven brothers, one of whom is under 20, and the other five under 14.

We left Cranganure for Parour,

At Parage there is a synagogoe, which was also destroyed by Tippou, and what is now used as the synagogue is only the porch of the old one, which Moses with great difficulty got covered in a short time ago. The number of Jews here is small: they consist of 15 men, 13 women, 6 boys, and 10 globs: Total 44.

They have two rolls of the Pantaseuch. There is money sufficient here to defray

the expenses of a school.

After returning to our bout, and taking a little refushment, we separated, Moses at the same time expressing his good whiles respecting the people; when I' sald that I hoped he would see them becomplished, through the divine direction, and under his blessing, to which he added his " Amen!" I arrived at Cochin soon after 6 o'clock.

Asiatic Journ .- No. 51.

Aug. 1, 1817 .- Mr. Mores trappleavy brought me the following correct statement of the number of Jews in Jews' Town :-Of white Jews there are 82 mrn, 81 women, 22 boys, and 35 girls, making a total of 223; of black Jews who have Lero siares, there are 201 males and 249 females; and of black Jews, who are prinsplytes, 133 males and 134 females—amounting in all to 720. At a village on the other shie of the water there are 152 males and 134 females : together 286,

It will appear from the above accounts, which I have been very particular in taking, in order to ascertain their number accurately, that the Jews within the Cochin mission amount to 1,529, and the synagogues to seven. They are very little conversant with any root of literature. Even Hebrew tearning is moch neglected. Their labits use evil, and they themselves are held in no esteem by the other nutives. In all these places they are a distinet people, and live in a street by themecives.

The Resident expressed himself pleased with Mr. Moses Isambaty baying made confidential impairies respecting him, and believes that he will be found to be the most intelligent person busing the Jews

sere.

The Resident wishes the formation of a school at Cranganore to be kept in view, as it is a most eligible situation, and a place noted to bistory, but thinks it expedicut first to have the school at Mattoncherry well established.

BOMBLY AND WESTERN INDIA.

l'aluntury Death by Fasting .- The following letter, inserted in a recent number of the Bombay Courier, is stated by the editor to be of anonymous origin.

An extraordinary instance of infatestion occurred the other day in the town near which I am stationed, and which would have appeared incredible to me had I not been well acquainted with the circumstance.

It is customary for the Jaina Hanles to first during a period of eight days every year; this is called Pulconco, and commences Sravuovid 12th. - A Banta in this town named Dosi Kuela Vena, of the division of the caste called Values, and of the Karwa Mita sect, determined to fact about this period thirty days. He compayored on the 4th Sravun Soud, or the 26th July, and literers expired on the 4th Bhadurwa Sood, or about the 25th August-he then took a small quantity of food daily, quith the 9th (four days), but on that day he declared his determination

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to abstalu entirely from sustenance during the remainder of his life. This kind of vulnntary death is considered an excellent mode of expiating sin and attaining eternal happiness among the Jainas; and it is most probable his mind was worked on by the delightful visions of future bliss, and the transcendant merit of such a devotion, held out to him by the Yatis, and his friends, who perhaps wanted to get rid of him. From this, therefore, he entirely relinquished nourlshment until the 15th Ason, or the 3d October, when he died: thus having fasted, deducting the four days above mentioned, 66 days; during this time all he allowed bimself was a very small quantity of hot water dally. As may be supposed, his form at his death was extremely cmaclated, but his senses remained perfect to the last moment of his existence. He-I g now a saint, his body wats followed to

the pile by all the Banks in the town, with a great deal of pomp and ceremony, customary on these occasions.

It is said, however, that other motives besides devotion prompted this act, as a short time previous, from some domestic discoutent, his wife had polsoned herself.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Camp Gujurat, Oct. 5th 1619.

MOUNT CAUCASUS.

Distribution of Bibles.—Scheremetjew, the richest private Individual in Russia, who has just come of age, has sent 25,000 rubles to the Philanthropic Society of St. Petershurgh. The well-intentioned acts of that Society have hitherto been attended with very little success. An article from Warsaw Informs us, that the Bibles hitherto distributed among the Circussian and other tribes in Mount Caucasus, in their own language, have been converted by these barbarians into cartridge covers.—Continental Papers, 24th March.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

The private accounts of the fall of the capital seat of the Jossmee Pirates to the expedition seat by the government of R above to the Persian Gulf, which reached this country by a direct course, are confirmed by an official publication at that presidency, of which our present number contains a copy.

On the 3d of December the military force was landed two miles to the southward of Ras yl Khyma. On the 4th the lest troops dislorged the enemy from an advanced post, and in the night effected a lo me at within 300 yards of the fort. After many difficulties in getting up the e cee artillery, and some incidental skirmis leg on the 7th, a severe fire was opened on the fort, which was continued during that day, and till the morning of the 9th, when the breach was reported practicable; on the preparation to storm, the place was evacuated, and the troops entered it without resistance. The loss of the besieging force was, I officer and 4 privates killed; 2 officers and 49 prirates wounded.

INDIA—BRITISH TERRITORY.

Political—Official.

Constitute Control of the Paras.

Constitute, Oct. 21 — Respecting the liberty of the press in Calcutta errogeous

notions have been industriously propagated. It is true that the censorship of the press has been taken off, and accordingly it is not now necessary to submit the proofs of a newspaper to the secretary to government, before publication. It was, however, deemed expedient by the Governor-general in council, on the censorship being abolished, to pass the following restrictive rules, which were communicated officially to all the editors in Calcutta. Those who violate them, do so of course at their own peril.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.—Sir: Itis Exe, the Governor-general in council having been pleased to reviee the existing regulations regarding the control exercised by the government over the newspapers, I am directed to communicate to you, for your information and guidance, the following resolutions passed by his Lordship in council.

The editors of newspapers are prohibited from publishing any matter coming under the following heads:—1st. Animalversions on the measures and proceedings of the Hon. Court of Directors, or other public authorities in England connected with the government of India, or disquisitions on political transactions of the local administration, or offensive remarks levelled at the public conduct of the members of the council, of the Judge of the aupreme court, or of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.—2d. Discussions hav-

ing a tendency to create alarm or suspicion among the native population, of any intended interference with their religious opinious or observances.—3d. The republication from English or other newspapers of passages coming under any of the above heads, or otherwise calculated to affect the British power or reputation in India.—4th. Private scandal, and personal remarks on individuals, tending to excite dissension in society.

Relying on the prudence and discretion of the editors for their careful observance of these rules, the Governor-general in council is pleased to dispense with their submitting their papers to an officer of government, previous to publication. The editors will however be held personally accountable for whatever they may sublish in contravention of the rules now communicated, or which may be otherwise at variance with the general principles of British law as established in the country, and will be proceeded against husch manner as the Governor-general in council may deem applicable to the nature of the offence, for any deviation from them.

The editors are further required to lodge in the chief secretary's office one copy of every newspaper, periodical or extra, published by them respectively.—

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant

J. ADAM, Chief Sec. to Gov.

Council Chamber, 19th Aug. 1819.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Noc. 6.—Capt. Sir John Gordon, Bart. 53d foot, brig-major to the king's troops, on the Madras Establishment, to proceed to Hyderabud via Fort St. George, and place himself at the disposal of the British Resident at the court of his Highness the Nizam.

THARKS TO THE DIVISION RELIEVED AT

Extract G. O. slated Fort William, Nov. 6.—On the occasion of the relief of the corps and detachments belonging to the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively, which have hitherto formed the division of the army under the intucclinate command of Brig.gen. Sir J. Malcolm, his Exc. the Gov.gen. in connecti offers to those gallant soldiers, a public token of his approbation and appliance.

The conspicuous and important part burne by the troops of this division in the glorious and decisive operations of the last two years; their forbearance and steadiness in the trying cheumstances attending the suppression of the autiny of Bajee Rao's Arabs; their conclinatory demeanour towards the inhabitants of the countries in which they have acted; their undeviating discipline and regularity; their temper, spirit, and zeal; have from time to time been reported and

have excited his lordship's cordial admiration. The governor-general in council gladly avails himself of the opportunity to add, that he considers the Bengal corps, which have formed a part of the force under Sir J. Malcolm's general command, to be also fully entitled to the same unqualified approbation and applause.

A MAJOR'S POWER OVER CAMP EFFECTS OF A DECRASED OFFICER.

Head quarters, Calcutta, Oct. 12.

Q.O.—The most noble the Commanderlu-chief is pleased to publish, for the information of the regiments composing his
Majesty's army in India, the opinion of
the law officers of the crown, regarding
the construction which has been put apon
the 19th section of the articles of war in
a recent case, and confirmatory of the
course adopted against the major of one
of his Majesty's regiments in this country,
for having administered to the estate of a
decreased officer of the same corps.

A case on this particular subject having been prepared, for the purpose of acceptaining whether the construction above referred to was justifiably put, as to limiting the functions of the major to the regimental effects of a deceased officer, a copy of the Attorney and Solicitor General's opinion theron is hereum onnexed, which appears to coincide in the legality of the proceedings adopted against the regimental major alluded to.

Opinion .- "The article of war, section 19, art. i, does not give the major of the regiment a power to collect the general effects of the officer dying, but only such effects or equipage that he has in camp or quarters : and out of those to pay his regimental debts and quarters, and to pay the surplus of such effects to his legal representative. By the statutes referred to lu the case, the registrar of the court la made the legal representative of British subjects dying in India, whether military or civil, under the circumstances the rein stated; and we think, that if the power of the major extended to the general effects, still he would be bound to pay the surplus to the registrar, who had letters ad colligenda granted to him as the legal representative in India of the decra-d. But we are also of opinion, that the articles of war attend only to such specific exects and equipage as are in camp and quarters, namely, camp equipare, or movenbles, or money, actually found in camp or in his quarters, and not to effects, debts, or money in the hands of third perso "."

Sigurd S. SHEPHERD, R. GIFFORD.

Dated at Sergeanes Inn, 22d April 1819.

This order is to be recorded by every twice
ment of his majesty in India. By order
of the most mobile the Commander-inChief:—Thos. M'MARON, Col. A. 6.

+ I 2

DEFENDETION OF THE ARMY.

G. O. by the Gov. rou, in connell, dated Fort William, 25th Sept .- The troups of every army belonging to the presidencies of Matter and Bombay, serving under the command of Brizagen. Sir John Malcalm, K.C.U. and K.L.S., in the pravince of Malwals, will be immediately relieved by a detachment from the army of Benand agreeably to the instructions forlu-chief. With reference to the reduced number of regular troops stationed in Emmaoun, the Governor-gen, in council la pleased to abolish from the lat of Noweather next, the appointment of brigather for that province, the general duties of which will be confineted under the action of the senior officer, by the armast, or adjutant at Almorah, agreeably to the prurisino contained in general orders of the 15th of December 1816.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 26.—Hum. E, Gardner, re-appointed resident at the court of the Raja of Nipaul,

Mr. J. Majoribanks to be agent of the Gorerone-gen, in Bundelkund, Saugur, and the Nurbudda territories.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY, Unofficial - published in India.

Account from the westward mention the relations conduct of the Killedar of

Kurmillul—See p. 498.

We learn by a letter from Elicre, of date the 26th September, that Lieur.col. Doreton, with the Russell cavalry and flank companies of the Bursell brigade, marched from Bydrabud on the 18th ultimo against the fort of Kormida. The line companies of the brigade, with two 14-pounders and some field pieces, were to follow on the 1st instant, which is the carliest day the guns can be got ready. The whole of the force from Hydrabad was to have marched at the same time on the lat, but the cavalry and flank compupies have been sent in advance, in conrequence of Information that the killeday was collecting troops and plundering the The force from Hydrabad is to he joiced by a buttallon of infantry and 1,000 reformed borse of the Bernr division of the Nicam's troops. Kurmilla Is about 230 miles to the west of Hydrabad, on the Poops frontier of the Nizam's dominions. It is said to be a stone fort, of a circular form, with bastions and ditch, but no glacis. It is apoken of as the general opinion of the patives that no opposition will be offered, but that the killedar, conricced of the fully of resistance, will surrender the fort on the approach of the

troops. The killeder is a ron of Rao Bunda. He has been for some years past in rebellion against life father, whom, in conjunction with his mother, he expelled from his lands. His father resides at Hydrahad.—Calcutta Goet, Gaz.

Extract of a lesser dated Camp, Kurmilla, 8th October.-We arrived here on the 6th, and Kunda Itan sent a preposal to pay foor loss of enpose if we would withdraw the troops, and that failing this, be was determined to fight to the last, adding that he would fall upon our small party and cut it lo pieces. The answer returned to this gasconade was, that the only terms we would accept were an unconditional surrender of bisuself and fort, and per-parations were made to luvest it as fully ne our small means would admit. This was the only thing we could do till the gars cause up, and they were not expecied till the end of the mouth. muralog, an hour before day-break, however, Kunda has fled with about half a dozen companions, and the gates of the fort and a fortified pagoda near it were opened to us, and we took immediate postereloss. This termination we may account fortunate, for the place is very strong, and if solerably well defended could only have been galaced after a considerable time, and with the loss of meny lives. The wall is well built of atone and in good repair, and surrounded by a very wide ditch. Kunda Ran is reported to have taken shelter in a fort belonging to Sciudia, where our cavalry is going in parault of him .- Bengal Harkura.

THE BREETS ON THE SEIRTS OF CANDELSH.

We learn from the Deckan, that a detachment from Aarungabad of a rissallah and a battalion marched under Captala Durles, on the Zith ultimo, against the Blacels, in the Ghants towards Kaudeish; a force from that quarter and a battalion from Kuporgann act in concert. A combined attack, was ordered to take place on the 3d of this month, but on reaching the buts of these vagalionist they were found abandoned. Our hopes now rest on the blockade, and it is expected in a shortline the want of fined will compet them to surrender.—Hombay Gaz. Dec. 22.

Original Correspondence.

The following extracts of recent letters from ladia relate chiefly to the distribution of detachments in Rajpoutana, and in allotments of territory intermingled with the remeant of Schudla's possessions.

THE FINDARRIES.

A report was in circulation at Mattra, towards the end of last month, that large

bodies of Pindacries had again made their appearance in some parts of Guzernt, and that detachments both of Madras and Bengal cavalry had been sent in pursuit of

them.—Romboy Cour. Nan. 6.
Necroutch, situated in lat. 24° 23' 12" N.* and long. 74° 50' E., about 10 miles south of Savud, has become a regular contonnent for 1 brigade of luras artillery, a regiment of light cavalry, 2 battalions of native infentry, and some irregular hore, under the permanent command of Lieut-cat Ludlow, C. B. The climate is much cooler than in the provinces, but with greater extremes of heat, cold, and damp, and about the ter-mination of the rains intermitting fevers

of a bad description are very prevalent. Neemitch, Nov. 17. — The relief of troops here has enumenced. The left wing of the 1st battallon 5th regiment N. I. marched in here yesterday morning to refleve the 1st battalion 1st regiment N. I., which moves towards Robitkand to-mor-

row morning.

The relieving and relieved entre breakfasted and dired with the Lieutenant. Colonel Commandant, who inspected the 1st battalion 1st regiment N. I. previous to its departure, and was pleased to issue the following orders :-

"Detachment Orders by Lieut.col, Lusliow, C. B., commanding the Necmutch force,

16th Nov. 1979 :--

"The commanding-officer was well pleased with the soldier-like oppearance of the 1st battalion 1st regiment N. 1.

under arms this morning.

" Lieutanl, Ludiuw takes the present occasion of the approaching departure of the 1st battalion 1st regiment N. I, to express his approbation and thanks to Major Bellingham commanding, and to the corps at large, for the good internal discipline and orderly conduct manifested by them, for the period of 18 months that they have been under his command."

COURT MARTIAL

Head Gunriers, Calcutto, 29th Dec. 1817.—General Order.—At a general court martial assembled in the Castle of Surat, under the Presidency of Bombay, on the 15th day of September 1819, and continued by adjournments matil the 18th day of October 1219, private David Flannery, of Capt. Byne's troop of his Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons, was arraigned upon the undermentloaed charges, viz. t-

lst Charge .- "For nau inons conduct at Kairs, on the night of the 29th of July 1819, in having waylald troop Serjeantmajor Kelly, when proceeding from his

room to the barracks, and striking him several times with a stick or bamboo."

2.t Charge. - For mutiny, on the night of the 29th July 1219, in wantonly preball cartridge, and wounding the said troop Sergrant-major Kelly while in the execution of his duty."

Upon which charges the court came to

the following decision :-

" Sentence .- " The Court having maturely weighed and considered what has appeared in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner private David Flannery, of H. M. 17th Light Dragoens, has adduced in his defence, is of opinion that he is guilty of the whole of the crime laid to his charge, which being in breach of the articles of war, in such cases made and provided, does sentence him, the said David Plannery, to suffer solitary confinement for the space of twelve months, at such place as his Excellency the Commander-In-chief any be pleased to direct."

Which sentence was approved and confirmed by his Excellency Lieut.-gen, the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B., Com-

mauder-in-chief at Bombay.

The most noble the Commander-inchief directs that the foregoing order be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service in India.

THE NATIVE WITH RELATIONS POWERS.

NEW KING OF GOOD.

A private letter from Lucknow details the ceremony which took place when the Vizier of Oude assumed the dignity of King. The notice of the fact, p. 402, was coofined to the date.

Reports had been in circulation for several months that it was the intention of the Vizier to assume the title of King, provided the sanction of our Government could be obtained .- See p. 66.

"The coronation took place on the 2th. General Marshall with his personal staff reached the Residency on the morning of the 8th, together with some other officers, from Cawapare, Sectapore, and Secrutia.

" At day-break on the 9th, about 60 officers assembled at the Residency. The Resident, with General Marshall and the other officers, being mounted on elephants, proceeded to the Vister's palace of Furnih Buksh. The British troops 25 Lucknow were drawn up to a line extending along the new street. His Excellency's troops were drawn up in the laterior of

[.] The latitude above indicated is two minutes wanting one record more than that stated in page 54; but some doubt respecting the accoracy of the former statement, though coming as well from so officer on the spot, was represend in a note to the provided extract.—Editor of the Article Journal,

the palace-ground. On reaching the patace, Mr. Monchton, General Marshall, and a few others, alighted and embraced his Excellency. He then mounted his elephant in company with the minister, who was scated behind him, His Excellency was saluted by all the officers as bepassed. The procession to the durgab was grated and amounticent.

The cavalcade returned by the same road, and on reaching the palace-gate the Resident and the officers in his train took leave of his Excellency. Au hour afterwards the Resident and the officers prucerded in palaukeens to breakfast with his Excellency. After breakfast they proceeded to the Baradorres. His Excellency entered by a sloor in the rear of the throne. On ascending the first step, the minister dellrered to him a radial crown studed with diamonds and jewels of great value. He then put it on his head, and was congratulated on the occasion by Mr. Monekton, who salmed him as King of Oude, Jewels and pearls to the value of 30,000 rupees were then scattered over the heads of the spectators. Many were picked up by our fair ladies. Soon after all of us accompanied the young Prince to a untail apartment, when valuable presents were distributed to all the officers and Indies invited.

er in the evening a grand entertainment was given at Constantia by Mr. Monekton, The splendid and magnificent apartments of the Residency were under repair.

" There was dancing till a late hour, and every one retired highly gratified with the sparity and bropitality of the British Herideut."-Ind. Goz.

The following particulars are derived from the Calcutta Government Gazette of Nov. 4. The Persian terms for this Prince's former and present titles are preserved in this second version,

Glass-on-den-Padshall, on rising in the morning, proceeded to the palace, auxious about the preparations. He directed Outrut Lai to point out the spot where the Company's troops were to be paraded when they arrived. He then conversed with Newalibiniand ou-Doulah, and soon afterwards arrayed himself to aplendid gentlemen being announced in walting at the Lalpurda gate, the Shah requested them to approach. His retinue was then called, and he repaired to the durgals of

Uzrut Abbas Allee, to perform the customary prayer. On his return the Shah distributed large sums in charity. The Resident, General Marshall, and all the ladies and gentlemen of Lucknow. sartook of a state breakfast. Shahzada, Mirza Wulee-alud, then led the way to the Baradurree. The Shah, having performed a prayer, put on the "kingly crown," and placed himself on the throne. The Resident and Wulceabud were seated on his right, and the general on his left, and the other gentlemen atoud round. Nuwat Matmut-oo-Doulah and Mohasun-oo-Doulah scattered flowers, composed of pearl and gold, over the king.

The governor East with sichest hand Showers on her kings burbatic pearl and gold.

A salute of twenty-one gums was fired, and presents distributed to an immensu amount. In the evening a party, consistlug of eighty gentlemen, was invited to suppor.

COMMERCE WITH CHINA.

The whole quantity of cutton sent to China from different parts of India, from the 1st of January to the 31st of October 1819, is as follows . -

From Bombay, bales of 364lb, net 49,700 Bengal, bales of 300lb. - 21,700 rlitter - -3,000

To which must be added some shipments of India cotton, both from England and America. 6,000

> . Total 20,400

This is, however, scarce half the quantity that found its way there the preceding year, so that we may assuredly look forward to an amendment in the markets .-Bumbay Papers.

CALCUITTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 1 .- Mr. J. W. Templer, susistant to the Magistrate of Miraspore.

Mr. J. Vendall, chief Judge of the cours of Sauder Dewanny and Nîzamut Adamiut.

Nov. 12 .- Mr. H. T. Owen, assistant to the Magistrate of the 24 Penguonahs.

Nov. 26 .- Mr. W. Leycester, a poince Judge of the courts of Sudder Dewanny Adamiat and Nizamut Adamiot.

Mr. A. Russ, second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Cir-

cuit for the division of Bareilly. Mr. C. Elliott, third Judge of do. do.

MrJ.O. Oldham, funrth Judge of do.do. Mr. C. T. Sealy, second Judge of the provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the division of Culcutta.

Mr. G. Forbes, third Judge of do. do. Mr. A. B. Tod, fourth Judge of do. do. GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

Soldiers discharged in India inadmissable as Recruits.

> Nov. 20 .- The Supreme Gort, published the following Extract from a Letter from the hon, the Court of Directors, dated 30th June 1819.

Para. 23. It having been discovered that several men, discharged at their own request from our European corps in India, have upon their arrival in this contitry offered themselves as recruits for the service, we have judged it expedient to give instructions to our recruiting officers not to enlist any men of this description; and we have come to this resolution with a view of discouraging the numerous applications for discharges which, in expertation of being re-admitted into the service, is calculated to produce, and which also cutail a very heavy expense upon the Company, in the payment of the passages and other incidental charges of these men.

24. You will therefore cause this resolution to be notified to all such non-commissioned officers and private soldiers as may apply for their discharge after having served their contracted time, in order to guard them against a misconception of their being eligible for the service on their

return to this country.

Fifteen Years' Service to commence on leaving England .- Dec. 24. In obedionce to instructions from the hon, the Court of Directors, the most poble the Governor-gen, in council is pleased to notify to the army, that the period from which fifteen years' service, entitling a subaltern officer to the breret rank of captain, shall lu future be considered to have commenced, will be calculated from the year in which the cadets may have left England, consequently no brevet will be issued on the 1st proximo.

Exercise and Drill .- Officers ln command of 11. M. corps in India are enjoined to avail themselves of the present favoura-

ble reason for exercise and drill.

Commanding officers are further enjoined to encourage, by every means in their power, according to circumstances and situation, all sorts of useful occupations, manly exercises, and diversions amongst their men, and with the same care to repress every species of slothful idleness, and tendency to intemperance.

Commissions resigned on the ere of Drath not saleable .- It is found regulsite to explain, for the information of the officers of his Majesty's army in India, that when through iil bealth they find it necessary or convenient to retire from the service, and to dispose of their commission or commissions, they must take care to have the papers transmitted to head-quarters, for the purpose of having their realg-

untions accepted before their state of infirmity be such as to bring their applications within the description of death-bed doonments. The latter are in every way so injurious to a corps, that his Royal Highness the Commander in-chlef of all his Malesty's forces has most pointedly forbidden their being accepted in any case.

Dec. 24.—Lieutemant Forbes, of the corps of engineers, to proceed to Europa on the public service.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMO-TIONS.

Nov. 3 .- Until the pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent shall be known.

22d Dragoens.-Cornet A. Taylor, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Dwyer, pro-

moted in the 8-1th foot.

89th Foot.-Lieut. C. Redmond, to be captain of a company without purchase, vice St. Leger, deceased .- Ensign W. J. King, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Charles Redmond, promoted .- C. J. King, gent, to be ensign without porchase, vice W. J. King promoted.

Nor. 5.-Licut. Dake, late of the Coldstream guards, and at present an ensign lu his Majeaty's 46th regiment, is attached to the office of the military secretary to his Excellency Lieut.gen. Sir T. Hislep, Bart. and G.C.B. commander-inchief at Madras, until further orders.

Nor. 6 .- Capt. I. D. Carroll, H.M. Och to be brigade major to the king's troups on the Madras establishment, vice Capt. J. Gordon appointed to a station under the residency at Hyderabad.

Brevet Lieut.col. Blair is announced at Bombay to be military accretary on the staff of his excellency Lieut.gen, the hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B.

Capt. T. Worsley, 23d regt. N. I. and a brigade major on the establishment, to be assist, adj gen. to the Nerbuddah lell force, vice Henley, promoted to a regimental majority.

Lleut, and Brevet-capt. G. Ca ement, 21st regt. N.I. to brigade major on the co-

tablishment, vice Worsley.

Assist.surg. A. Wood, 1st permanent assistant at the presidency general hospital, to the medical charge of the Calcutta jail, vice Halliday, appointed a presidency aurgeon.

Assistance, G. O. Gardner, to perform the medical duties at the civil station of

Banliah, vice Ballard, resigued.

Assistants. J. Hutchmon, to perform the medical duties at the civil station of Blicerboom, vice Pears, appointed to Band L

las nery Cadets -J. P. Macdingall and Osborne to be ensigns, - Assist. sarp. O.f. Marpherson is admitted.

Nov. 13 .- Lient. D. Thomas, 7th N. I. to be fort adjutant at Buxar, vice Griffia,

Assist sury. J. Henderson, to the medical charge of the civil station of Hurripaul and Gollagore, vice Wardrop, removed to Nuddeah.

Lieut, Sir R. Colquboon, Bart., 22d N. I. commanding the Kemboon provincial batt., to be dep. postmaster at Almorah, vice Capt. Leys.

Lleut. J. A. Schulch, Deplassisting. mast.get., to conduct the survey of Caiculta under the lottery committee.

Peter La Touche, and not La Fouche, under which latter name he was admitted into the service by general orders of the 19th Sept. 1818, is the correct same of Busign La Touche, now doing duty with the 13th N. L.

Cornel O'Brien, 1st local cav. is transferred as an cosign to the Ramgian batt.

vice Villette, deceased.

The undermentioned unposted casigns are promoted to Restenants, to supply existing vacancies, from the dates speci-Bed : R. R. Hughes, 24th April 1819 ; A. C. Raillie, 21st July 1819; E. Sathertand, 23d July 1219; A. J. Ansieuther, 9th Aug. 1619; H. J. White, 24th do.; S. G. Wheler, 29th do.; G. L. Vanzetti, 13th Sept. 1819; W. Hamilton; 29th do.; H. V. Cary, 22d Oct. 1819. Cadet of engineers T. Prinsep, to be

ensign, to fill a vacancy in that corps.

Artillery cadets R. G. Beilingfield, and G. Maclean, to be second liguts.

lufantry cadeta the hon. W. Stupleton, P. Denre, J. Hewett, and G. H. Edwards, to be ensigned.

18 .- Detail of officers to proceed on dety in the Mellish, going to Hagiand with expired service ment Capt. Campbell, 17th foot; Lieut. Newson, 21st drag.; Lieut. Sackling, royal Scots; Cornet Forward, fin drag.; Assistancy, Mentles, do. .

20. - Surgeon J. Law, to be dep. superinunding surg, for the force proceeding to Mhaw, under the command of Lient.

col. R. Houston, C. B.

Assistance J. M. Todd, to perform the medical duties at the civil station of Bauda, vice Pears, who has resigned the service.

Assist, surg. C. R. Francis, to perform the medical duties at the civil station of Colper, vice Todd, removed to Banda.

Artillery cadets D. Ewart and C. Grant, to be second lieutenants. Infantry cadeta H. W. Bellew and O. Hinfech, to be cualgna.

Dec. 18 .- Lieut.cot, M. Marnamara, 2d batt. 17th N. L. is transferred to the luralld prusion list festa lat proximo.

Assist surg. J. R. Murtite, to not as soulor maist, at the presidency general hospital, and to take the medical charge of the Calcutte Juli, the Haliday, during

the zbsence of Assistance, Wood, who stands nominated to these situations.

lat Reg. of Light Can .- Cornet F. J. Staniforth, to be lieut, from 24th Nov. 1819, vice Bacon, deceased.

Curnet J. Fraser of the Ath, and W. Veysle of the 3d In C. the two senior cornets in the army, to be lieutenants, the former from 27th Sept. and the latter from 1st Oct. 1819, to fill existing vacancles in other regiments.

7th Reg. N. 1 .- Capt. C. Cunninghame to be major, from 3d Dec. 1819, rice

Lawry, deceased.

Ensign T. Primep, regineers, to conduct the experiments under preparation for removing a stool formed in the river near Tetaghur; and to superintend the operations now carrying on, for the preserration of the grounds and of the soperlutendent's house at the botanic gardens.

Dec. 21.-Until the pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent be

Royal Scots.-Lieut. W. McKenzie, to be adjutant, vice Cameron, deceased.

Ensign W. Thomas, to be lient, without purchase, vice Lieut. W. McKenzie, appointed adjutant.

N. B. The promotion of Lieut. Sir J. Gordon, bart. 22d drag, to a company in the 53d foot, as anununced in the general orders of the 20th of Aug. last, is can-

28.-Until the pleasure of the Regent he known :- 11th light drag. Capt. M. White from the balf pay of the 24 h drag. to be capt. of a troop, vice J. Moore, who varianges.

46th Foot.-Ensign N. I. Comberlege, from the half pay of the 67th foot, to be cusigo, vice W. A. Bosa, who exchanges-

Ensign C. (PHara Booth, from the balf pay of the 53d foot, to be ensign, vice A. Geddess, who eschanges.

FURLQUEINS.

· Nov. 6 .- Licur, and Brev. capt. J. Peacson, 18th N. I. to Enrope.-Lieut, and Brev.capt. S. Mercer, 17th N. I. to sea, in extension, for eight months.

13.—Capt. Gordon, H. M. 39th, to Europe for two years.—Brev. capt. E. T. Bradby, 4th N. I. to Europe.—Lieut. R. Chulmera, 2d. N. I. to Europe.—Lieut. coi. and Brev.col. G. Dick. 9th N. I. to Europe.—Lieut. W. H. L. Frith, artiflery, to Europe.—Lieut. col. M. White, 2d N. I. to the Cape, twelve mouths .- Surg. P. Breton, attached to the Ramghur batt, to sest, ten months.

Nov. 20,-Lieut. col. H. Worseley, C.B. to Europe. Lieur. Suchling, R. Seats, to Europe, for 18 months. Lieur. J. Dickson, R. Scots, the same.-Capt. Campbell, 17th foot, the same.-Lieut. P. de Moer, 17th foot, to Ceylon, foor

months.-Lieut. T. O'Halloras, 17th foot, to Europe, two years,-Lieut. foot, to Europe, two years.—Lient. Malion, 46th foot, the same.—Assist. surg. G. King, to Europe.—Ensign W. H. Halford, to Europe, one year.—Lient. H. Ingle, 15th N.I. to sea, ten mouths.—Capt. J. Arrob. barrack-master, Herhampore division, six months. in extension.—Lient. T. Michael, 11th N.I. to Tanjore, for six months.

Dec. 18 .- Brevet Capt. S. Watson, 28th N.f. to sea, ten mouths. Lieut C. Coventry, 1st. Batt. 18th N.I. to Europe. -Capt. J. Peckett, engineer, to Europe. -Lieut. T. Lumsden, harse brigade, to Europe.-Capt. Dundas, maj. of brigate to Presidency division, now at the Cape, six months in extension.

Dec. 23.-Ensign Donahoo, 24th foot, to Madras, six mouths .- Capt. Guate, 37th foot, to Europe, eighteen mouths.

Jan. 1 .- Capt. Kuolles, 14th foot, to the Cape, aix mouths.—Capt. Darles, 34th foot, to Europe, two years.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

Dec. 18 .- Lieut. K. Mason, artillery, is transferred, at his own request, to the invalid establishment.

BETIRED OFFICERS.

Nov. 13 .- Assist.surg. C. Pears, M. D. attached to the civil station of Banda, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of the Hon. Company .- Surg. W. Afuslie, the same.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Entertuinment to the Marchioness of Hastings .- At the Town Hall, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, the society of Calcutta gave a spleudid entertainment to the Marchioness of Hastings, consisting of a masqued ball and supper. The arts of design, music, and puetry, vied to pay bonnur to the Marchianess and her illustrious lord, and to present to the company an elegant festival, made of attractive scenes. The supper tables were so distributed as to allow all the party to see the honoured guests. Mr. Larkins, the president, sat between them, and two of the vice-presidents at the same table in the inside; the two other vice-presidents at the top and bottom of tables; and the stewards scattered at ap-In front of Lord propriate distances. and Lady Hastings was a small plumo-let into the tables, where our best professional and amuteur vocal performers, had stationed themselves, and after the health of Lady Hastings had been given, and cheered in the oriental manner, described below, an ode, composed for the occaslow, was sung by Mr. and Mrs. Lacy and several other voices. This lytic effusion was afterwards spoken of as a respectable specimen of occasional poetry.-The pre-Asiatic Journ .- No. 54.

sident, Mr. Larkins, having introduced the health of the Marchimess of If a ton . with a short address, while the company were yet standing, and about to cheer, the nounds of the piano-forte and of Mrs. Lacy's exquisite voice was heard, and the deep and mute attention which it caused enabled the musical hurran, which was substituted for the three cheers, to be heard with full effect. It commenced with female voices for the first cheer, was strengthened by the tenors in the second, and awelled out in full concord in the third, which was repeated until three times three had been sounded in more delicate and perfect harmony than was ever before heard in ladia. The norrhy of this surprise, and its exceedingly appropriate character to a female health, was universally felt and admired.

When her Laplyship had sufficiently recovered from the strong and visible curetions which this scene had occasioned to her delicate and refined sensibility. Lord Hastings returned thanks in the name of his amiable consort. He observed, that if it were possible for Lady Hastings herself to express how deeply she felt the warm and public mark of affection and esteem that had this night been evinced towards her, she would have fulfilled her own anxious wishes; but that being impossible he had risen on her behalf, to assure those by whom he was surrounded that the testimony of their regard which they had this night received could never be erased from her recollection, could never cease to be remembered but with pleasure. His Lordship, after some beautitul observations on the advantage of cultivating this reciprocity of regard, and down evidently affected under the weight

of satisfaction. The president again rose, and proposed " the health of the Marquis of Hastings, their beloved and venerated guest." To toast was followed by three times i rec. till the hall rung again. His Lordship returned thanks.

The Marquis and Marchionesa of Hastings retired about three in the morules. but a great number of the parry cuntinued the festivities till about five. Good humour, hilarity and harmous prevalled.

Festival of the Behra.—On Thursday

the 10th, His Highness the Navaub of Bergal gave the usual entertainments at the palace at Moors stabad, to the civil and military gentlemen of the atation, on the festival of the lichra.

At'10 p. m. the signal was made by a gun from the palace. It formed a quare about eighty fathous, consisting of a centre building, surrounded by a wall with a door-way in each face, and turrets at the currers, on which men were stationed burning a lp ar lights. The in-4 K VOL. IA.

terr-ediate space on each face was filled by undur-punkees, the whole brilliantly filuminated in variegated colours, chiefly green and yellow, which, with a display of fire-works on both sides the river, had a pleasing effect. Previous to the approach of the Behra, the company were entertained with nautches, and after it had passed the palace, sat down to an elegant supper, at which Ills Highness the Na-

want presided. Curious Discovery .- On the forenoon of Dec. 23, the workmen employed in pulling down an old building contiguous to the Bankshall, and immediately opposite Mr. Hare, the watch-maker's shop, discovered a large collection of bayonets. They were first seen on breaking down the masonry which filled a floor-way on the north side. There was no other entrance to the place in which they were finnil. It was blocked up by walls on three ides; the fourth wall, to the west, however, was not carried up to the roof, and left a space of about three feet. Through this opening it is supposed that the bayonets must have been thrown, apparently in a hurry, as they were heaped up in a very confused manner. They are of all shapes and sizes, covered with rnst, and many of them with the Compamy's mark still visible. The unmber than discovered is said to be upwards of 12,000.

For some time past the rooms on each all of the place where the bayonets were four I, has been occupied by boat-office keepers, and the most singular part of the story is, that these weapdus, under such circum tances, should have remained so and aled. Underneath them several con king utensils, acticles of homehold firitue, and ayster shells were found, al a auction advertisements and ta-"am talls, dated in 1793. This mysicri en ricum tance has given rise to conjerteres as various as improbable. led en weapons, conspiracy and insurrectine became of course associated, and are one ly it has been supposed that they were collected by some desperate nathe for the purpose of apposing the British a wer in India. The accumulation of with a large quantity has been accountel fr is a different way. It is said to have been customary to throw unservicerarrep as to the fort, and with the nat to it had I am also contomary to fish them up in the night! These no doubt forms a ready purchaser, who probably co cod there to sell to the Arabs, and of ra from Pe in and the Eastern Islands, who frequent the port at Calonia.

file f Saure.—We are every to find the to by Mr Flomet, who had lately to a partial superintendent of the ork and a partial real in charlog the lale of

Saugur, in the room of Dr. Dunlop, but that also Dr. Saubolle, an European assistant, and several native servants, have been under the necessity of leaving the place, from the extreme unleathliness which at present prevails there. And yet this is the spot on which, some little time ago, a plan was proposed for crecting a temple to the goddess Hygein.—Galcutta, Jan. 8.

Coroner's Inquest - On Thursday, 18th Nov. an inquest was holden at the inque of Richard Francis, Esq. situate in Mangoe Laue, over the body of Thomas Temple Blackburn, late a writer in the civil service of the Hou. East India Company. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased had cailed upon his friend Mr. Francis twelve days before, to afford him a room in his house, as he was sick and did not like to reside in his own, situate on the circular road, because it was damp. A room was kindly provided for him, and he instantly wrote for Dr. John Macwhirter; who attended him until the fatal catastrophe. The doctor's deposition tended to shew, that the deceased had appeared despending and anxious throughout his illuess, and particularly so on the evening preceding his death. On the afternoon of the same day it had been deemed necessary to apply leeches to his temples; at night the deceased had complained to his kind host that he was unhappy in his mind, was greatly in debt, and that he was very wicked, but had resolved on following a new course. He appeared to Mr. Francis to be delirious before be left him to his repose, which was about half past ten o'clock. Before day-light the fullowlng morning a report was heard by Mr. Francis, who being suddenly aroused from his deep, imagined it was the morning gun, and remained unconscious of harm, until disturbed by a note, thrown into his room through the venetian window by Dr. Macwhitter. The latter had gone early to vis t the deceased, and upon feeling the hand cold, and no pulse at the wrist, besides perceiving the bed-clothes besmeared with blood, was alarmed, and he wished to have the presence of a witness. Upon returning to the room, and throwing open the windows, these gentlemen discovered that the throat of the deceased was partially cut with a razor (which was found afterwards lying upon his bed), and it was supposed, having failed in his attempt, he had used a pistol, for not a vestige of face or head remained! There was no direct eridence given to prove these facts; but upon a close investigation by the coroner and his jury, traces of blood-marks were discovered to the adjoining apartment (in a line with that of the deceased), and it was clear to their minds, that he must have gone thither for the purpose of procuring his razors, for

the case had been taken out of his own hedding, which was rolled up on a table, and wherelo were the remaining appararus for shaving; these said articles having remained in that place without being be-fore removed from the first day of his arrival. The case was found upon a chair in his own round, where it is probable be first made the attempt to cut his throat, as before mentioned, and that then he must have returned to the aforesaid from to procure the pistol, with which he shot himself, as that was found burst, sticking at the foot of the bed in the musquito curtalu, where it must have fallen, in the recoll. The pistol ball had passed through the paunel of the door behind the bed of the deceased, leading to the next room, leaving its mark on the furthermost wall, and was found under a table on the opposite walt, quite flattened. Under the foregoing circumstances, a venilet was

three of Lunary.

New Chapel, Dec. 2.—Government have determined on dedicating another new building in Calcutta to Divine warship according to the English Protestant church. For the equal accommodation of the castern and western districts, a chapel is to be built on a appt of ground in the Bow Bazar, commonly called the Gao Khunah, a listle to the westward of the Massulman college. It is to be a plate and simple edifice, with a done, without galleries, and calculated to contain six hundred persons. The Bishop has sanctioned his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Hawtayne, to perform the cherical duries. A school-room is to be built near, the expenses of which will be defrayed out of certain funds at the disposal of the Loui

Bishop.

Vertry Question.—Calcutta has been some time agitated by a dispute between the gentlemen who, by the votes of a few who have passed office and sequired that privilege from custom, compose the Select Vestry of St. John's cathedral, and a large party among the British lababitants of Calcutta, who chalm to have, as a General Vestry, a right to choose the Select Vestry annually.

This party of antagonists to the Select Vestry have made many attempts to exercise the suffrage thus claimed, and when foiled by the subsisting members of that body, have twice solkited the interposition of government in their favour, without being able to obtain my act or deciden adverse to the privileges of the Select Vestry, derived and transmitted by a close election.

In consequence of these unavailing

applications, a meeting was called on the 22d of September, at the town-hall, of all the British inhabituats, at which the subject was stoutly debated. After much argument on both sides, a preponderating majority carried a set of resolutions, of which we subjoin a careful abstract, not having moss for the whole; but we have nimed to preserve the force of those passages which unfold the nature of the dispute, and the basis of the claims revived by the present inhabitsons. The want of some conditional term equivalent to " It is the opinion of this meeting," as the begingled of such of the resolutions as require it, does not originate with the abstract; owing to this omission, the assembly speak as if by the energy of delibecate volition they had created the nota of which they complain. 'The sixth, for example, shows what resolute inlads may accomplish. The tone of confident dietarion in the thirteenth leaves the government at liberty to coincide with the meeting.

The 15th contemplates the raising of a grand imperial hurty-burly about the reclamation of a free realry code for the parish of St. John, Culcutta, in case the Supreme Government should reduce the scale on which the privilege of chousing parachial officers can be exercised. The 13th, 14th, and 15th resolutions, form an epitome of the mischiefs to be apprehended from giving parochial assemblies a disproportionare magnitude and publicity, compared with the objects for which they meet. Thus, an inexhaustable mater life himself late a belsterous importance by converting a room for petry business later a theatre for ambitious debate. 'The coutingent appellants jump at once from the vestry office at Calcutta to the Parliament House in Britain. From the decurate address spoken by the chalrman in presenting it, we infer that the petition with which the committee went up to the Government House at Calcutta did not contain the mixture of distrust and menace, the professed submission, and the prepared appeal, pervading the lith and 15th resolutions.

> Abstract of the Besolutions proposed and curried at a Meeting in the Town-Hall, Sept. 22, 1812, to which all the British inhabitants of Calcutta were to-

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tired, and at which more than 300 attended, on the subject of the dispute with the Select Vestry of St. John's Cathedral.

First.-Resolved: That the Church Constitution, made public in 1787, in the Coverament Casette, and emanating from the collective wisdom of Lord Cornwallia and of several cities functionaries of government, joined in a select restry with the chaptains, appears to this meeting to contain provisions for the administration of the church affairs, and for the management of the revenues and poor funds, in themselves most just, reasonable, and prudent; equally honourable to all parties concerned, whether we regard the liberality of the high authority which couferred the rights and privileges contained in that charter, or the characters of the inhabitants of this city. Second.—Resolved: That the Instru-

Second.—Resolved: That the Instrument thus solvently prunniqued under the sontion of the government, as represented by its chief, has never been abrogated or altered in any of its essential provisions, by an act equally authentic; consequently the constitution aforesald is conceived by this meeting to be still in full force.

Third,-Resolved: That whether from considence to their delegates, the select restry, or whether from indolence or consmut accupation in business on the part of the lubabitant electors, it has happened that the amunal election meetings, though duly summoned every Easter since 1787, have been scantly attended by the lubabitance, and frequently of lam years have been attended by none except the actual members of the old select restry, on whom, in the absence of other conventry has legally devolved on such occastore, and who, in the absence of other condidates, have necessarily re-elected the same individuals to the offices of

church-wardens and sidesmen.
Fourth.—Resolved: That within the last few pours, the relaxation of vigilance, on the part of the electors, appears to have produced a corresponding laxity in the sulect restry, and an indifference to the opinion of the constituent body, munifested in the manner of discharging their mactions, and particularly by their having tentional to discontinue the accustomed annual publication of their accounts in the government gurente, without the authority of the general vestry.

Fifth.—Resolved: That from these and other indications, the select restry made light of their responsibility to the general vestry, and even inclined to question its controlling and emistinent authority, cortain public spirited individuals determined, two years upo, to assert the privileges

conferred on the inhabitants in 1787, and were successfully resisted by the select ventry, who dealed the elective right of the inhabitants; and, by their representations to government, appear to have persuaded that high and respected authority to abstain from interfering authoritatively in behalf of the electors, under an impression that the nefect vestry alone passessed the right of election to office.

Sixth .- Resolved : That in the present year the attempt was renewed with better sucress, the general vestry having, by a considerable majority, re-elected a church-warden on their own behalf, and haring choses two new sidesmen, in virthe of their ancient franchises; which the same majority resolved were nowlse impalced by certain paragraphs of a letter to the old restry, produced as a justification of their right to re-elect themselves, but which, when justly interpreted, were considered by the meeting to be a mere acknowledgment of any vestey de facto, for the convenience of carrying on the public business and trusts, waving all interference in the question of right, and suggesting a reference to higher authority.

Seventh.—Resolved: That on the first meeting for the discharge of oedloary business after Easter, the aelect reastry took upon themselves to revive the discussion of the great question of the general vestry's competency to elect them to the offices which they were then exercising in strue of that competency, and in fallent of which they could not have any legal existence as a select vestry, Insenuel as no election whatever had taken place on the prescribed day, sare and except that election by the inhabitants which they affected to question.

Eighth.—Rendved: That the select verify, on the strength of private and bregular communications with the individual employed by government to write the letter regarding the former year's election, proceeded by a majority of three against two to declare the election of the lababitants stull and void, ejected the two dissentient sidesmen, declared themselves the lawful select verify, and recalled to their seats the two sidesmen of the year before, who had been rejected by the inhabitants at the general verify election.

Ninth,—Resolved: That the ejected shiesmen, having in valu solicited the interposition of government, who again, and in more express terms, declined to interfere on the point of right, and having fruitlessly appealed to the persons calling themselves the lawful select vestry, who refused to notice their applications to have a general vestry summoned to decide between them, have called a special meeting of the inhabitants, electors, with the salection of government, for the avowed

purpose of laying before us the opinion of counsel, and for concerting measures to vindicate the franchises of the inhabitants, thus wrested from us by the usurpa-

tion of the select restry.

Tenth.—Resolved: That this meeting considers the two sidesmen, Mr. R. C. Plowden and Mr. Trever Plowden, entitled to its fullest approbation and cordial thanks, for their zealous, abie, and distnterested exertions in behalf of our com-

mon rights and privileges.

Eleventh .- Resolved : That this meeting considers the persons now calling themseives the select vestry, and in forcible possession of the records and powers appertaining to the offices of select vestry. men, to have no good right so to style themselves, or to act in that corporate capacity, and that we will use our strenuous endeavours to oust them from their pretended functions, and to recover the anclent rights of election and control to the

general restry.

Twelfth. - Resoived: That we the luhabitants now present, together with such persons as have been prevented from attending but concur in opinion, do Join in a respectful petition to the Supreme Government, which shall be drawn up and presented by our committee and our chairman, and after parrating our past proceedings, and detailing these our resolutions, shall confine itself to the simple object of carnestly cutreating that high authority to re-establish by its power the constitution of 1787, precisely as it stands recorded, either as a permanent rule and ordinance, or as a temporary measure pending any reference to authorities in Hugland.

Thirteenth .- Resolved: That this meeting cannot allow itself to question the beneffcent and liberal views of the government, nor las readiness to interpose its mediation and authority, in establishing, in the shape of an old charter revived or a new charter granted, the just and saintary principles laid down in that admirable vestry constitution of 1787, beyond the enforcement of which our atmost desires are not extended; and that we are well persuaded the Supreme Government of British India will never besitate to act on the undenlable maxim, that all men, holding public trusts, and administering revenues or funds for the general good, should be held responsible for their constituents. That we are confident of government's acquiescing in the expediency of enforcing the churchwardens' and sidesmens' oaths; and the former yearly rendering of their accounts on outh; of rendering the prosecution of ilclinguent officers effectual; of compelling the publication of accounts; and of providing for occasional meetings of the general vestry, on formal requisitions signed by a given number of electors.

Fourteenth-Resolved That if the goverument, for reasons unknown to ut, should decline to grant or resture the system of 1767, so much cureted by the inhabitants, we will endeavour to obtain redress from the laws of the land; we will support the sidesmen in endeasours to gain their restoration to office, by such proceedings, at law or in equity, as shall appear advisable to them and their counsel, with the approbation of a committee of our own body; and we will personally contribute, and endeavour to obtain the contributions of every independent inlimbitant, towards defraving such law

charges. Fifteenth .- Resolved: That If we should ultimately fall in these moderate views, through the improbable refusal of the government to attend to our solicitations, or the incompetence of the strong arm of the law to afford redress, we will subscribe our names, and invite the signatures of all our fellow citizens to humble petitions, drawn up by our committee, to the King in council, or either or both Houses of f'arliament, as the case may be; beseeching either, or all those high authorities to extend relief to us in the matters above set forth; and that, in the event of such humble petition or petitions being determined upon, that to the King in council be transmitted, by our committee, through the Supreme Government and the honourable the Court of Directors, to the President of the Board of Controul. to be by him laid before the King in council; and that any petition to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, or Common' House of Parliament, shall be transmitted through such members of those House as the committee may think will aid our

Sixteenth .- Resolved: That the following gentlemen be a committee, for carrying finto effect these resolutions

Commodore Hayes, Chairman, Mars. Pattle, Palmer, Trower, Trant, Firbes, R. C. Plowden, Wynch, T. Plowden, Buckingham, Dampier, Siddom, Compton, and J. Young.
Seventeenth. - Resolved: That this

committee considers it right and just not to close these proceedings without itcording this resolution, explicitly disclaiming any intention of imputing corrupt, dishouest, or sorded motives or conduct, to the persons pow claiming to be the select vestry of St. John's, whether in their corporate or individual capacities; the objects of this meeting being confined to the as ertion and recovery of old and acknowledged tichts, was we conceive to have been wrongfully we stead from us, the inh tants of Colouts, be our own as pointed servants, whose will to make themselves will ly in a new of their constituents, we ascribe to bepulses that do not necessarily affect our respect for the moral and personal cha-

racies of thuse ludividuals.

Elghteenth .- Resolved ; That deeply regretting the injury the poor have anstalued, from the present select vestry having last the confidence of the public, we do, in the event of our projected polition to the government failing of effeet, constitute ourselves a society for receiving and distributing almo, in like manner and under similar restrictions and responsibilities as are laid down in the regulations appointed by Lord Comwallia in June 1787; and that six persons of the committee, by us chosen, shall be elected from time to time by a majority of the sald committee, to fulfil the object of this resolution during the interval that may clapse, until we can obtain either the revival of the above-mentioned consiststion of 1787, or any other vestry coustitution which may be hereafter legally cstablished.

Nineteenth.—That the thanks of this execting be given to Mr. Buckingham, for the disinterested and landable public spirit he has invariably manifested during the shole period of the discussion of the vestry question, through that paliadium of the liberty of the British Press in India, the Opleasta Journal.

Pwentieth.-Thanks to Commodere Hayes, for his Impartial and able conduct

in the chair.

Twenty-first.-- I hanks to the highsterist and the under-sherist, for their ready convening of the meeting.

Nor. 13.—The Governor-gen having signified his pleasure to Commodore Hapes, chairman of the meeting and committee, that he would receive their petition this day at 10 o'clock, the committee named in the electric buses at the time appointed. The commodore had the bonour to indicate to his Lordship the object of the meeting he a short address.

My Lord 1-Agreeably to the wishes of a numerous meeting of the lababitants of Calcutta, assembled at the town-hall on the 22d of September last, under the assertion of your Lordship's government, we now take the liberty to present their immble position, praying for redress against certain grievances, which they hope to acquire from your Lordship's wouted regard for public junice,-We disclaim boatility towards any party, as our sole object is the amelioration of the condition of our more unfortunate and beiplem follow-creatures, which object we hope to attain through your Lordship's impartial consideration.—We take this opportunity of personally expressing our unfeigned respect and attachment for your

Lordship's person and government; and in thus submitting our lumble appeal on behalf of the public, we have before us every rational ground of hope, as our dependence is placed upon the just decision of one of the greatest and best men of the age.

After which, the commodore presented the petition to his Lordship, who received it most graciously, and stated that it should be laid before the council for conalderation without delay.

Assault Extraordinary. The following transaction, growing out of the "vestry question," shows the fierce animosity which it has caused between some of the apposite partisans in the society of Culcutta. The narrative is in the words of the editor of the Calcutta Journal.

On the evening of Thursday, Sept. 30, about the close of twilight, when the course was crowded with corriages, the editor of this journal was taking an airing in his baggy, with a friend. The young person who had distinguished himself at the meeting at the town-hall, by advocating the cause of the select ventry, and whose speech was reported as that of a young gentleman whose name was not then known, happened to pass by on horseback at the time; and though his person was distinctly remembered, nothing peculiar was renturbed to his appearance, so as to indicate hostile lutentione, Immediately after passing the buggy, which was proceeding at a slow rate, and the persons in it were lounging back to a listless and augumuled posture, without apprebenden of an assoult, the young man on horseback suddenty wheelest round, exclaining "Your came is Backinghous, I telleve," and coming up behind bling without asking may more questions, struck him with a hand whip. The blow was instantly returned by Mr. Bocklugham with several cuts from the baggy whip, laid on with such effect, as to induce the assaulter to drop behind, after which he said "my name is Darwall." A second attack was apparently contemplated by Mr. Darwall, who again advanced from behlod in the same manner as he had previously done; but the parties being now more guarded, invited his nearer approach. Mr. Bucklughum said, "Do you wish any thing further? If you do, I'll give it to you." He replied, "The sonner the better." Mr. Buckingham rejoined, "off the course, if you please; follow me," pointing with his left hand to the road below, the parties being then close to the bottom of the course. To this Mr. Darwall made no reply. He was again invited, and even a third time solicited to retire from this scene, and follow Mr. B. to a more appropriate one, but still remained silent and did not comply. The parties in the buggy continued the usual drive, repeating the round of the contrae after this, during all which time Mr. Darwall was not again seen.

From the tenor of the observations acnexed to this ex parte statement, gather that Mr. Darwall had taken offence at what he conceived to be a substantial misrepresentation, in the report given la the Calcutta Journal of the speech delivered by him at the meeting. radelt obscure verbosity occurs the strange phyase, " his probationary station in life as an attorney's clerk," applied to Mr. D. with an altuaion to his extreme youth, which together may mean that this gentle la under articles. Many flashes of resentment illuminate the style, from which it is discoverable that in the scales of houpur Mr. B. ascends above Mr. D., and that an action is to be brought for the Assidult,

Shocks of Earthquake,—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in Calcutta about half-past eight o'clock p. at on the 18th Nov., and two other shocks of greater ricleuce at about half-past one on the following morning: the direction was from N.W. to S.E.

Four shocks of earthquake were experienced at Chittagong, between the 4th and 20th of October.

Choicea Morbus.—Fifteen musulmans, among whom three children, assembled in one house to the north of Chaudhen Chukey, for the celebration of the Mohurruin, were attacked by the cholera morbus on Saturday last. One of the children had already fallen a victim to the discease, when a neighbouring gentleman, having been informed of the dangerous state they were in, saved them all by speedy doses of drogue amore.—Coleatta Paner.

This medicine (properly drogs consers) is described in the Asiatic Justical, vol.viii. p. 340.

By letters from Subathoo, at the foot of the Himalaya, dated Oct. 25, we fear that the cholera morbus prevailed there; and that throughout the Dhoon it had committed, and was still committing great ravages. Among other lustances clied, in the remarkable and metancholy fact, that out of 1,200 men of the Goorkhali corps, 70 were carried of by this disease, in the short space of two days; and op all those who were attacked, no medical treatment had noy effect.

The Weather and the Crops .- Letters

from the places specified contain the par-

Muttre, Non. 25.—Wheat is selling here at 18 seers per rupee, other grain in proportion at a much higher rate than might be expected from the appearance of the crops in the vicinity, owing to the searchy which prevailed in the lower provinces. The weather during the greater part of the present month has been clear and cold, but the last two days have been cloudy, rather sultry.

Jionpoor, Nuc. In consequence of the main which fell on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of this month, all the crops have assumed a very floorishing appearance. The poor orders of cultivators had been previously numble to sow their lands, from inability to purchase seed, the small quan-tity which the frosts of last search had permitted them to reap having been entirely consumed as food, or sold to pay their reuts. Those who had been in habits of lending seed, lost so much has season, that they had refused to make further advances. I have been sowing a few oats and some lucerne and yellow clover, by way of experiment, and lands ready plonghed were offered me in every direction, by tenants who were unable to procare seed to sow them after they had prepared the soil; some of which, paying the expenses of ploughing, I accepted.

The rain however has altered the scene completely, and at present I could not procure a beight if I wished it; for the lenders of grain for seed, seeing a strong probability of their former balances, have opened their stores, and not a patch of arable land will remain unbown. Grain rose in price after the rain, but it was necount of the increased demand for seed; it has busin fathen, and in now selling, wheat 11 neers (of 96 rupees weight) for the rupee, bariey 13 neers, make 15 seers, bairs 16 seers, ac. dee., being still troble the price it was four years upo, and nearly eight times the price it was at the line of Cheyt Singh's rebellion.

Barelly, Nov. 21.—Our crops are promising, and we have a plential khurreet havest, but the demand from the southward prevents grain getting cheap here twheat 14 seers, course rice 18 seers, bejora 26 seers, chunch 12 seers furd, mongo 14 seers, more 19 seers, maka (Indian corn) 28 seers, jewahar 26 seers. The rubbee crops are nearly all sown, and have come up very well. Oil 34 seers, cotton 2 seers 4 chatacks. Our seer is ponderous, being 105 cupees, Furrackalad Sount, and our pousairee 525 rusees.

The unforcumate Shehan.—The face of the late Serjeant Major Shehan, of the 7th N.C., formerly of H.M. 22d dengouns, has excited considerable attention at the presidency. On the 13th Nov. he was found drowned in a small pool in the northward of Royapoorna, Into which it would appear he had gone for the purpose of harling. At first some slight shaplbrought to his untimely end by violence, hat after a minute investigation, both by the coroner and magistrates, there is no doubt of his having been drowned by ac-India in the humble capacity of a private in the 22d light dragoons, some papers found in his possession ascertain the fact that he was of a family of rank and opeleave in Ireland. By the draft of a letter found in his possession, beginning "My Dear Lord," and written in the manner of one well educated gentleman to another, it would appear that be got engaged in a duct at Cock, and though the fact is not stated, yet as he fled from his country, there he reason to presume that his antagonist must have fallen. He then proceeds to state, that having spent some thousand pounds at that fusblenable watering place, Nath, he felt he had no alternative but to embark as a soldier for Ludia. No names age acceptioned by which his relations can he discovered; we only know that he had not changed his name, as he speaks of himself to his friend by the name of "the authorizants Shekon." unfortunate Shehau.

It is to be feared that the case of the unfortunate Shehan is not singular, and that many fine joung men are now explating p exile, perhaps in degradation, their youthful indiscretions.

Noc. 30. Part of the ancient palace at Agra, consisting of two halls situated in the palace-garden, has been appointed for the purpose of performing divine service.

His lardship, the bishop, is preparing for a cimination to Fort St. George and Prints of Wales' Island. He was expected to latter place about the end of September.

Directionies.—On the evening of 22d Dec. a forewell entertainment was given to the hote. Mr. Dowdeswell, member of the expecture Council, at the Town-ball, as a stracture of the regard, attachment, and respect, of a number of contemen who had long been for the babits of private and official intercourse with him.

booking with regret to the approaching separation from their commander, the officers and staff of the Saugor field force have presented a service of breakfast plate to Brigaren. Watson, C.R. Their accompanying address, dated Saugur, Nov. 8, was algored by Licut.col. Heirler, and 42 officers. The distinguished general accepted this mean of his fallow warrious region at a similariton, with interchanced planets, say the need except, and a isless for the glory and prosperity.

Article in the Oblivary questioned .-The drath of the Rev. J. P. Nugent having been announced in our Mirror of last week, and scandalous reports having been since circulated tending to impress the public mind with an idea that the death and interment of the above gentleman were a mere deception, contrived for the purpose of enecealing his clandestine departure from the country, we consider it our duty thus publicly to larite those who question the fact to state the grounds upon which their suspicions are founded, as also upon those who had ample means of conrincing themselves of the reality of this melanchuly event, to come forward in vindication of the cause of truth; by which the mind of the pub-lic will be set at ease, and the character of an individual relieved from the persecutions of unrelenting malice .- Calcutta

Vehicipedes.—Nav. 23,—Garrison Order.—His Excellency the most noble the Governor-gen, is pleased to direct that in future "Velocipedes" shall not be permitted to enter the Respondentia walk.

Launch of Pilot Vessels.—Dec.—The Marquis and Marchloness of Hastings bonoured with their presence the launch of the Government pilot vessels at Kidderpote, built by the Measrs, Kyda. They when launched were completely rigged. They are called the Hattrax and Asserghur.

Afflicting Circumstance. On the 14th of October, a ball was given on bourd the Liverpool Trader, then lying off Calcutta. The party, including the vi-sitors and the officers of the ressel, consisted of about 50 persons. More than half of these were seized with a virulent ferer in a few days afterwards. Not less than ten of the party died in as many days, including the captain and surgeon of the ship. Only one officer survives of those who left England in the ship, and he is just recovering in the hospital. All sorts of conjectures were made, but it turns out that there were 17,000 undressed buffalo borns in the hold, in a complete state of patrefaction. This vessel has sailed for England in this state without a surgeon. Annexed are the names and ages of some of those whom this audden mortality affected, with the days on which they died:—Nov. 6th. Miss Maria Houtledge, aged 20; 7th, Capt. Williams, aged 94; 8th. Mr. James Edo. aged 22; 9th. Mr. William Dale, aged 29; 10th, Miss Eliz. Goodall, aged 27; 13th, Capt. G. Woodward, Commander of the Bengal, aged 48; 13th, Mr. J. Hasselden, aged 20; 17th, Mr. John Hay, Surgeon of the Bengal, aged 23.

Des. 1 .- A few quantations from the state of the market.

It appears that the supply of cotton continues very limited. Cutchora was at 17 13 to 18 8, being an advance of about e git anuas. Ginger was abundant, and found few purchasers. Saltpetre was lower, and the price quoted for let quality was from 7 to 7 6. Sugar had fallen about cight aonas; Benares, larquality, could be pur-chased at 10 to 11 4. With regard to freights, it is stated, that not withstanding the number of free traders in the river was only half of what it was at the same peried last year, they continued as love and as difficult to be procured as had been the case for some thine past, the market being still completely have of light goods; the rates of freight to London were from 51. 100. 10 61.

Statement of Shipping in the river 11-25ly, 1st Dec. 1819.

11 .c. /y, 111 Dec. 1012.	
Ships.	Tirris
Company's ships 6	3,624
Ditto chartered 6	2,661
Free traders	8,426
Connery whips for Great Britain 4	2,131
For sale or wanting freight	17,769
Do. employed in country trade 36	9,247
American vessels 9	43 210.3
French 6	2,467
Portuguese 5	2,750
Danish 2	1,336
Arabian14	5,470
EFI se Street, and a second	-
	4

Total 144 60,536 Free traders, on Dec. 1, 1218 34 17,326

BIRTHS.

Sept. 10, at Muttra, the lady of Lieut. C. W. Heriot, of the 4th Bengal L. C. of a sou.... 12, at Gluzzecpore, the lady of R. Bird, Esq. of a son...21, at Allahabad, the lady of Capt. W. M'Quba, of a daughter....22, the lady of M. H. Turnbull, Esq. judge and magistrate of Cuttack, of a con.... 26, the lady of R. Turuer, Esq. of a daughter . . . Same day, at Allipore, the lady of E. Impey, Esq. civil service, of a son 29, the lady of Capt. Showers, major of brigade at Meernt, of a son... Oct. 1, at Dacca, the fady of A. Smelt, Esq. of a daughter... 2, Madame Pleard, of a daughter ... 4, the hady of G. Vrignon, Esq. of a son 7, Mrs. J. Pereira, of a silli-born daughter ... 8, Mrs. C. Martin, of a sou.... 9, Mrs. A. Elloy, of a daughter Saine day, on board a budgerow, at Dumdum, near Deenagepoor, Mrs. Davidson, widow of the late J. M. Duvidson, Esq. civil surgeon at Purneah. of a daughter 11, the lady of Capt. W. S. Beatson, assist, adj.-gen. of a oru12, at Soorpol, at the house of J. Cheap, Esq. the Indy of R Crel htm, E q. civil service, of a daughter 14, at Dinapore, the lady of Capt. Alexander, dep. paym. of a daughter. . . 16, 31ra. 11. White, of a son. . . 18. at Chowring lee. the lady of Lieut. col. J. A. Paul M'Gir-Ariatic Journ .- No. 54.

gor, act, mil. andstor gen. of a day diter . . . 23, the lady of R. M. Thora, E. . . ttat law, of a cou.... Same day, at linerackpore, the lady of Major Alder, John regt. N. i. of a daughter ... 24, at the Presidency, Mrs. Major Taylor, of a son Art. of a daughter 29, the lady of R. Benn t, Esq of the civil service, of a san E. B. Craigle, dep. judge adr. of a daughter ... Nor. 2, at Agra, Mrs. W. Cam bell, of a daughter ... Same dar, at Huntly Lodge, the lady of D. Christle, lisq. of a son. ... Same day, as Culaba, the lady of Mojar Molesworth, of the 47th fout, of a staugater 3, at the Presidency, the Ludy of James Atkinson, Esq. of a daughter Same day, at M lanpare, Mrs. Hellew, wife of Llout. F. J. Bellew, 18th N. I. of a son. . . . Samed y. at Agra, the lady of Capt. H. E. G. C .per, of a son ... 4, at Howrah, Mis-Capt. Wise, of a daughter 5, at Agra, the lady of Lieut. M'Stalion, 1st batt. 24th N. l. of a son.... 6, Mrs. M. Chalke. widow of the late Mr. J. Chaike, of a daughter.... Same day, as Ja jeinow, the buly of J. M. Sinclair, Esq. of a said....7, at Jumpore, the lady of R. Davies, Esq. of a sou.... Same day, at Moradabad, the lady of H. Wood, Eq. civil service, of a son. . . . 8, at Damdum, the lady of Capt. Polis k, art. of a on 9, Mrs. Fablan, wie of Mr. Fa pilot service, of a daughter.... 11, at the Presidency, the lady of G. J. State .. Esq. civil service, of twins, buys Same day, at Saugar, the lady of Capt. Simmore, slep. field p ym. of a son ... th, at Chiusuralt, Mrs. Philip Barber, of a daughter.... 15, Mrs. Eaton, wife Conductor R. Enton, of a sou.... 16, the lady of Lieut. H. C. Baruard, it to a. a. quarter mast, let butt. . th regt. N. L. .. a daughter.... 17, Mrs. R. Garden, da son.... Same day, at Purneah, Mrs. J. Brandt, of a sou.... 19, the lady of A. H. Blechyuden, Laq. of a son 21, at Garden Reach, the lady of R. W. Poe, Esq. of a daughter.... Same day, the lady of E. To compson, Esq. of a daug ter ... 23, in Clauring ce, the lady of F. T. Hall, Esq. of a dr shter ... 24, at B a nipore, the lady of (a . J. Gral am, ad) to the corps of his rapper, of a s n.... 25, the 12 v of W. H b dsou, Esq. of a son. . . Sa to day, M . J. T. the H. C. forced server, of a stuf-bine temate en 1 ... E. et Counte, the may

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of Capt. Galloway, agent for gaugeleder, of a con.... Dec. I, at Bancacraft, the ludy of H. M. Pigou, Esq. civil service, of a daughter ... 3, Mrs. G. Sheppard, of a daughter, ... 5, the hady of P. Y. Lindsay, Esq. civil service, of a son Same day, the lady of J. B. B. Inglis, E.q. of a son. ... 10, at Purneah, Mrs. M. Shiilingford of a son.... 18, at Garden Reach, Mrs. Sandys, of a son. . . . 28, the lady of A. Maether, Esqual a son, ... 20, the lady of T. Barbayr, Esq. of a con. , ... 30, the leely of Cupa F. Halston, of a son 31, Mrs. C. J. Fox, of a son Jun. I, at his residence in Tank-square, the at Fort William, the lady of Capt. C. Course, H. M. 89th foot, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES. Sept. 16, at Agra, Mr. R. M'Clay, to Miss Anne Bavey, aldest daughter of Mr. W. Bavey 27, J.C. Beown, Esq. givil service, to Matilda, daughter of G. Chinnery, Esq. of Culcutta Oct. 5, at Chanderungure, Mona. P. Worles, only son of Mons. I. N. Worlee, to Mile. Palmire, only daughter of Mons. Darrae, Capt. French commercial resident at Dayos. . . 9, at Patne, Mr. J. Boilard, jun. to Mire A. Boycard 11, at Midanpore, at his father's house, Lleut, Vancenca, art., to Harriet Catherine, eldest daughter of Adm. D. Campbell, R. N., ... Same time and place, Lient C. Griditie, 18th N. 1. to Anni Grace, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Voore set, com, the station Nov. 1. a: Allahabark, Lieus. J. Burney, H. M. Sith met, to Miss L. Dickson, third daughter of W. Dickson, Esq. of Highbary hill, Middleser ... Same day, at Masuilpatam, Mr. C. Barnet, noint. Dontdom, Llent. F. N. Price, art. to Aun Helen, daughter of Col. Grace.... Same day, at Benares, Lieut. A. Pope, 8th L. C. to Frances, fourth daughter of W. Crarand, Sug, Westenduster ... 4, at Charcepost, Capi. R. Brown, H. M. 24th regt. in Anna, old at daughter of J. Thomson, Esq. of Mid Lathius, ... 5, at the cathedeal, J. Rode, Req. of Pornech, to June, conta danabter of W. W. Williams, of Enlamath, Curnwall. . . . 10, J. M. Todd, Fog surgeon of the civil stanlog of Calpec, to Carterine, fourth daughter of P. Goullet, Luj. of Exeter, Dewm. . . . Same day, at therhampure, Capt. M. S. Hogg, acting turrack must, at that station, to Mrs. flurtop ..., Id, G. Swinton, Esq. sec. to gort. Persian department, to Anne Elianbeth, daughter of S. Swinton, Esq. a unember of the board of customs, salt and opinen 15, C pt. T. Waterman, country service, to Mrs. U. Henderson, .. . 29, at St. John's cathelest, Calcutte, Capt. H. A. P. Hervey, 7th Bombay N. L. and barrack most. N. D. G. to Harriet. Ann. mangest damphter of W. Barnfield, DEATHER. Sept. 23, at Nursinghpore, Sophia Charlotte, and nearly one year, youngest daughter of Lient. J. Horgan, interp. and gr. must. 2d batt. 27th N. I. Nerbudda field force. . . . 26, near Rajimath, Sophin, the wife of Maj. Boscowen..., Same day, at Comilla, J. Hume, Esq. assist.-surg. of the civil station of Tipperah Same day, at Nasurabad, Capt. C. B. Borlase, 2d L. C ... Same day, Aone Martha, Infant daughter of Mr. F. R. Torey 28, at Macital, upon command about 27 talles from the camp at Techurr, in Baitool, Ligat, W. D. Monsell, eldest son of T. Monsell, Esq. of Belleisle in the county of Tipperary, barrierer at law, and

A paragraph, under "Chocal Occurrences," derived from the same paper, alludes to the following.

grandson to the late W. Devaynes, Esq. of

Dover street, Landon, a celebrated di-

rector of the Han. Company,

29, at the Presidency, the Rev. J. P. Nugent, one of the chaplalus belonging to this cetablishment, and attached to the military station of Dinapore. " He arrived some weeks ago to a state of great mental depression, tormented with the dreadful like that he had swallowed a slow poleon. which was gendually consuming his ontrails. From this notion, which could have proceeded only from the morbid stare. of a system naturally inclined to irritation. and lately overpowered by a series of domestic unhappiness, he could never thoroughly elivest bimacif; and in his frequent assertions that his existence was drawing rapidly to a conclusion, proved the sail prophet of an event which, however it might startle his friends from its apparent audilenness, had to him for some time been an object of daily expec-

Oct. 1, on board the Prime Blucher, Mr. J. A. Greebe, Inte obief officer of the Autora.... 2, at Mrs. Bean's, Chowringbee, Miss F. Morrell, eldest daughter of Lieut. col. R. Morrell, commanding the Moorahechbad provincelal batt... Same day, at Fort William, C. Maria, infust dasgitter of Capt. Hare, H. M. 21st L. D.... 3, Capt. J. Cuthbertson, late of the Bengal, of Liverpool..., Same day, at Berthampore, Capt. Manderille, of H. M. 58th toot.... 7, Mr. T. Hatfield, of an fadammention in the bowels.... 9, Capt. H. Sarnorins, country service, ... 10, at Allipore, Miss E. Bozalt.... 11, Mr. G. Rodrigozs, late of Rusppore.... 12, at Dimpore, aged 74, Capt. T. Long, of

the Eur. inv 13, J. B. Hodson, Beg 14. Capt. J. Claridge, of the Barton 15, at Scrampore, Col. J. F. Miselbach16, Mr. J. Murray, of the pilot service.... Same day, Mr. W. Short, aged 78 years.... 17, at Sindewarra, Nagpore, Capt. W. T. Sannders, 1st batt. 11th N. i. 16, of a jungle fever, at Hazareebang. the cantouments of the launghur curps, Lieut, W.Villette Same day, et Mhow, W. C. Mark, Esq. usaist, surg. 1st batt, 8th Bombay N. L. . , 19, at the residence in Bottaconna road, J. Corbett, Esq. of the commercial bank., . Same day, at Calcutta, in the 25th year of his agr, It. G. Morris, Req. civil service of this estab., eldest son of J. Morris, Esq. of Haker street ... 21, Allee, daughter of Capt. J. Cooke, marine registry office ... Same day, at Futtyghar, Arthur, yonugest son of J. Donnitherne, Esq. . . . 26, at Mazagon, Mr. J. Anderson, ... Same day, at Maligana, Isabella, wife of Mr. Conductor J. Cantrill, of that station . . . Same day, at Callogpatant, Capt. F. Dalby, master attendant of that port 27, infant daughter of Capt. W. Tudor, country service.... Same day, at Secondrabad, A. Connell, Esq. staff surg, at they station 28, at Bangulpare, J. Haceye, Esq. dvil service 29, Capt. W. G. Smith, of the brig Lium . . . Same day, at Pooree, near Cuttack, Lieut. L. Darnek, 720 reg. N. L. . Same day, at Bankipore, the infant non of W. Lambert, Esq. civil service. . .. Nor. 5, at Decgal, near Disapore, Thomas, only son of T. Edwards, Esq. ... 6, at the residence of Mrs. Amold, Bow Bazar, Maria, second daughter of the late Col. Hatledge ... 7, At the house of Joseph Queiros, Enq. at Incknow, the infant son of Capt. W. R. Pogson, but bett. 24th reg. N. 1... Same day, Capt. A. Williams, of the free trader Windermere, . . 8, At Dinapore, G. Thomas, infant son of Capt. Bolton, European reg....9, Catherine wife of J. Herbert, Esq. of this city, and chiese daughter of the late Sir J. Meredyth, of the county of Meath.... 11. At the presidency, J. M. Rers, Eaq. second judge of the provincial courts of appeal and circult for the division of Calcutta.... Same day, Mrs. Anna Parker, reliet of the late Capt. Hy. Parker H. M's. 53d. . . . 13th Capt. R. MacQueen H. M's. 78th. . . . 15th Lieut. P. W. Campbell, H. C. milltary service, . . . Same day, Mr. J. M. Salucis, chief officer of the American ship Gen. Hamilton . . . Same day, J. Hay, Esq. surg. of the ship Bengal. . . 17th T. T. Blackburn, Esq. civil service.... 19, At Muttra, Lient. Kerr, 2d bast. 12th N. J ... 20th, Lieur. J. Erskine ... 21st, the infant daughter of R. W. Por, Esq. . . . 24th, Master W. H M*Cann.... Same day, R. Chase, Esq. civil service, aged 24 years.... 25th Capt. R. N. Haram,

connery service.... Same day, on board the Juliann Klod, off town, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, Bir. J. Greenway.... Same day, Mr. P. F. Parmor.... 26th, Master G. Hill.... 30th Master G. Pennington..... In Nov. Mr. J. Ede, son of Geo. Ede, Esq. . . Dec. 2, at Berhampere, Mal. T. Lawry, C. B. . . . 3d, the infact daughter of Mrs. C. Sheppard. . . . 6, At Agra, Hy. John, Infant son of Capt. G. Gooper. . . . 7, At Chanda, Lieut. A. L. Campbell, 2d bott. 4th Ben. N. L. .. 25, Mr. J. Powers Same day, At Mirapore, Lient. R. R. Beuce, 1st N. 1 28th, W. Graham, Esq. nearly 30 years luthe employ of Alesses. Palmer and Company 29th, Mr. J.M. Serran, aged 96. . . Lately, at Chlususpa, Johnson Christiana, reliet of the late Capt. G. Hotroyd, 20th N. L. . . Landy, at Theprovale, Mr. A. Piuto, head writer in the office of the collector there.

MADRAS.

Political Official.

Jan. 6.—The hon, John Hodgson, being about to proceed to England, has reluquished his seat as a number of the government council, and the hon, J. H. Donnel Ogilvie appointed his successor.

On the 3d the hon, John Hugh Donnel Oglivic took the usual naths and his sent in connell, under a salute of 15 guos.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 23.—Ansist, surg. W. R. Selby, surg. to the cornner.

2.—Surg. W. S. Mitchell to be maturalist and botanist, vice Heyer, deceased.

Noc. 25.—Mr. C. A. Thompson, renister, to the zillah court of Bellary.—Mr. C. Laslic, master attendant at Calturaparatis.

Jan. 27, 1820-Mr. I. G. Pereb I, they accountant-gen. Coming Mr. met hig Garrow's absence, and ex-officia, tor of the government hank, and a - to of other committees.-Mr. M. Committees. register to the zillah court of fel com--Licut. H. Fatterton, one of the angel lutendents of tank repairs. Louis D. Sim, do. da. - Mr. J. Hepburn, member or the treasury commutee. - Mr. J. Contra acting collector as Tanjore .- Mr. R. H. Young, do. do. as Tinnevelly,-Mr. 4. Hala, acting judge at Thunsrelly .- Mr. W. D. Anderson, register to the provincial court for the western division .- Mr. J. Hutt, acting collector and magistrate in the northern division of Arcot. - Mr. M'Leod, muster attendent at Negaputana. -Mr. neel t.surg. W. D. R. Selliy, surg. to the coroner .- M. J. H. D. Oglivie, member of the most committee. The hon, L, G. K. Morray, chalman of the justices in section, and a member of the jall commirror. - Mr. R. G. Betham, master at-

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treslant at Negapatata.-Mr. C. A. The ray sour register to the adiah court of Beilury .- Mr. C. Lealie, pusser attendant at Catagapatam. - Mr. E. Wood, acting chief serretary to government -Mr. E. Wier, secretary to the committee for managing the statice pension fund .- Sir. J. H. Travers, second judge of the provincini court for the centre division, to take effect from the let Jan. next .- Mr. H. S. Greene, third judge of the provincial court for the centre division, to take effect from the 1st Jan. sergi .- Mr. G. Gregory, third judge of the proclucial court for the southern division, to take effect from the les Jan .- Mr. H. Lord, third judge of the provincial court for the porthern division. -Mr. C. Woodcock, judge and croninal judge in the zittab of Neltore, and to get as third judge of the provincial court for the centre devision during Mr. Grænne's abscuce. - Mr. J. Course, collector and magistrate as Tanjore .- Mr. R. H. Young, collector and magistrate at Thomerelly .-Mr. J. B. Harileston, judge and criminal judge of the alllah of Tinnevelly .- Mr. W. Brown, com, resident at Visagapatum. -- Mr. W. Blair, theriff of Madran. -- Mr. S. labetson, acting judge and eriminal judge in the zillah of Nudore, from the lat Jan. 1520 .- Mr. E. Smalley, Judge and orlinjudge in the zitlah of Gunjam .- Mr. H. Spottiswoode, super. of the custody and inoue of matlonery. Mr. F. Lascelles, a-sistant to the register to the provincial court for the centre division .- Mr. R. Whently, bend assistant to the collector and magistrate of Coddapate.-J. H. D. Ogi, vie, esq. morth member of council.-Mr. E. Wood, chief accretars to government .- M. J. Seldran, acting 3d member of the bound of sevenue, during the absence of Mr. Wayre,-Mr. 1. C. Whish, acting collector of Coimbatore,-Mr. W. Thackeray, do, third junge of the Sudder and Fordarry Adambut .- Mr. F. Bruce, this juste of the provincial court of apte la l circuit for the southern division, A.r. 4. libetson, judge of the zitlah of P. ber -Air, J. Gahagan, acting judge of 2 z.Cale of Nellore-Lifeut, Chase, were lary to the road committee, and supet atendent of rands, - Mr. J. Long, acting third Judge of the pravincial court for the centre division .- Mr. P. Bruce, appointed to institute a cermin investigation in the northern division of Arcot.-Mr. J. Sullivan, commissioner to investigate the conduct of the outire revenue servants in the zillah or Salem .- Mr. M. D. Cockburn, acting collector in the alliah of Saless .- Mr. H. Vibart, acting judge and criminal judge of Rajahmundry.- Mr. P. II. Strombom, anding regimes of the citlah court of Rajahmundey .- Mr. F. Lagcellen, register of the zillah court of Cuddapah,-Mr. A. Crawley, acting head a nistant to the collector and magistrate

of the gidah of Culogleput, -Mr. J. Orr, acting bead sesistant to the collector and manistrate of Colonbature; -Mr. W. R. Taylor, assistant to the warelonse-keeper.

HOMORARY DISTINCTIONS WON IN THE

Sept. 27.-The right hop, the Governor in conneil is pleased to permit the ist batt- of artillery, and the 1st bast. Ist, and let batt. 20th regiments N. L., to bear in their appointments, or embroidered on their regimental stundards, in English and Persian characters, the words " Sectabuldee, 27th Nuvember 1817," in consideration of the distinguished pullantry and admirable exertions of the tive latter corps, and of a detachment of the first of them, on that day, when repelling the attack of the forces of the Rajah of Nagpoor. Further, the undermentioned corps to bear in their appointments, or embroldered an their regimental standards, the words " Muhidpoor, Plat December 1817,"-in commenmration of the splendid rictory achieved by these corps, or detachments of them, over the army of Muliur Itao Holkar, on that day, viz. horse arifliery; -3d light caval-ry; -4th do.; -8th do.; 2d butt. art.; -Mastras European regiment; - ride corps :- 1st batt. 3d regiment light inlantry ;- let batt. 16th do. ;-2d batt. fith regiment N. I.; 1st batt. 14th do.; -2d butt. 14th do.; 1st batt. pioncers. A detacliment of the 1st batt, of artillery hoving been engaged in the affair with the late Pei bwa's army at the village of Coryganus, that corps to wear in its appointments the words " Corygoom, lat January 1818," in facture testimony of its cialuta to the applause of the government.

The honorary distinctions granted to the several corps named, will be worn in their colours and appointments respectively, in addition to any other badges or devices heretofore granted to them.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Eminent Beneficence, - Letters from Hyderabad state that a great scarcity of grain had rendered the condition of the poster kind of camp followers truly deplorable. The European officers of the Hydrrabad aubsidiary force had very generally subscribed considerable sums for the relief of the aufferers, and the part sustained by Gen. Deveton in the work of beneficence has been eminently great. The general not only gove one thousand pipees to the food, which originated in a system of joint contribution desicated to the general relief of as many as could be thus fed from the local burne, but caused extensive purchases of grain to be made, at his own expense, in quarters which, although not very distant from the camp, were for the time disyned the reach of the common people. The grain thus procured was distributed daily at the rate of half a neer per person, to a number exceeding 12,000; and one of our letters mentions 14,000. The relief which was thus afforded to the famishing comp followers need only to be stated to be appreciated, and the conduct of the general, on this occasion, affords a could contrast to the acts of others whose manies have been recorded, and some of whom contrived to carry to Europe large fortunes, which were realized by the purchase and similar calculative.

similar celamity. Architectus Mousley,-The committee for erestles a maintainent to the late Architeacon Mousley held a meeting on Saturday, Nav. 20, when It was reported that the suggeriptions amounted to 3,115 ropees, and the committee resolved that 560 rapees should be appropriated to the erection of a plain granite tomb stone and periental erec the grave. It was likewise resolved, that application should be immediately made to John Flaxman, Esq. R. A. his Majerry's sculptor, to furnish the committee with own or three designs of a used and chaste mural monument to he placed in St. George's church, 'The funds collected any to be invested in Company's paper till required to payment for the work. The cablet will be general by a Latin inscription from the pen of the learned Bishop of Calcutta.

giarlis, Sept. 7 .- At Trichicophly, the lady of C. Searle, esq. of the medical service, of a daughter. . .. Oct. 2, at Trichlumpaly, the lady of G. Phillips, esq. civil service, of a daughter 4, at Cotym, Travallcore, Mrs. Feau, of a sou. . . . 6, at Nagpure, Mrs. R. Rhodes, of a son 13, at Policat, Mrs. Obdans, of a daughter 15. at Campanare, the lady of Lieut. F. Bond, 1st bart artil of a son 18, at Chittoor, the lady of C. Harris, esq. first ludge of the provincial court, of a son 20, at Trickluopoly, the lady of Lieux, and Adj. Wright, of the 2d extra hart, of a daughter, . . . 31, at Quilon, the lady of Licut. A. S. H. Aplin, H. M. 89th, of a nou. . . . Nov. 3, at Foil St. George, the lady of Col. Molle, of a daughter. . Saure day, Mrs. W. Brace, of a son., 6, at Vepery, Mrs. C. P. Gordon, of a daughter. . 16, the lady of C. Futlerton, esq. civil service, of a daughter 26, at Madras, Mrs. Cook, of a son 27, at Secundential, the lady of Lieut. J. Roc. 2d, H. M. 20th, of a son ... Dec. 7; at Vellore, Mrs. Podmore, of a son.... 13, the wife of quar.mast. Henderson, horse artil. of a son .. . Same day, at Vepery, the lady of John D. Urilla, esq. of a soc.

Aug. 22. - At Punganore, Emuny

Chika Boyal, chiest son of the H. E. Emndy Seaker Royal Eshwaum Barader, the Rajah of Punganore, to Mordate Aumogie and Chana Busah Aumagie, daughters of H. H. Savny Basond Lines. Italian of Sounda 23d, Sada Seva Rugendra, eldest son of the said H. H. Ralaia of Sepuda, to Artigle Amountle and Dava Aumagie, daughters of the Rajah of Pengasore.... 30, Pathan Chika Royal, secoul son of the said Rejah of Punganore, to Chana Annuagie, daughter of the Rajah of Soonda. . . . Sept. 9, at Vellore, Lieut. R. Young, quar.mast. 2d batt, 23d N. I. to Mary, clost daughter of Lieut.col. Haslewood... . Oer. 11, at St. Georg's Church, W. Weiliton, esq. medical establishment, to Miss A. Curroll 16, at Nagporr, Mr. J. Leonard, a clerk in the Resident's office, to Maria, daughter of Lieut.col. R. Mowbray, of H. M. 80th 19, no Bangelore, Capt. A. L. Cock, 2d batt, 19th N. I. to Miss Emma Trewman Nov. 4, at Bungdore, De Llate, 184, A. S. 2d regt. N. l. to Miss C. E. Tear 14, at Camanorr, Lieut. J. C. Pudner, H. M., 69th, to Jennett, eldest daughter of quarturate Steven, of the same corps ... 17, at St. Mary's Church, Lieut.col. C. Mandeville, H. C. service, to Misa C. J. Berry.... Same day, at Rammed, Licut. J. Besly, 25th N. I. to Miss C. Miller.

DEATHS.

Sept. 6 .- Mrn. A. Henderson, wife of Mr. J. Henderson, pilot a rvice....22, at Wallajahbad, Eusign W. Tottesham, H. M. Royal Scote. . . Oct 8, at Chitte-Lient, G. Roberts, Wallajaldad L. L. .. 16, at Darampury, Licet.col. J. frey, 2d batt. 14th N. L. Same day, at Vizina-gram, Moj. R. Parminter, 6th N. T. 17, at Sindewarra, in the Naspore terri-tury, Capt. W. T. canaders, 1st butt. 11th N.1, .. 29, at Pedity Gorest, the tally of G. Mcikie, esq. surreen H. fl. ibn Nizani's Russel brigade Same day, us Tranquebar, W. Muchend, eig. dep. com. of musters to the kine's trodpt..., 23, at Sankerrydenog, Capt. J. T. Kettle, 4th N. V. B. . . Same day, at the Presidency, Capt. T. Douglas, 6th N. I. . . . 25, at the Presidency, Capt. R. Outlaws, 3d cav, and communiting cav, recruiting depôt. . . . 26, at Callingspuram, Capt. F. Dalby, moster attendues of that port 27, at Secundrabad, Surg. A Coonell. . . . 223 N. I. commanding lot butt. phoneers 6, ut Negapatam, Mr. R. H. Leumbruggen, formerly secretary and treasurer to the Dutch factory at Surat.... 10, as the house of Capt. Willows, 16th 105. Belt ry, Caroline, eldest daughter of the I e P. Travers, esq. surg. to their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Chrence Same day, at Hully, on his way from Jantanh to Tayderaback, E. T. Boutein, esq. eldest and of Sir J. Bontein, heretofare in the life guards, and lately capt. in the Nivam's service. . . Same day, at Nagpeor, Lieut. J. James, 2d batt. 1st regr. N. L. . . 12, at Naspoor, assist, comm. pen. . . . Same day, at Cannauote, Quar.mast.set). John Dawkins, H. M. 69th.... 19, at Nacpoor, E. B. Archbold, Infant son of Quarawast, R. Archivid, horse artil. . . Same day, at Bracottah, Lieux, A. Campbell, 5th N. I. 21, at St. Thome, Lieut, and Adj. A. Cameron, H. M. royal Scots.... 23, at the Presidency, W. S. Mitchell, M. D. H. C. naturalist and bornalist on this cetablishment. . . . 26, at Cannanare, F. R. Rose, son of Lieut. F. Bond, artil. aged elx wecks Same day, at Wallahjabad, Mias Liewellyn, the chiest daughter of Capt. Liewellyn.... 27, Maj. J. H. Baker, H. C. service.... Same day, at his house, in Chintedreportale, Sababudy Mondeliar, Lient, J. Lockbart, 2d L. C.... 6, at Mhnw, Lieut, J. H. Kaye, 1st N. C. commanding one of the restalahs of Popula auxiliary borse. . . . , at Quillon, Mary Anne, dauxilter of Capt. B. Biake, 23d S. I. . . Jan. 1 cat the house of Capt. Jenes, at Bolurum, Lieut, H. Harris, Quarmass, 2d batt. Ist regt, N. I. second son of H. Harris, esq. M. D.... Saine day, at the house of P. H. Strombom, esq. Lieur. J. Bebb, late of H. M. 23d light dia .

BOOTBAY. Political—Official.

PERSONAL ARRASTEMENT.

G. O. by the Governor la Council.— Nov. 3.—His Exc. the most noble the florenor-gen, in council having directed that the territory under the commiss oner to the Deckan about the america to the government of Bombay, the districts of Candeith, Alimedinggur, and Pouna, permanently, and the district termed the Southern Maligatia country until further orders, the box, the Governor in council is pleased to amounce the adoption of

that arrangement from and after the lat of this month.

The military arrangements and details are for the present to be conducted as besetofore, Mr. Chaplin performing the functions of commissioner under the orders of the government.

CHMMANDER-IN-PHIEF.

Abstract G. D.—Oct. 9.—Announcement that his Ege. Lieut.gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Catrille, Kt. G.C.B. having arrived this day, and been award in a second in council, the governor directs the Bombay army to obey him as Continuablesin-chief.

PRETTICAL APPRINTMENT.

F. Warden, Esq. tettring from council, to resume the situation of chief secretary to gordennent.

MILITARY BOARD.

The Communder-In-chief to take the president's seal.

Oct. 13.—Maj.gen. Bailite having reannual the command of artiflery, to take his sent accordingly, Col. J. Grofith retiring.

Official-published in India.

Garette Extraordinary.—Bombay, Dec. 28, 1819.—A disputch has been received by the Hun, the Governarda council from Maj.gen. Sir W. Grant Reir, K.M.F. to the address of the Adj.gen. of the army, dated the lith of this month, of which the follow-

log is a copy:—
Sir I have the satisfaction to report the town of Ran-al-Khyana, after a resistance of six days, was taken possession of this morning by the force under my command. Previous to making you acquainted with the circumstances which led to this fortunate result, I shall do myself the honour briefly to detail the events which occurred between the period of my last communication and the commencement of the operations before Ran-al-Khyana.

On the 18th air, after completing my arrangements at Muscat, the Liverpool solind for the rendezeons at Kishme; on the 21st, we fell in with the first off the Persian coast, and anchoral off the Island of Larrack on the 24th Nov.

As it appeared probable that a considerable period would chapse before the junction of the chips which were detained at Bombay. I conceived it would prove highly advantageous to avail myself of that interval in acquiring as accurate a knowledge of the strength and defences of Rus-al-Khyma as personal observation

could supply, and I gladly embraced the proposal of Capt. Collier that the Liverpool should proceed thither for that purpose. The senior engineer was accordingly taken on board, and boring sailed from Larrack on the morning of the 25th, we anchored off Ras-ul-Khyum the 27th. The place was closely and repentedly recoupostered; and the weather continuing favourable for our operations, I determined to order down the troops, and commence the attack without waiting for the rear transports, as the season of the north-west which was rapidly approaching, and Capt Coilier appeared apprehensive that a further delay might prove detrimental to the enterprize. A vessel was therefore dispatched with instructions to Capt. Walpole, who was telt in charge of the fleet, and on the 2d Instant the transports serived under convey of the Curicw.

No time was lost in making the peressary preparations for landing, which was effected the following morning without opposition, at a spert which had been previously selected for that purpose, about two miles to the southward of the town. The troups were formed across the isthmus connecting the pentusula on which the town is attuated with the neighbouring country, and the whole of the day was shelter the men from the rain, landing engineers' tools, sand-bags, &c., and muking arrangements preparatory to comionicing our approaches the next day, On the morning of the 4th, the light troops were ordered in advance, supported by the pickets, to dialoge the enemy from a bank within 900 yards of the outer fort, which was expected to afford good cover for the men, and to serve as a depot for stores previous to the creetion of the batteries. The whole of the light comparties of the force, under command of Capt. Backbodse, of his Majesty's 47th regt. accordingly moved forward, and drove the Arabs with great gallantry from a date grove, and over the bank above described, close under the walls of the fort, followed by the pickets under Major Molesworth, who took post at the sand bank, whilst the European light troops were skirmishing in front. The enemy kept up a sharp dee of musketry and cauoon during these movements; and I regret to add, that Major Molesworth, a gallant and realous officer, was killed by a camon shot at the bead of the pickets. Lieut. Stepney, of the 65th, was wounded on this occasion. The troops, however, maintained their position during the day, and in the night effected a lodgment within 300 yards of the southernmost lower, and erected a battery for four gons, together with a moriar hastery no the right, and a trench of communication for t he protection of the covering party.

The weather having become rather unfavourable for the distrabarkation of the stores required for the slege, It was with considerable difficulty that this primary object was effected; but every obstacle was surmounted by the zeal and indefatigable exertions of the navy, and on the morning of the 6th we were enabled to open three 12-paunders on the fort; a couple of howitzers and 6-pounders were also placed in the battery on the right, which played on the defences of the towers, and hearly silenced the enemy's fire. The Liverpool, during these operations, swarped in as close to the share as her draught of water would pecuit, and opened her guns on the town, which must have created considerable alarm in the carrison, but she was unfortunately at ton great a distance to produce any decided effect. The enemy, who during the whole of our progress exhibited a considerable degree of resolution to withstanding, and ingeneity in counteracting our attacks, saltied both to eight o'clock this evening slong the whole front of our intreachments, crept close up to the mortar battery without bring perceived, and entered it over the parapet, after spearing the advanced sentries. The party which necespied it was obliced to retire, but being immediately reinforced, charged the assailants, who were driven out of the hartery with counterable loss. The arrack on the left was repelled instructurementy by the spirited resistance of the covering party under Major Warren, who distinguished himself much on this occasion by his coolness and gallantey. The enemy repeated his attacks towards morning, but was vigorously repulsed. During the 7th every exertion was mude to land and briog up the remaining guns and mortnes, which was accomplished during the night, after incressut labours, by the sailors, asplated by working parties from the croops, and those of his highness the lusaum, who cheerfully witunteered their services. They were immediately placed in battery, topother with two 24-pounders, which were landed from the Liverpool, and in the morning the whole of our ordennes opened on the fort, and fired with scarcely any intermission till out not, when the breach on the curtain was reported nearly pracfleable, and the towers almost untenable. Immediate arrangements were made for the assualt, and the troops ordered to more down to the trenches at day-heark the next morning. The bumbardment conthough during the night, and the batteries fice haring recommenced their day-light, completed the breaches by eight o'clock. The accompanying orders will explain to his Excellency the dispositions of attack, as well as the measures taken to guard against the possibility of a failure, in the event of the enemy defending himself as desperately as might have been

expected from his previous defence. These premutions, however, were onnecessary; the party moved forward about 8 o'clock, and entered the fort, through the brenches, without firing a short; and it more applace. The town was taken possession of, and found almost entirely desersed, only 18 or 20 men, and a few women, reputhing in their kouses. Upon the whole, it appears evident, considering the sphinted behaviour of the enemy at the commencement of the siege, that their sudden resolution to evacuate the place was occasinned by the overwhelming fice of the artitlery, of which they could have formed in previous liles, and which the ample means, placed at my disposal, enabled me to bring against the town.

that lues, I am happy to say, is much less than could have been expected, from the length of the siege and the obstinecy with which the meny disputed our approaches. I have had no means of ascertaining theirs, but it must have been

I beg you will assure his Excellency that I feel entirely satisfied with the conduct of the troops; their gallantry has been exceeded only by their patience and cheerfuln-sa nader every aperies of privation and fatigue; and the peculiarity of this service has called forth a full display of these qualities, which are equally creditable to the soldier as the must interpid acts of heavery. By the orders which I do myself the honour to inclose, his Excellency will be enabled to estimate the nersizes performed by Captain Collier and the naval part of the expedition; and I can only mid, that the acknowledgments, therein expressed are scarcely adequate to the assistance I have received from them.-I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. Gasar Kain, Maj. Gen. Camp Rassol Khyma, 9th Dec. 1819.

Return of casualties during the operations against Ras-ul-Khyma, from the 4th to 8th Dec. 1819, inclusive.

19th Dec. 1219. Detachment artiflery. - Wounded - 1 drammer, 2 rank and file; grand total, 3,

H. M. 47th .- Killed-I major, I rnok and file; grand total, 2.-Wounded-16

canh and file; grand total 16. H. M. 65th. Killed - 3 rank and file ; grand total, 3. - Wounded - I capt. I lieut,

2) rook and file; grand total, 23, let butt, N.I. 2d,-Wounded-I havil-

dar, 4 rat k and file; grand total 5. Detail latt .- Wounded-I havilder, 2

rack and file; grand total, 3. Suppers.—Wounded—I runk and file. Total.-Killed-1 major, 4 rank and the; grand coral 5.-Woomled-1 capt. I Bent., 2 barlidars, I dispumer, 46 rank and file; grand total, 51.

Name of officer killed .- Major B. C. Molesworth, H. M. a 47th.

Wounded .- Capt. J. Clutterbuck, H. M. 63th. Beig. unjur; Lient. J. R. Stepney, ditte.

(Signed) E G. Stannor, Dep. mlj. gen.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 27 .- Mr. W. G. Mrd. dep. collecfor of customs and fown duties at the presidency.

Mr. It. Shee, assist to the collector of sea customs In the Concur.

Mr. G. M. Blair, wround assist, to the collector at Prompt,

Mr. G. A.G. Hyde, record assist, to the positical agent in Candeinh.

Jon. 1 .- Mr. J. Farish, to be secretary to gray, in the revenue, Judicial, financial, marine and forest depes.

Mr. J. B. Simpson, secretary to gue. In the public, udlivary, and commercial depts, hir. E. E. Edliott, clerk to the court of

petty sessions, Mr. J. E. Held, mayor of Hambay, Mr. H. Gray, sheriff of Bombay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMO-

TRONG. Nov. 4 .- Brev. capt. Cocke, 1st batt. 2d N. l. lateryteter to that corps in the Hip-tooytaner.

Brev. capt. S. Hughes, major of brigade to the troops in the Southern Couran.

5.—Lilent. Seton, 2d batt. 8th N. I. to act as aid-de-camp to lirig, gen. Smith. C. B. during the absence of Licut. Place on the expedition.

Infuntry Cadets R. Blood and G. R. S. Femwick, and assist, surg. G. R. S. Fen-

wick, admitted,

Capt. R. Totey, assist, to the commisin the Decksu, to officiate as private sec., and Capt. P. Fearon, may major of Poons, as mil. sec. to the Gov., Lieut. A. Morse, 2d buir, lat N. L. ald-de-camp to the Gov.

8 .- Assist surg. Kane, dep. med. storeherper, at the presidency, vice M'Nell appointed to the court of circuit at Surat,

19 .- Capt. R. Campbell to be interpreter in Hindonstance and Mahratta to 2d batt. 9th. N. 1.

20 .- Lieut Liddell, to act as adjusant to the details lat. batt, greandiers left at bibaw.

Dec. 1 .- The appointments of Capt, S. Whitehill to adj. gen., and Capt. D. Wilson to assist quar, mas gen, to the Actal force in Candelah, are enneelled; Capt, Hare is nominated to the former, and Capt Steele to the laster.

Capt. S. Whitehill, re-appointed to

mejor of brigade as Poons.

FURLOUGHE.

To England three years,-Nov. b. Brevenpt. J. Erakine, 4th Madras N. L. —6, Surg. J. Bond.—19, Lieut.col. F. W. Glifford, 2d. N. I.—Dec. I.—Maj. T. Thatcher, 2d. batt. 9th N. I.

To see for eix months.-Copt. J. Arrow, Bengal teach. and barrack-master of

Berbampsor.

TESTIMONY OF APPROBATION.

Copy of a Letter to Capt. Ellis, late superintendent of Bazar, . Poona division.

Sie: Lieut. Robinson having arrived this day, and being directed to assume charge of the appointment of dep. super-intendent of basar; I have been directed by Brigaren. L. Smith, C. B. to assure you how sensible he is of the zeal and assistantly, as well as the general satisfaction with which you have, for so long a period,

discharged that duty.

The Briggen, has had opportunities of witnessing the careful knowledge you had acquired of the natives, and which you so advantageously applied in the numerous disputes referred to your department; and is all which the commanding officer was particularly strack with the industry, and perseverance, and impartiality, with which you guided your judgment.

Briggen. Smith has, therefore, contemplated your removal from your late appointment with great regret, and has instructed me to assure you of his most impulified approbation.—I have the ho-

poor, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS SHARPE, P. M. B., Camp Poons, 16th Oct. 1819.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Accession of the Governor.—On the lat of Nov. Sir Evan Nepena held a lerce at the government house, previous to his embarking on board the Albinia, for England. It was most enmerously attended, and learned after the hon. Monuntuart Elphinstone took the naual oaths, and was installed in the government. Sir Evan embarked about two p. m. under repeated discharges of cannot from the saluting battery, and H. M. ahlp Liverpool.

Weights and Measures .- Dec. 22 .-Government have sanctioned the rqualiration of the weights and measures, to far as relates to the receipt and issue of their own stores, all of which are in future to be bought and sold by the cwt. Per langu nothing is so much to be desired in Humbay as this reform; the endless variety of caudies and mounds tend if not to imposition to perpically in the resident merchant; and to the stranger are a countrat source of unriety and annoyance. We are persuaded that this can be very readily brought about, as the fortunate coincidence of the Bombay maund, with our quarter of a hundred will render the natives less arcree to a change.— Homboy Gentle.

Asiatic Journ .- No. 54.

The late Mr. R. G. Morris.—A shore notice of his regretted death was innerted p. 607. In a number of the Bombay Gazette, since received, we find a feeling tribute to his metancy from the pen of a friend, of which, without repeating the melancially announcement, we give the substance.

For a considerable time preceding his death, Mr. Morris had suffered from paresyens of a painful disorder, but by which his general health was not much affected; of late they had been much less frequent and severe, which induced his medical friends to hope for his permanent recevery. After a short residence at Calcutta, where he went for the benefit of the voyage by sea, a trada of many and plarming symptoms appeared, which aftied to a return of his former disorder, harried him to the grave in the very prime of life. To great maturity of judgment, a cultivated mind, and very promising talents, were joined in this excellent young man a most smiable disposition, and affable and engaging maimers. As a dutiful and affectionate ron, a kind met gentle brother, a warm and aincere friend, an agreeable and instructive companion, he shone conspictions, as well as for every entimable quality that can whore or elevate. ligerant natore. A numerous and respectable circle sincerely lament his loss, and will never cease to remember him with affection.

Limits of the Town.—Jan. 1.—The fimits of the town of Bonchay have been extended by an order of that government, with the senetion and authority of the hon, the Court of Directors, and the approbation of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India. The following are the new limits: "commessing on the Backbay side, just without the skirts of Girgans, and the new limits: "commessing on the Backbay side, just without the skirts of Girgans, and thence running in a north-north-casterly direction, across the Parall road to the south-eastern angle of the late Sir Mygnet de Southe's gasten-wall, then taking a circultous route, including within their bounds the rillage of Mazagon, but excluding the Company's dock pard at the S. E. angle of which they are terminated by the shore of the harbour."

The Pentioned Widow.—We are credibly informed, that he political agent in Kandelsh has lately succeeded in distunding a Hindoo widow from the long standing and barbarous practice of immulating herself on the foureral pile of her hurbond a and that covernment has cautioned the creat with its decided approbation, by pensioning the poor woman for life, and by liberally rewarding the man who was humedinary instrumental in productional his happy resolution in the denses.—

Burboy Guartte.

Vot. (X. + M

Abatement of the Plague,-Accounts from Ahmedalad, dated the 16th Nov. aunounce, that the violence of the disease which has been raging at Limree, resembling the plague in its symptoms and fatal effects, has considerably abated; and that the remainder of the population have geperally returned to their homes. It ap-Jalus, have anticred the most, and this elecumetance is attributed to their prejudiers analost cleaning their houses, clothes, ог региона.

About one fifth of the population of Limree are stand to have fallen victims to this fatal disorder; many large and respeciable familles have become extinct, and others have suffered dreadfully. There are only a few instances of persons who are said to have recovered, and even thete are not well authenticated cases.

Some fugitives from Limitee carried the infection to Wadwan, at which place the disease raged for a few days, but it has abated again. This disorder has also appenred at the village of Botad, in the Rampure pergunnah, but its effects there have not been so faint us they were at Limree.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 1. At Malwan, the lady of lifest.
col. linket, U.B. of a son.... 2, At
Colaha, the lady of Major Molecnorth,
H. M. 47th, of a daughter... Same day,
as Bombay, the lady of J. Best, Esq.
civil service, of a son.... 3, At Hautley
lodge, the lady of D. Christle, Esq. of a sen 24, at Broard, the wife of Mr. G. C. Ball, candactor of ordnance, of a daughter 25, at Basuda, the Indy of Capt. S. R. Strover, until comminenty of mores, of a son 10, at Mazagou, the basy of Lieut. W. Mocdonald, B M. of a daughter.... Drc. 1, at Bancora, the lady of N. M. Pigon, Esq. civil service, of a droughter. . . 2, same place, the lady of Capt. R. H. Sneyd, 1st L.C. communding the Agra Niljech batt, of a sun.... 3, at Clawpater, the lady of J. Forish, Esq. C. S. of a damphrer. . . . 7, at Bomber, the lady of the hun. Lieut.grn. Sir. C. Colville, G.C.B., commander-in-chief there, of a danginer ... 9, of Bombay, the lady of L'ent. D. Mitchell, R. E. reg, of a daughter. . . . 12, at Belvidere, the indy of Major M. Williams of twine, boye, ... Same day, at Banda, the lady of Norman McLeod, Esq. civil service, of a sou. . . . in, the lady Instead, with or hard to Locating of the pulset service, of a son.... Same day, Mrs. J. James, of a daughter..... 26, the lady of J. P. Larkins, Esq. tiril service, of a son..... 28, Mrs. J. B. Cornelius, of a son.... Lately, in the Deckan, the lady of Majur Satterland, of a son . . . Lately, the lady

of Major Hessiman, of the artiflery, of a daughter.

MARDIAGES. Nov. 3, At Bombay, J. Norton, Esq., East-India mayal service, to the hour. Eliza Bland Erskine, eldest daughur of the late Lieut.col. Smith, and widow of the hon. Lieut.col. Erskine Il, at ht. Thomas's church, Capt. H. Admas, 3d N. I., to Miss C. L. Cruikebank 20, at the house of H. Parringer, Esq. at Abmedunger, Brig.gen, I. Smith, C.B. coroganding the Potenti division of the army, to Miss t. C. Portinger, youngest daughter of the late E. C. Portinger, Esq. of Mount Pottinger, County Down Der. 1, Mr. L. Grey, to Miss M. M. Solenki. . . . 6, Mr. G. Mount, sexton of St. Thomas's church, to Miss M. Watson, of Colaba.... Lately, Mr. F. Julide, free mariner, to Miss J. Bathfield.

DEATHE.

Oct. 20, Lieut, Hutter, H. M. 67th. 22, Cornet H. M. Buchanan, Madras entablishment.... 26, at Mazagon, Mr. J. Anderson, uged 80 Same day, at Malliganon, Jabella, wife of Mr. Conductor J. Cantrill, of that station 28, Capt. Hurchluson, H. M. 17th L. D 29, at her residence at Bycolla, Mrs. R. Nesbitt, cord 75 Nov. 3, Mr. Assist. sucg. J. Shepherd. ... 5, Mr. J. Caidwell, of H. M. ship Mindep 7, at Coluba, Henry, the infant son of Maj. B. E. Mules-Cruso, Esq. superint surg. to the force in Kandeinh, and blu lufant non in eight hours afterwards 13, Mr. H. Nepus, clerk of H.M.S. Minden ... 20, at Colabab, aged 65, W. Mignao, Esq. a col. on the retired list H. C. army of this presidenry.... Same stay, in Brigagen. Str J. Matcolm's camp at Mlove, Capt. J. W. Edgington, 2d L. C.... Dec. 12, Capt. J. Erakina, 4th reg. N.l. Madras estab..... 12, Mr. R. Hutton, free-mariner, 12, Mr. R. Hutton, free-mariner, 12, 12, Lieut. J. A. Johnstone. 20, at Kushanghur, Capt. E. Heysham, Bengai army..... 22, Daniel Marthur, 100 of Mr. J. M. Atthur. wen of Mr. J. M'Arthur.

NATIVE POWERS. BUPAL

Intelligence has been just received at the presidency, of the death of the young Nabob of Bogal, a man of some prombe. He loaded and cocked a placed to fire at something in ammendent, when his attenting was taken up by bis child, a young daughter, rooming up to him; in fond-ling with her, the platel went off, and shot him dead on the spot. The government remains undisturbed by the event, and looking for the result of the widow's conduction, who is advanced in pregpancy. - Bomboy, Ira. 3.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Extracts from the Lundon Gazette.

On the 10th of May his Majesty conferred the nonour of knighthood on Wilham David Evans, Esq. recorder of Bombay. No. 17597, dated May 13.

On the 17th of May, his Majesty conferred the housenr of Enlabelshood on Charles Grey, Esq. one of the judges of the supreme court of judicuture at Madras. No. 15599, May 20; and on Francis Mollocux Ommaney, Esq. of Parkston, near Richmond.

THE EING'S COURT.

May 10 .- His Majesty held his first lever since his accession, at which the attendance of the nobility and gentry, to pay their individual respects, and to present addresses of congretelation from corporace bodies, was numerous and brilliant beyond all precedent. Among the presen-

tations were :-

The bon, the Chairman and Deputy Chalman of the East India Company, with an address on his Majesty's accession; Sir A. Allan, on being created a barupet ; William David Evans, Esq. recorder of Bombay, agon which occasion he reerived the homour of huighthood; Lieut. gen. Sir Miles Nightingale, un his appointment to the command of the 49th regt.; Col. J. L. Caldwell, Mudras Engineers, on his return from ludin, and receiving the Wallington, order of Call; Captain B.N.M., on his return from the East ludies ; Lieut.col. Philipot, late 24th Light Dragonns, on his return from India; Capt. H. M. Grindley, on it's return from India; Capt. Bush, 21st Light Bragnous, on his reinen from India ; Major Sir C. Cupter, on enuing to the baronetage, and jubiling the 18th regt, at the Cape of Good Hope; Major D. Brown, Madias Artillery, on his retorn from India; Major Craig, Bengal Army, by the Lord in Walting ; Lieut, Barlow, 8th Dragoons, on his return from India; Beig-gen, P. Callio, on appointment to the staff, and departure for St. Helena; Capt. Forrest, hon. Enst India Company's Service, by the Lord in Walting ; Capt. Basif Hall, his Majesty's ship Conway, by Viscount Melville; Mr. C. P. Denniss, on his jeturn from Indla; E. Nepcan, on his resurn from the East Indies; Mr. J. H. Peule, on bla return from India; Rear-Admiral Page, to pay his dutiful respects; Capt. R. Metville Oriedlay, on his return from fudia; Sic. David Scott, on succeeding to the barunet-

Mag 17 .- His Majesty held his second levee. Among the presentations were:

Lieut.col. Runningtou, on his return from India, by Sir B. Bloomfield; Mr. Charles Grey, on his appointment to be

one, of the judges of the Suprema Court of Sudjenture at Mudras, by the Earl Bathurst, on which occasion he received the hunder of kulghthood; Mr. Houghton, 11th Light Dragonas, on his return from India; Earlich E. Sutherland, 37th regt., on going to India ; Major Adams, R.A. on his promotion, and return from Cep-lon; Capt. Rainler, R.N. C.S.; Capt. Forter, 14th Light Dragoons, H.P.; Majorgeneral Wilson, East India Service, on promotion; Major-general William Macleod, Mairia Army; Major-general Need, on his arrival from India; Rev. Mr. Shaphersi, sea., Presidency chaptain Bengal Establishment, on his return from India.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

May 23.—The dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delicated to the commanders of the following ships, viz. :-Brothers, Captain R. Stamp : Cannden, Captain J. Johnson, Bounbay direct.

29.-The dispatches for Modern and Bengal, by the ship Lady Cartington, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the commander of that ship.

13 .- The dispatches for Madrin and Bengal by the ship Coldstream were cinsed at the East India House, and delivered to the compander of that slip.

Passengers per Coldstream, For Ma-dras ; Capt. W. Moncrieff, Major and Mrs. Preston, Capt. H. Cadogan.-For Bengal : Mrs. E. Walker, Mus A. H. White, Mr. Blony.

FOREIGN THATE

The Committee of the tionse of Lords. appointed on the 26th of May to enquire into the means of extending our foreign traile, assembled on the following day, notwithstanding the adjournment at the House. On the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, the Marquis of Lans lown took the chair.

Lord Liverpool, who had a box fitters with papers brought here the room, then presqued a series of documents illustrative of the progress of the revenue, the hall nees of trade, &c., to which his Lucdship re-ferred in the course of the speech of Fri-Most of them are orginal, and have not yet been printed.

After having ant about on hour, their

Landships adjungmed.

We are vorry to assessmen the death of Sir John Jackson, Bert, of Arbey, Bedfordshire, one of the directors of the Hon. East-India Company. He died at Relimore-lastic, Hampstead Heath, on the 17th of May, after a linguist; illness, which he bore with the greatest christian furtimile, regretted by all who had the happiness of knowing him.

MEMORIES HETURNED TO SERVE IN PAR-LIAMENT.

Genera Office, May 27.—E. A.
— Managhten, Esq. for Orford.
Rt. Bun. Hugh Furtercae, community
called Land Viscount Ebrington.
Thus. Creevey, Esq. for Appleby.

LEADING MINCHALLANIES,

The Rev. W. Fraser has been appointed a chaptain on the Beneal establishment.

Sir Q. Ouseley, Bart, has been rechosen one of the council of the Seelety of Antiquaries at Somerset Place,

The candidates who have offered thenselves for the East India direction on the present or future running, are alphatically arranged as follows: Mr. Alexander, Col. Hailey, Meach, Curlin, Edmonstone, Prescott, Loch, and Welfaud.

Sir J. Newbolt has resigned the lord chief Justice's sent at Modern, and is to be succeeded by Sir Edmond Studey, Kt.

H. Maruell, Esq. has been permitted to proceed to practice as a burrister in the

Recorder's court at Bombay.

Merchant Seamon's Bible Society.—
On the 22d of May the account annual meeting of this Institution was held at the city of London Tuvern, Admiral Viscount Exmouth in the chair. Among other preservance at the meeting, the thanks of the Society were soled to the Basi India Company, for their donarion of \$200.

Furgery at St. Helena.—On the 19th. and 20th of May, a court martial out on board the Queen Charlotte at Portemouth, for the trial of Mr. J. Etheridge, efeck of lile Majesty's beig Sappho, upon charges of barbag filled up various bills of ex-Helene, and to draw upon the commissioners of the may for the pay of certain officers of the said brie, which bills were afterwards negociated and paid, having the signature of the captula and purser either forged or framulatently obtained to them; and the charges having been proved, the court adjudged bim to be e pleted, or to forfelt all the juy or wages due to him for his errices dura so clerk of the Sappho, and all other advantages to which he is enritted, for his services in the royal sury, to be dismissed from his Mujesty's tervice, and rendered immissible of ever serving again, as totally unwarrhy of any employment thereio, and to be impriarned in life Majesty's prison called the Murshalsen for the space of two years.

The Ship thinget.—In concentration of a letter from Calcutta, stating the several materies of social and death which occurred among persons who had been present at a ball on heard the Bengal, Liversoni trader.

while at that part, an order of Privy Conneil, dated 9th May, directed this ship to be put under quarantine on her arrival at any Enelish port.

Meanwhile the Bengal had arrived home. A private letter, dated Liverpool, May 5, reports:—"The Bengal arrived here April 5th, and has been discharged without any of those dreadful consequences which the medical gendemen of Calcutta prognosticated. I should rather suppose that the latal consequences which ensued to those individuals who attended the ball given on board this vessel at Calcutta would be more justly attributed to the exposure to night air.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTICES.

Coptain Had in appointed to command the Conway frigate, firting at Portsmouth for the East Indies. Captalu Hall is also to sist Loo-Choo, the natives of which place so hospitably entertained him and the officers when in the Lyra shoop of war, and is to make an extensive survey of that hitherto unknown coast.

Gravesend, May 4.—Detachments of the 56th and 82d regts, were yesterday northing marched from Chatham barracks to embarrack for Mauritius, under the romained of Capt. Effect Cairnes, of the 26th reg.

CONTINUENTAL EXTRACTS.

A Frenchman who had long lubabited Cockin Chine, where he had attained to the rank of manufacto, has arrived at Bourdeaux. He obtained the permission of the Cockin China government to revisit his native country.

An article from Sritgard of the 16th mentions that the little town of Gingon, in Wictemberg, on the frontiers of Bavarit, in which a dangerous epidemic had bruken out, was aurounded by a cordon of troops. Every thing, it is said, coming from that place is funigated. It affects principally the workmen in the manufactories, who die in great members. Public report asserts, that it is the real plague of the East, trought by means of bales of cotton from Sasyras. The persons select are taid to die within 24 hours.

Accounts from Brussels, dated the 24th April, state that the Counters de Montholon, who shee her return from St. Helena, has resided in that city, is gone to Paris.

St. Petersburgh, April 12.—The English traveller Sir R. Kerr Porter has just arrived here, on his way from Persia. He has had the housen to present to his Majesty the Emperor several remains of antiquity; among them are bricks of the rules of Bubylon, a piece of cement used in the bubbling of that city, and a piece of marble from the rules of Persepolls. They have been all deposited by his Majesty's command in the Asiatic Museum of the Academy of Sciences.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME LIST.

BIRTHS.

May 20. In Upper Muntagor Street, Montague Square, the Ludy of Bernett Compton, E.q., harmster at law to the Supreme Churt at Caltwitte of a gon.

At Boulegue-shr-Met, the lady of Capt. John Mayne, late Communder of the H. C. S. Lata-vis, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 6. Limit, E. Posget, of the Hon. Company's Engineer Corps on the Rondbay Establishment, to Engineer John Puget, elder daughter of Dr. Papet, of Expossit, Decon. 19. Rev. William France, Chaplain in the Hon. Contumy's Service, to Margaret, daughter of the Rev. E. Mackennie, of Prockhairm, Enghire May 12. A Topymoton. Depay. John Forber.

May 12: At Torrington, Devon, John Fother, Esq. M. D. of Penzance, Cornwell, to Eliza Mary, closes daughter of the tate John Burga,

a) Carcusta.
7. At Mary-le-book church, Alexander Mackin-toult, Esq. of Great Pactiand Street, to Mary, whitest daughter, of Lucian Robert Markin-toult, Esq. of Reverbey Indge, near Conclusion, and Dalmangle, Periliphare, North Britain.

DEATHS.

1919, June 3. At Dambalk, Jeuland, J. R. Richardson, non-of J. Richardson, Esq. Bengal Cevil Service; and 91 name, place on this lume, H. Ranney, thoughter of Capt. W. H. Rainey, commanding the Gov. General's Body Guard, aged Tayout. T years.

7 years.
Jan. 3. Un her passage from Galcutta to Arjuego,
in the grid year of her age, Acadia, wife of
Mojor Parthy, of 7th Madria N. C.
Fish. 14. Atten, on heard the Hooghly, BestJuliaman, Mr. W. Gooks, ad officer of that altip. At sea, on the tota March last, on board the

At sea, on the 14th March last, on beard the Juliana, on her homeward bound presser, George, Robert, tribart supplied foreign discounder, East, of Fonang, aged 20 months.

Lardy, at the late of Wigne, Gold, Henry Worsley, Major 81, 30, 30th rept., and Copt. of Yarmounh Cornte, on the 27th year of fire age.

Nay 1. At her uncle's in London, aged 7 years, Frances Maria, second daughter of Major Publick, of R. J. Company's Arrithmy, Brugol.

3. In the 9 My year of his age, Arthur Balkinston, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and South son of Dr. Babbingson, of Janden.

9. At Marchine, Cochin relies of the late Capit.

10.

of the Bahnigson at Ligarian.

At Maynellies, Cochin reliev of this larg Capt.

H. Howarth, of the Bengal Establishment,

D. Capt. John Anderson, have in the Sayah
Service of the Hon. E. I. Combatty.

In Norfolk Server, Minand, Capt. John Anderson, date in the sea service of the Hon. E. L. Company. Frederick, the Infant ton of Joseph Bort,

Beg.

fieq.
19. At her uncle's, T. Foliock, Esq. Rothard Row, of the hosping rough, aged 7 years, France, Maria, arcond daughter of Dujur G. France, Mr. I. Companya Artitery, Bengot.
17. At Hamparend, vir John Jackson, Jan. of Albery, Redfordshire, a brancher of the Hon.
E. I. Company.
18. John Fortes, Esq. of Beley Fortes, Fortman Square, in the vold year of his egg.
17. At his fether's house, in Lipsan's lum-Fields, Henry Chae, jun. Esq. aged 59.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

April 30 Of Pottamonth, May a Gravenend, Erne, McTaggart, from Brogal.

- Off Portsmouth, May a Gravesend, Mineres, Mills, from Bengal to Dec. Cape a Feb. and Sc. Helena 3 Mars

May I Beit, i Gravesend, Kellie Castle, Lindeng,

from China ... Denl. 4 Granescud, Charles Grant, Senttt, frein China 14 Dec. Cape 16 Feb. and St. Hekena 47 Feb.

97 Feb.
7 Cuires, Hongos, Conani, from Chins, is Dec.
8 Off Portsmouth, P Book, 1: Gosssand, Surrey,
Allham, from Bewgal M Dec. Abdras 21 Bec.
Cope as Feb. and St. Helens 7 March.
— Off Portsmouth, 10 Gravesend, Supplie, Stevart. feam Bengal at Nov.
— Off Portsmouth, 1: Gravesend, Northumbrian,
Lawson, from Hengal an Pec.
— Deal, 9 Gravescod, Mampis Rustings, Arkole,
from Blunder 9P Nov.

- Deal, 9 Gravescod, Marquit Rustings, Arkele, from Bombay 98 Nov. - Dral, 9 Gravescod, Succey, Horst, from Bengal

7 Duc.

Of Brighton, 9 Deal, Ribernia, Lengues, from

Hatevis Es Nov. and the Cape 4 Feb.

Liverpend, Wundermere, from Bengal is Nov.
and the Cape 8 Feb.

Liverpool, Westmuteland, Creste, from Bengal

en Dec.

2 Graveend, State tron, Langley, from Bergst.

— Pend, 10 Hull, East Indust, Wishert, from
Bengal.

10 Gravesend, Blenhalm, Ord, from Bengal, — Deal, 13 Gravesend, Wauriso, Aleager, from China.

China 14 Jan. and St. Histona ad Mar.

— Deal, 14 Gravesend, Flatters ad Mar.

— Deal, 14 Gravesend, Abtornon, Precisal, from Madras 23 Jan. and St. Helena 28 Mar.

13 Deal, 14 Gravesend, Lard Cockrane, Williams, from Bengul, Maurithy, and the Cape of Good Hone.

Hape. Bengal. 12 Greenend, Breter, Thenker, from

12 Deal, 15 Gravesend, Marquis Camsten, Larkins, 4rom, Chosa.

- Dest, to Gravesend, Princess Charlette of Water, Gribble, Irana Bengal. - Real, 17 Gravesend, Inglie, Borrodnike, foun

- Drub, 17 Grayesend, Vanuattari, inia Dalaympic, from China. 17 (lef Partismouth, 1; Grayesend, Thomas, Liann,

from Bengley.

Deal, 40 Graves and, William Miles, Bradley from Madrat.

Dent, 19 Congesend, Maisters, Berriman, frein Coulon. - Deal. of Grandsend, Loine, Dreeton, fram

Madrag Almorah, Wright, (n.m.

Manias.

- Heal, 12 Gravesend, Almorah, Wright, Rengal 10 Dec. and Marton 21 Jan.

16 travescod, Deck, Harrison, Iron Caylon, and Gravescod, Boyde, Ferguson, from Benjam, and 81 Helena & Mar. Fergusiell, from Dengal 10

The partners.

April at Gravenent, 3tt Deal, Catherine Blawart
Forbes, Lamb, for Hemisev.
45 Bost, Lamb, Completil, Storquis, for Chron.
45 Bost, Lamb, Completil, Storquis, for Chron.
4 bost, Secretal Rewitt, P. ween, for Chima.
4 bost, Functor Amelia, Balayan, in Chima.
45 Bost, Functor Amelia, Balayan, in Chima.
45 Bost, Coredi, Seatlashy, 6tt Chita.
Deal, Coredi, Seatlashy, 6tt Chima.
3D Functor and Coredi, Seatlashy, 6tt Chima.

Hambey.

Greenend, May t Deal, Camden, Johnson, for Bomboy.

May 1 Generally, a Deal, Ludy Carrington, World, for Madras and Bennal Gray send, 13 Brai, 60 Partenments, Berahes, Garner, for Madras and Bongal. 18 Generald, 22 Deal, Triamph, Street, for Ludio.

1) Gravenend, 22 Deal, Culdstreum, Bormer, for

18 Ornered, 41 Heat, Tanjore, Ducto, Madras and Bought, Madras and Bought, 22 Protestanti, to Deat, 22 Protestanti, to pe, furt, for Madras and Brugot, et Ornered, Lady Berringdon, Living, for the Control of C

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GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale & Jane -- Prompt to September.

Licement-Sugar-Rice. For Sale ath June - Prompt & September. Tea. Bicken States of the Changes, Campus, Pekce, and Sacchong, 4.00,000 ha.—Trankay 1,360,000 ha.— Resun Skin 20,000 ha.—Hyanta, 110,000 ftr.—Total, including Private-Track,

6,400,000 lbs. For Sale 13 June - Prompt 5 September. Company's - Bengal and Count Proce Gonde, and Nankeen Clark.

For Sale 24 July - Percept to October. Company's - Chipa and Bound Maw Hills. Prepare Trade - China haw sale.

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CARGOES OF LAST-INDIA COMPA-NY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

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P. 545, col. 1, americanity, 1, 11. For per until read perspicacity.
P. 17, col. 1, 1, 10. For Gorland read

P. So, cal. 1, L. 29. Dele of the virulence.

P. 613, col. 1, between lines 5 and 6, insert, as a sub-title, " distribution of

P. 624, c. 2, l. 38. For the Liverpool trader, read the Bengal, Liverpool

trader.

P. 637, col. 1, 1, 35. For Arjuego read Anjengo.











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